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MADRID, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1902

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## Part E.—Notifications by Government

## CONTENTS

[illegible]

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

## \*NOTIFICACIÓ 4

Сергей Иванович, 08.10.1932.

1st October 1992

NY 7 - The Embassy the Overseas will leave Ottumwa by motor car on Friday 10/17 at about 3 p.m. arriving at Moline (Central Illinois) on Sunday the 20th leaving Moline for Vicksburg on the 21st. The Embassy's departure from Ottumwa is expected to be both in person.

3. The staff accompanying His Excellency will be as follows:

- \* Har Kaufman, Lady Newman
- \* The Nixon Family
- \* C. B. Coleman, Esq., L.S., Private Secretary
- \* Captain T. B. J. Davis, Military Secretary
- \* Major L. E. Gilbert, M.A., L.M.S., Surgeon
- \* Captain M. V. Hammond, Aide-de-Camp
- \* Captain A. K. D. George, Aide-de-Camp
- \* Captain G. L. G. T. Mervin, Aide-de-Camp

a. *ex-ante* and *ex-post* studies

#### 4. Assessment of the Transition to Values

### 2. The Cluster

1. **0 J TORRIS**, Captain,  
Military Service

## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

Colombo, September 12, 1915.

No. 415.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras, which cannot reach Colombo by the 19th October 1915, should be addressed to Kishore.

## LEAVE.

No. 416.—Captain Corrie Alexander Francis Hyndson, I.M.S., combined privilege leave and furlough to Europe without medical certificate, from 1st October 1915, from on after the 18th October 1915, under articles 245, 248 and 249 (i) of the C.R.S. Service Regulations.

Note.—This leave is notified No. 416, published on page 916 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 31 October 1914.

## EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 417.—Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough for eight days.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 418.—Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, October 1, 1915.

No. 419.—Civil Assistant Surgeon George Thomas Sakthas, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, as a temporary measure, and until further orders.

Colombo, October 2, 1915.

No. 420.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Donovan, I.M.S., on relief by Major C. G. Webster, I.M.S., to act as Surgeon, Inf. District Medical Inspector of Hospitals, and Superintendent, Medical School, Bangalore, Madras, but to continue to be Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras.

No. 421.—Captain Leonard Birch, I.M.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Donovan, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Calicut, as a temporary measure.

No. 422.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Charles Fowler, I.M.S., on relief by Major R. Byrnes, I.M.S., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Quetta.

No. 423.—Captain Edward Wemyss Brown, I.M.S., on return from leave, to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinian, with medical charge of District Jail, Palamcottah.

Colombo, October 7, 1915.

No. 424.—Mr. David Thomas Chadwick, I.C.S., on return from leave, is appointed to be Director of Agriculture.

## SERVICES PLACED.

Colombo, October 1, 1915.

No. 425.—The services of Mr. Frank Macgregor, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment as Commissioner of Ceylon, with effect from the 19th September 1915.

## POSTING.

Colombo, October 3, 1915.

No. 426.—Mr. Julius James Ouse, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, on return from leave, is posted to Coimbatore.

## VOLUNTEERS.

## APPOINTMENT.

Colombo, October 3, 1915.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 427.—His Excellency is pleased to resign his office as Honorary Colonel, Madras Volunteer Guards, from the date on which Lord Pentland assumes office as Governor of Fort St. George and its Dependencies.

Colombo, October 3, 1915.

## "THE DRINK'S OWN," MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 428.—His Excellency is pleased to resign his office as Honorary Colonel, "The Drink's Own," Madras Volunteer Guards, from the date on which Lord Pentland assumes office as Governor of Fort St. George and its Dependencies.

## TRANSFERS.

Gateshead, October 2, 1912.

MAGISTRATE THOMAS BIRDA.

No. 545.—Licentiate Thomas Vernon Fale is transferred to the Superintendent's job. Dated 1st October 1912.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Gateshead, September 30, 1912.

No. 542.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Gustav Lowry of the 7th Day Adventist Mission, Tyneside district, on 26th February 1912, is hereby revoked.

No. 543.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1874, the license granted under the said section to Peter Oskarsen, of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Raithe district, on the 24th April 1897, is hereby revoked.

No. 544.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1874 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1911), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undersigned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Rev. Valpala Jacob of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Bangalore in the taluk of Kanchikur in the district of Bellary.

Gateshead, October 4, 1912.

The Rev. Winfrid Wiklund of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tirupati in the taluk of Chandelur in the district of Coimbatore.

Gateshead, September 26, 1912.

No. 545.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1874 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1911), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undersigned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Valpala Jacob of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Bangalore in the taluk of Kanchikur in the district of Bellary.

Gateshead, October 4, 1912.

Gedehapala Sams of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Kanchikur in the district of Bellary.

The Rev. Winfrid Wiklund of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Tirupati in the taluk of Chandelur in the district of Coimbatore.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Gateshead, October 2, 1912.

No. 546.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Madras, the 29th September 1912.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

No. 898.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th August 1912, page 5377.

INDIA OFFICE,  
August 27, 1912.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Departments:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Major.

Dated 29th July 1912.

Robert Esd Bayliffe Foster, M.B.

A. G. CARSWELL,  
Sg. Chief Secretary.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

No. 396.—Mr. Edward Mark Hanson Lewis, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, North Arcot District, *spelling leave* for one month and two weeks from the 23rd August 1913 under article 503 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 397.—Mr. Cyril Chapman London, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, *spelling leave* for one year, one month and twenty-seven days from or after the 15th October 1912 under articles 255, 260 and 503 (3) of the Civil Service Regulations.

## APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, October 3, 1912.*

No. 395.—

*With effect from 10th September 1912.*

Mr. William Chamber to be Superintendant, Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

Mr. William Robert Mitchell to be Superintendant, Central Jail, Bellary.

Mr. Charles Albert Kew to be Superintendant, District Jail, Coimbatore.

Mr. Andrew John Lewis to be Superintendant, District Jail, Palamcottah, and Superintendent,

Central Jail, Salem, *sub. pro tem.*

Mr. Walter Samuel Snow to be Superintendant, District Jail, Palamcottah, *sub. pro tem.*

The above appointments are made without prejudice to any existing appointments held by the officers above named.

*Calcutta, October 7, 1912.*

No. 398.—Mr. Frederick Benjamin Meredith Cardon, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.

No. 399.—Mr. Frederick Sayer, on return from leave, to act as Superintendant of Police, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly district.

No. 401.—Mr. Alexander John Hoppell, on return from leave, to act as Superintendant of Police, Coimbatore district.

## INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

*Calcutta, September 20, 1912.*

No. 402.—Under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Nicholas Ibrahim Sahib Sahasr, First-class Magistrate in the district of Kuttai.  
M.H. My. Mangalore, Pandaranga Kiri Arangal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Malabar.

*Calcutta, October 1, 1912.*

Mr. David Graham Walter, Sessions Judge of Tinian.

*Calcutta, October 3, 1912.*

Mr. John Charles Molloy, District Magistrate, Travancore.

Mr. Frederick Harrie Lumsden, Sessions Judge, South Arcot.

Mr. Henry Mahedy, Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.

M.H. My. Mrs. Subbiah Telukman, First-class Magistrate, Nayan Arangal, Sessions Judge, Kanad.

Mr. George Eugene Graham, First-class Magistrate in the district of Bellary.

M.H. My. Kanad Kankiaman Arangal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Coimbatore.

*Calcutta, September 20, 1912.*

No. 403.—Under section 305 of the Malabar Kistah Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 126 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Malabar Kistah Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mahomed Ibrahim Sahib Sahasr, Deputy Collector in the district of Kuttai.

*Calcutta, October 1, 1912.*

M.H. My. Kanad Kankiaman Arangal, Revenue Divisional Officer in the district of Coimbatore.

*Calcutta, September 20, 1912.*

No. 404.—Under section 26 of the Malabar Civil Courts Act (VII of 1912), as amended by section 3, clause (4) of Act XXI of 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the High Court, to invest M.H. My. Pannambala Sahib Sahasr, District Munsif of Pannambala in



the Chikmagalur district in the Presidency of Fort St. George, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to Rs. 200.

3. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the above District Magistrate only so long as he continues in office over the said Court.

4. This notification will have effect from the date of assumption of charge of the Court by the officer named.

Golconda, October 1, 1912.

No. 439.—Under section 139 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hands in the English language:—

Mr. David Coleman Waller, District Judge of Tanjore.

Golconda, October 2, 1912.

Mr. Frederick Harper Stewart, District Judge, South Arcot.

Mr. Henry Herbert, District Judge, Coimbatore.

M.R.Sy. Rao Sahasraiah Chakravarti Vakil Assistant Magistrate, District Judge, Kurnool.

Golconda, September 22, 1912.

No. 438.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Haradial Srinivasan Gurus to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Sivaperumbalur in the district of Bellary, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 202, dated the 21st May 1909, and Notification No. 334, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st September 1909, as amended by Notification No. 54, dated 24th February 1909.

Golconda, October 2, 1912.

No. 437.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, M.R.Sy. Sankar Venkayya Naik, Second-class Magistrate, in the district of Chikmagalur, is empowered to pass orders as to first offenders, under section 167.

Golconda, October 3, 1912.

No. 436.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Subbaraya Ayyar Kallanuram Ayyar, Sub-Magistrate of Kottayam, to be a Special Magistrate of the Third class for the trial of offences punishable under sections 3 to 7 of the Madras Forest Revenue Act, 1909 (III of 1909), and under section 14 of the Madras Registration of Suits and Decrees Act, 1909 (III of 1909), which may be committed within the limits of Bellary District within the Parganahs of Bellary, Madurai District.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Golconda, September 26, 1912.

No. 435.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Sivaperumbalur in the district of Bellary conferred on M.R.Sy. Gangadai Thirappa Gurus who has resigned his appointment.

Golconda, October 3, 1912.

No. 434.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for Bellary District in the district of Madurai conferred on M.R.Sy. Arumathi Subbaraya Rao who has been transferred from the station.

#### NOTIFICATIONS

Golconda, October 2, 1912.

No. 433.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 11th October 1912, the sub-division of Chatteraj and Subbaraya in the district of Bangalore shall be constituted as follows:—

##### Area of sub-division.

##### Area assigned.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Chatteraj .. | The revenue block of Chatteraj and the Deputy Tahsildar's division of Kuvila, as mentioned in Notification Nos. 232 and 267, Bangalore, dated the 20th September 1912, published on pages 873-877 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 21st September 1912.         |
| Subbaraya .. | The revenue block of Subbaraya as referred in Notification No. 204, Bangalore, dated the 20th September 1912, published on pages 223-227 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th September 1912, and the Deputy Tahsildar's divisions of Insipatti and Subbaraya. |



[illegible]

No. 616.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st October 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereon appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station in column 1.

[illegible]

35. 877.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st October 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto specified and to declare that with effect from the said date the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 4.

[illegible]

20. 614.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st October 1912, the villages noted in column 8 of the schedule hereto appended shall now be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station in column 5.

Division in which situated	Police station in which situate situated, &	Name of Village	Circle in which situated	Police station in which situate situated, &
Malabar District	Malabar District	Kannur District	Malabar District	Kannur District

No. 419.—In assents of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st October 1912, the police station named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that with effect from the said date the village named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police station specified in column 5.

Establishment in which at present situated.	Establishment in which at present situated.	Name of village.	Establishment in which formerly situated.	Establishment in which formerly situated.
Ch. Chinnappan pet.	Kannadipet ..	Pennadipet ..	Ch. Chinnappan- pet.	Ch. Chinnappan- pet.



[illegible]



Received, September 20, 1962

[illegible]

Notarum et. October 9, 1912.

As 473.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Greaser in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 1st November 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station in column 5.

### Synopsis -

System in which it is present (selected)	Polypeptide in which it is present (selected)	Names of viruses	Circle in which it is found (not selected)	Polypeptide in which it is found (not selected)
30: none	40: none	10: none	20: none	50: none
10: none	20: none	30: none	40: none	60: none
20: none	30: none	40: none	50: none	70: none
30: none	40: none	50: none	60: none	80: none
40: none	50: none	60: none	70: none	90: none
50: none	60: none	70: none	80: none	100: none
60: none	70: none	80: none	90: none	110: none
70: none	80: none	90: none	100: none	120: none
80: none	90: none	100: none	110: none	130: none
90: none	100: none	110: none	120: none	140: none
100: none	110: none	120: none	130: none	150: none
110: none	120: none	130: none	140: none	160: none
120: none	130: none	140: none	150: none	170: none
130: none	140: none	150: none	160: none	180: none
140: none	150: none	160: none	170: none	190: none
150: none	160: none	170: none	180: none	200: none
160: none	170: none	180: none	190: none	210: none
170: none	180: none	190: none	200: none	220: none
180: none	190: none	200: none	210: none	230: none
190: none	200: none	210: none	220: none	240: none
200: none	210: none	220: none	230: none	250: none
210: none	220: none	230: none	240: none	260: none
220: none	230: none	240: none	250: none	270: none
230: none	240: none	250: none	260: none	280: none
240: none	250: none	260: none	270: none	290: none
250: none	260: none	270: none	280: none	300: none
260: none	270: none	280: none	290: none	310: none
270: none	280: none	290: none	300: none	320: none
280: none	290: none	300: none	310: none	330: none
290: none	300: none	310: none	320: none	340: none
300: none	310: none	320: none	330: none	350: none
310: none	320: none	330: none	340: none	360: none
320: none	330: none	340: none	350: none	370: none
330: none	340: none	350: none	360: none	380: none
340: none	350: none	360: none	370: none	390: none
350: none	360: none	370: none	380: none	400: none
360: none	370: none	380: none	390: none	410: none
370: none	380: none	390: none	400: none	420: none
380: none	390: none	400: none	410: none	430: none
390: none	400: none	410: none	420: none	440: none
400: none	410: none	420: none	430: none	450: none
410: none	420: none	430: none	440: none	460: none
420: none	430: none	440: none	450: none	470: none
430: none	440: none	450: none	460: none	480: none
440: none	450: none	460: none	470: none	490: none
450: none	460: none	470: none	480: none	500: none
460: none	470: none	480: none	490: none	510: none
470: none	480: none	490: none	500: none	520: none
480: none	490: none	500: none	510: none	530: none
490: none	500: none	510: none	520: none	540: none
500: none	510: none	520: none	530: none	550: none
510: none	520: none	530: none	540: none	560: none
520: none	530: none	540: none	550: none	570: none
530: none	540: none	550: none	560: none	580: none
540: none	550: none	560: none	570: none	590: none
550: none	560: none	570: none	580: none	600: none
560: none	570: none	580: none	590: none	610: none
570: none	580: none	590: none	600: none	620: none
580: none	590: none	600: none	610: none	630: none
590: none	600: none	610: none	620: none	640: none
600: none	610: none	620: none	630: none	650: none
610: none	620: none	630: none	640: none	660: none
620: none	630: none	640: none	650: none	670: none
630: none	640: none	650: none	660: none	680: none
640: none	650: none	660: none	670: none	690: none

No. 474.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Government in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 1st November 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local areas of the police stations specified in column 4.

## SUMMARY

[illegible]



Director to which it is referred	Policies which he wishes to present at school	Reason of refusal	Director to which it is referred	Policies which he wishes to present at school
Diastyl	Pol. 1	Pol. 1	Diastyl	Pol. 1
Do	Pol. 2	Pol. 2	Do	Pol. 2
Do	Pol. 3	Pol. 3	Do	Pol. 3
Do	Pol. 4	Pol. 4	Do	Pol. 4
Do	Pol. 5	Pol. 5	Do	Pol. 5
Do	Pol. 6	Pol. 6	Do	Pol. 6
Do	Pol. 7	Pol. 7	Do	Pol. 7
Do	Pol. 8	Pol. 8	Do	Pol. 8
Do	Pol. 9	Pol. 9	Do	Pol. 9
Do	Pol. 10	Pol. 10	Do	Pol. 10
Do	Pol. 11	Pol. 11	Do	Pol. 11
Do	Pol. 12	Pol. 12	Do	Pol. 12
Do	Pol. 13	Pol. 13	Do	Pol. 13
Do	Pol. 14	Pol. 14	Do	Pol. 14
Do	Pol. 15	Pol. 15	Do	Pol. 15
Do	Pol. 16	Pol. 16	Do	Pol. 16
Do	Pol. 17	Pol. 17	Do	Pol. 17
Do	Pol. 18	Pol. 18	Do	Pol. 18
Do	Pol. 19	Pol. 19	Do	Pol. 19
Do	Pol. 20	Pol. 20	Do	Pol. 20
Do	Pol. 21	Pol. 21	Do	Pol. 21
Do	Pol. 22	Pol. 22	Do	Pol. 22
Do	Pol. 23	Pol. 23	Do	Pol. 23
Do	Pol. 24	Pol. 24	Do	Pol. 24
Do	Pol. 25	Pol. 25	Do	Pol. 25
Do	Pol. 26	Pol. 26	Do	Pol. 26
Do	Pol. 27	Pol. 27	Do	Pol. 27
Do	Pol. 28	Pol. 28	Do	Pol. 28
Do	Pol. 29	Pol. 29	Do	Pol. 29
Do	Pol. 30	Pol. 30	Do	Pol. 30
Do	Pol. 31	Pol. 31	Do	Pol. 31
Do	Pol. 32	Pol. 32	Do	Pol. 32
Do	Pol. 33	Pol. 33	Do	Pol. 33
Do	Pol. 34	Pol. 34	Do	Pol. 34
Do	Pol. 35	Pol. 35	Do	Pol. 35
Do	Pol. 36	Pol. 36	Do	Pol. 36
Do	Pol. 37	Pol. 37	Do	Pol. 37
Do	Pol. 38	Pol. 38	Do	Pol. 38
Do	Pol. 39	Pol. 39	Do	Pol. 39
Do	Pol. 40	Pol. 40	Do	Pol. 40
Do	Pol. 41	Pol. 41	Do	Pol. 41
Do	Pol. 42	Pol. 42	Do	Pol. 42
Do	Pol. 43	Pol. 43	Do	Pol. 43
Do	Pol. 44	Pol. 44	Do	Pol. 44
Do	Pol. 45	Pol. 45	Do	Pol. 45
Do	Pol. 46	Pol. 46	Do	Pol. 46
Do	Pol. 47	Pol. 47	Do	Pol. 47
Do	Pol. 48	Pol. 48	Do	Pol. 48
Do	Pol. 49	Pol. 49	Do	Pol. 49
Do	Pol. 50	Pol. 50	Do	Pol. 50
Do	Pol. 51	Pol. 51	Do	Pol. 51
Do	Pol. 52	Pol. 52	Do	Pol. 52
Do	Pol. 53	Pol. 53	Do	Pol. 53
Do	Pol. 54	Pol. 54	Do	Pol. 54
Do	Pol. 55	Pol. 55	Do	Pol. 55
Do	Pol. 56	Pol. 56	Do	Pol. 56
Do	Pol. 57	Pol. 57	Do	Pol. 57
Do	Pol. 58	Pol. 58	Do	Pol. 58
Do	Pol. 59	Pol. 59	Do	Pol. 59
Do	Pol. 60	Pol. 60	Do	Pol. 60
Do	Pol. 61	Pol. 61	Do	Pol. 61
Do	Pol. 62	Pol. 62	Do	Pol. 62
Do	Pol. 63	Pol. 63	Do	Pol. 63
Do	Pol. 64	Pol. 64	Do	Pol. 64
Do	Pol. 65	Pol. 65	Do	Pol. 65
Do	Pol. 66	Pol. 66	Do	Pol. 66
Do	Pol. 67	Pol. 67	Do	Pol. 67
Do	Pol. 68	Pol. 68	Do	Pol. 68
Do	Pol. 69	Pol. 69	Do	Pol. 69
Do	Pol. 70	Pol. 70	Do	Pol. 70
Do	Pol. 71	Pol. 71	Do	Pol. 71
Do	Pol. 72	Pol. 72	Do	Pol. 72
Do	Pol. 73	Pol. 73	Do	Pol. 73
Do	Pol. 74	Pol. 74	Do	Pol. 74
Do	Pol. 75	Pol. 75	Do	Pol. 75
Do	Pol. 76	Pol. 76	Do	Pol. 76
Do	Pol. 77	Pol. 77	Do	Pol. 77
Do	Pol. 78	Pol. 78	Do	Pol. 78
Do	Pol. 79	Pol. 79	Do	Pol. 79
Do	Pol. 80	Pol. 80	Do	Pol. 80
Do	Pol. 81	Pol. 81	Do	Pol. 81
Do	Pol. 82	Pol. 82	Do	Pol. 82
Do	Pol. 83	Pol. 83	Do	Pol. 83
Do	Pol. 84	Pol. 84	Do	Pol. 84</

Division in which the product is raised	For sale to which is produced	Names of crops	Quota in which these are included	Price received for each unit
Division 1	Division 1	Wheat	Division 1	100.00
Division 2	Division 2	Barley	Division 2	80.00
Division 3	Division 3	Oats	Division 3	60.00
Division 4	Division 4	Rye	Division 4	50.00
Division 5	Division 5	Timothy	Division 5	40.00
Division 6	Division 6	Alfalfa	Division 6	30.00
Division 7	Division 7	Clover	Division 7	20.00
Division 8	Division 8	Lucerne	Division 8	10.00
Division 9	Division 9	Straw	Division 9	5.00
Division 10	Division 10	Hay	Division 10	15.00
Division 11	Division 11	Grass	Division 11	12.00
Division 12	Division 12	Legume	Division 12	18.00
Division 13	Division 13	Maize	Division 13	25.00
Division 14	Division 14	Sorghum	Division 14	22.00
Division 15	Division 15	Millet	Division 15	20.00
Division 16	Division 16	Buckwheat	Division 16	18.00
Division 17	Division 17	Rice	Division 17	35.00
Division 18	Division 18	Wheat	Division 18	100.00
Division 19	Division 19	Barley	Division 19	80.00
Division 20	Division 20	Oats	Division 20	60.00
Division 21	Division 21	Rye	Division 21	50.00
Division 22	Division 22	Timothy	Division 22	40.00
Division 23	Division 23	Alfalfa	Division 23	30.00
Division 24	Division 24	Clover	Division 24	20.00
Division 25	Division 25	Lucerne	Division 25	10.00
Division 26	Division 26	Straw	Division 26	5.00
Division 27	Division 27	Hay	Division 27	15.00
Division 28	Division 28	Grass	Division 28	12.00
Division 29	Division 29	Legume	Division 29	18.00
Division 30	Division 30	Maize	Division 30	25.00
Division 31	Division 31	Sorghum	Division 31	22.00
Division 32	Division 32	Millet	Division 32	20.00
Division 33	Division 33	Buckwheat	Division 33	18.00
Division 34	Division 34	Rice	Division 34	35.00
Division 35	Division 35	Wheat	Division 35	100.00
Division 36	Division 36	Barley	Division 36	80.00
Division 37	Division 37	Oats	Division 37	60.00
Division 38	Division 38	Rye	Division 38	50.00
Division 39	Division 39	Timothy	Division 39	40.00
Division 40	Division 40	Alfalfa	Division 40	30.00
Division 41	Division 41	Clover	Division 41	20.00
Division 42	Division 42	Lucerne	Division 42	10.00
Division 43	Division 43	Straw	Division 43	5.00
Division 44	Division 44	Hay	Division 44	15.00
Division 45	Division 45	Grass	Division 45	12.00
Division 46	Division 46	Legume	Division 46	18.00
Division 47	Division 47	Maize	Division 47	25.00
Division 48	Division 48	Sorghum	Division 48	22.00
Division 49	Division 49	Millet	Division 49	20.00
Division 50	Division 50	Buckwheat	Division 50	18.00
Division 51	Division 51	Rice	Division 51	35.00
Division 52	Division 52	Wheat	Division 52	100.00
Division 53	Division 53	Barley	Division 53	80.00
Division 54	Division 54	Oats	Division 54	60.00
Division 55	Division 55	Rye	Division 55	50.00
Division 56	Division 56	Timothy	Division 56	40.00
Division 57	Division 57	Alfalfa	Division 57	30.00
Division 58	Division 58	Clover	Division 58	20.00
Division 59	Division 59	Lucerne	Division 59	10.00
Division 60	Division 60	Straw	Division 60	5.00
Division 61	Division 61	Hay	Division 61	15.00
Division 62	Division 62	Grass	Division 62	12.00
Division 63	Division 63	Legume	Division 63	18.00
Division 64	Division 64	Maize	Division 64	25.00
Division 65	Division 65	Sorghum	Division 65	22.00
Division 66	Division 66	Millet	Division 66	20.00
Division 67	Division 67	Buckwheat	Division 67	18.00
Division 68	Division 68	Rice	Division 68	35.00
Division 69	Division 69	Wheat	Division 69	100.00
Division 70	Division 70	Barley	Division 70	80.00
Division 71	Division 71	Oats	Division 71	60.00
Division 72	Division 72	Rye	Division 72	50.00
Division 73	Division 73	Timothy	Division 73	40.00
Division 74	Division 74	Alfalfa	Division 74	30.00
Division 75	Division 75	Clover	Division 75	20.00
Division 76	Division 76	Lucerne	Division 76	10.00
Division 77	Division 77	Straw	Division 77	5.00
Division 78	Division 78	Hay	Division 78	15.00
Division 79	Division 79	Grass	Division 79	12.00
Division 80	Division 80	Legume	Division 80	18.00
Division 81	Division 81	Maize	Division 81	25.00

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Re. 435.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to abolish the police station named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare the place named in column 3 to be a police station including within its local area the village named in column 3 of the schedule.

## CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

October 4, 1918.

No. 655.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 5 of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1860, the Governor in Council has pleased to declare that, with effect from 19th November 1918, the villages named in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall now be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station in column 5.

[illegible]

By 627.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to stipulate with effect from 15th November 1922, the police stations named in columns 4 of the schedule hereto, and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 5 appertained and do appertain to the police stations specified in column 6 :—

[illegible]

No. 675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from 15th November 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 shall form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 2:—

Distance in which the station is situated	Police station to which it is attached	Name of village.	Circle in which located	Police station to which attached
Police	Sayangan	Mahabur (A village on the Police station)	Police	Kemantak
1	Do	Agung (A village on the Police station)	Do	Do
2	Do	Do	Do	Do
3	Do	Do	Do	Do
4	Do	Do	Do	Do
5	Do	Do	Do	Do
6	Do	Do	Do	Do
7	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	Do	Do	Do	Do
9	Do	Do	Do	Do
10	Do	Do	Do	Do
11	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	Do	Do	Do	Do
14	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	Do	Do	Do	Do
16	Do	Do	Do	Do
17	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	Do	Do	Do	Do
20	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	Do	Do	Do	Do
22	Do	Do	Do	Do
23	Do	Do	Do	Do
24	Do	Do	Do	Do
25	Do	Do	Do	Do
26	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	Do	Do	Do	Do
28	Do	Do	Do	Do
29	Do	Do	Do	Do
30	Do	Do	Do	Do
31	Do	Do	Do	Do
32	Do	Do	Do	Do
33	Do	Do	Do	Do
34	Do	Do	Do	Do
35	Do	Do	Do	Do
36	Do	Do	Do	Do
37	Do	Do	Do	Do
38	Do	Do	Do	Do
39	Do	Do	Do	Do
40	Do	Do	Do	Do
41	Do	Do	Do	Do
42	Do	Do	Do	Do
43	Do	Do	Do	Do
44	Do	Do	Do	Do
45	Do	Do	Do	Do
46	Do	Do	Do	Do
47	Do	Do	Do	Do
48	Do	Do	Do	Do
49	Do	Do	Do	Do
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64	Do	Do	Do	Do
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66	Do	Do	Do	Do
67	Do	Do	Do	Do
68	Do	Do	Do	Do
69	Do	Do	Do	Do
70	Do	Do	Do	Do
71	Do	Do	Do	Do
72	Do	Do	Do	Do
73	Do	Do	Do	Do
74	Do	Do	Do	Do
75	Do	Do	Do	Do
76	Do	Do	Do	Do
77	Do	Do	Do	Do
78	Do	Do	Do	Do
79	Do	Do	Do	Do
80	Do	Do	Do	Do
81	Do	Do	Do	Do
82	Do	Do	Do	Do
83	Do	Do	Do	Do
84	Do	Do	Do	Do
85	Do	Do	Do	Do
86	Do	Do	Do	Do
87	Do	Do	Do	Do
88	Do	Do	Do	Do
89	Do	Do	Do	Do
90	Do	Do	Do	Do
91	Do	Do	Do	Do
92	Do	Do	Do	Do
93	Do	Do	Do	Do
94	Do	Do	Do	Do
95	Do	Do	Do	Do
96	Do	Do	Do	Do
97	Do	Do	Do	Do
98	Do	Do	Do	Do
99	Do	Do	Do	Do
100	Do	Do	Do	Do

54. 629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th November 1912, the villages noted in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended



## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## MATERIALS

October 8, 1992

Statement of Promotional Revenue and Expenditures of the Government of Madras for 1946-47

[illegible]

(\*) Includes Rs. 2,26,892 on account of Proprietary Estates Village Service purchased from April 1963.

(7) Includes Ex. 3, 6, 104 on account of Peapack Station Village. Service discontinued from April 20, 1955.

A. G. GARDNER,  
Asst. Chief Surveyor



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**ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.**


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**LEAVE.**

No. 135.—The Rev. George Cecil Augustus Smith, M.A., mentioned privileges being and (although without medical certificate) for two years from the 15th December 1912 or date of departure under sections 225, 262 and 452 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. G. CANNING,  
As. Chief Secretary.

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**REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**


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**EXTENSION OF LEAVE.**

Gatoomand, October 2, 1913.

No. 467.—Mr. G. H. Weidmann, Special Forest Officer, Panchimali Malak, is granted one day's extension of privilege leave in continuation of the privilege leave for one month already granted to him by the Board of Revenue.

**APPOINTMENT.**

Gatoomand, October 3, 1913.

No. 468.—The following appointment in the Salt, Mineral and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. Nathan Masley Thayer, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, to be Assistant Comptroller, Second Grade, with effect from the 4th September 1913, the date of his return to duty in India.

**POSTINGS.**

Gatoomand, October 3, 1913.

No. 469.—The following postings of Forest Officers are ordered:—

Mr. Charles D'Arcy Macleay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, North Salem.

Mr. Cecil Claude Wilson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

Mr. Charles Joseph Weston, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Guntur.

Mr. Bernard Fennell Rigold, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Chingleput.

Mr. Alfred Alphonse Fennell Macdonald, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, East Kaimosi, on relief of Mr. H. H. Bullock-Pauls.

**REVERSIONS.**

Gatoomand, October 3, 1913.

No. 470.—The following reversions of Forest Officers are ordered with effect from the date (15th July 1913) on which Mr. J. P. Alay returned from privilege leave:—

(1) H.E. By Madam Narayana Ramaswami Aiyar Arumal, M.A., in reversion as Acting Assistant Director, Nilakudi, also Mr. S. H. A. Johnston acting in a higher grade in the leave arrangement of Mr. J. O. Macdonald.

(2) Mr. Leslie George Duckett's Forest to reversion to his permanent appointment as Assistant Director, Nilakudi.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Edinburgh, September 28, 1912.

No. 411.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 14 of the Indian Forest Act 12 of 1862 that, from the 30th October 1912, the area, the boundaries whereof are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification shall be constituted "reserved forest."

## RESERVED.

Survey.	Tract.	Name of Block.	Description.
No. 411.			
Survey No. 1.	Resurveyed tract.	Additional 15 in. Main Dehshahi village in the Pithoragarh, the forest and land boundary reserved forest lands along 15 in. and 10 in. reserved forest in page 102 of Part I of the 1st Survey, dated 1st April 1911.	According to No. 1, 15 in. and 10 in. reserved forest of a portion of survey No. 411.
No. 412.			
No. 413.			
No. 414.			
No. 415.			
No. 416.			
No. 417.			
No. 418.			
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No. 495.			
No. 496.			
No. 497.			
No. 498.			
No. 499.			
No. 500.			

(The pages which are now provided in a separate).

No. 499 was found in the boundary during the settlement.

Edinburgh, October 2, 1912.

No. 492.—The limits of the Edgip Circle as defined in Notification No. 472, dated 18th September 1904, published in page 571-573, Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th September 1904, and those of the Mangalore Circle as defined in Notification No. 48, dated 10th January 1901, published in page 102 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 9th January 1901, will be altered as under:—

	Circle.	Local name.
No. Edgip	.. .. .	The Mangalore, Hays and Kood, lands of the Mangalore district.
No. Mangalore	.. .. .	The Mangalore lands and so much of the Hays lands as lie to the north of the Mangalore river, comprising the villages of Hays and Hays.

Colombia, September 26, 1912.

No. 433.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Madras Survey and Revenue Act IV of 1887, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the survey of khas dam No. 49 in village No. 5 Nagapattinam in the Sengapattinam taluk of the Madras district shall be undertaken by the Asst. District Superintendent, Survey No. 11, and conducted under the provisions of that Act.

Colombia, September 19, 1912.

No. 434.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct under the provisions of section 15 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1881 that from the 1st October 1912, the areas the boundaries whereof are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification shall be constituted as "Reserved Forests."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of Village.	Description.
<b>Colombia.</b>			
Tirunelveli.	Seethanadai.	Seethanadai.	<p>1. Adjoining the Government College at the P. O. station, Collierville, 1000 acres for reserved forest (lower slopes of the hills) under the management of the Forest Department, dated 2nd April 1911.</p> <p>2. Adjoining the Government College at the P. O. station, Collierville, 1000 acres for reserved forest (lower slopes of the hills) under the management of the Forest Department, dated 2nd April 1911.</p>
<p><b>West, North and East.</b>—These are the reserved forest boundaries in the following parts:</p> <p>1. Adjoining the Government College at the P. O. station, Collierville, 1000 acres for reserved forest (lower slopes of the hills) under the management of the Forest Department, dated 2nd April 1911.</p> <p>2. Adjoining the Government College at the P. O. station, Collierville, 1000 acres for reserved forest (lower slopes of the hills) under the management of the Forest Department, dated 2nd April 1911.</p>			

Colombia, October 8, 1912.

No. 435.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished with

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Customs Enactments.

Sanctioned 18th September 1912.

No. 2219-2.—The following officiating provisions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 17th September 1912:—

Name.	Post.	To.
Mr. S. S. A. Watson, I.C.S.	Collector, Class II.	Collector, Class II, officiating.

General and Miscellaneous.

The 29th September 1912.

No. 2168-190.—Mr. D. C. Leach, Inspector of Mines, 2nd and 3rd Grades, is granted privilege leave for three months commencing with leave on medical certificate for two months, with effect from the 29th September 1912 or such subsequent date as he may deem himself fit to

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Barramatta, September 26, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7.66 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a bungalow for the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Barramatta, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the General Deputy Collector, Barramatta Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the General Deputy Collector, Barramatta Division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with extent more or less, as to area or perimeter, with extent or perimeter of land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Barrois district, Barramatta taluk, No. 225, Baramahat village.</i>			
James D. Day, P. No. 141 A.	By Warfield on behalf of the Barramatta Mission, B. No. 225.	North, S. No. 141 and lat. 1st, S. No. 140; north and east, S. No. 141 A.	acres 7.66
Do. No. 141.	Do.	South, S. No. 141; east, S. No. 141, north, S. No. 141 and lat. A.; west, S. No. 141.	1.00
		Total.	7.66

Barramatta, October 2, 1913.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring .58 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Alkhal to Barramatta, Travancore taluk, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Travancore sub-division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Travancore Sub-Division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with extent more or less, as to area or perimeter, with extent or perimeter of land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Chingapur district, Travancore taluk, Alkhal village.</i>			
W. P. No. 1147 ..	C. Chingapur Estate ..	North, S. No. 1147; east, S. No. 1147; south, S. No. 1147.	acres 46
Fig. 3 No. 1147 ..	Chingapur Estate ..	North, S. No. 1147; east, S. No. 1147; south, S. No. 1147.	46
Do. No. 1147 ..	A. Chingapur Estate ..	North, S. No. 1147; east, S. No. 1147; south, S. No. 1147.	46
<i>Grand Malabar taluk.</i>			
W. P. No. 114 ..	A. Chingapur Estate ..	North, Alkhal village; east, S. No. 114 B; south, S. No. 114 B; west, S. No. 114 B.	41
Do. No. 114 ..	Narayan Raja ..	North, S. No. 114; east, S. No. 114 B; south, S. No. 114 B; west, S. No. 114 B.	41
Do. No. 114 ..	C. Chingapur Estate ..	North, S. No. 114; east, S. No. 114 B; south, S. No. 114 B; west, S. No. 114 B.	41
Do. No. 114 ..	Chingapur Estate ..	North, S. No. 114; east, S. No. 114 B; south, S. No. 114 B; west, S. No. 114 B.	41
		Total ..	168

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.66 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Barramatta (Alkhal), and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Barramatta, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.fishbase.org>.

[illegible]

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 20 acres, be the same a little more or less as needed for a public purpose, to-wit, for opening a road from the Windsor-Killar Road to the Windsor-Corvess Road, and, under sections 7 and 8 of the same Act, the Township, Chatham, is appointed to perform the functions of a District under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A piece of the lead is kept in the office of the head Tahsildar at Cuddalore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Stewart, L. A.

[illegible]

L. M. WISCH,<sup>1</sup>  
As. Secretary to Government

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Delivered at October 5, 1917

Mr. Cretin, Pacific, Executive Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for fourteen days.

H. R. CLARK, \*  
*Dep. Sec. to Govt., P. O. Box 16, Grand and Brighton*

## ACQUISITION OF LAND

Under section 4, Act 2 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor is Commanded hereby to declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 93 acs, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road, section of Kalyanas, Villapattanam taluk, and is situated in Nos. 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Division Office, Trichinopoly, and is required to return the Bandholders a Collector under the Act and directed to take note for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trinidad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously with survey or previous owner.	Name of owner or assignee.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South American, Portuguese and Dutch colonies.</i>			
Dist. No. 91 A-1	Port of Spain	North, No. 91 A-1; east, Kilmarnock, No. 91 A-1; south, No. 91 A-1; west, No. 91 A-1.	100
Do No. 91 B-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 B-1; east, No. 91 B-1; south, No. 91 B-1; west, No. 91 B-1.	10
Do No. 91 C-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 C-1; east, Kilmarnock, No. 91 C-1; south, No. 91 C-1; west, No. 91 C-1.	25
<i>Other colonies.</i>			
Dist. No. 91 D-1	Port of Spain	North, No. 91 D-1; east, No. 91 D-1; south, No. 91 D-1; west, No. 91 D-1.	10
Do No. 91 E-1	Port of Spain	North, No. 91 E-1; east, No. 91 E-1; south, No. 91 E-1; west, No. 91 E-1.	10
Do No. 91 F-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 F-1; east, No. 91 F-1; south, No. 91 F-1; west, No. 91 F-1.	10
Do No. 91 G-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 G-1; east, No. 91 G-1; south, No. 91 G-1; west, No. 91 G-1.	10
Do No. 91 H-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 H-1; east, No. 91 H-1; south, No. 91 H-1; west, No. 91 H-1.	10
Do No. 91 I-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 I-1; east, No. 91 I-1; south, No. 91 I-1; west, No. 91 I-1.	10
Do No. 91 J-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 J-1; east, No. 91 J-1; south, No. 91 J-1; west, No. 91 J-1.	10
Do No. 91 K-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 K-1; east, No. 91 K-1; south, No. 91 K-1; west, No. 91 K-1.	10
Do No. 91 L-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 L-1; east, No. 91 L-1; south, No. 91 L-1; west, No. 91 L-1.	10
Do No. 91 M-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 M-1; east, No. 91 M-1; south, No. 91 M-1; west, No. 91 M-1.	10
Do No. 91 N-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 N-1; east, No. 91 N-1; south, No. 91 N-1; west, No. 91 N-1.	10
Do No. 91 O-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 O-1; east, No. 91 O-1; south, No. 91 O-1; west, No. 91 O-1.	10
Do No. 91 P-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 P-1; east, No. 91 P-1; south, No. 91 P-1; west, No. 91 P-1.	10
Do No. 91 Q-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 Q-1; east, No. 91 Q-1; south, No. 91 Q-1; west, No. 91 Q-1.	10
Do No. 91 R-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 R-1; east, No. 91 R-1; south, No. 91 R-1; west, No. 91 R-1.	10
Do No. 91 S-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 S-1; east, No. 91 S-1; south, No. 91 S-1; west, No. 91 S-1.	10
Do No. 91 T-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 T-1; east, No. 91 T-1; south, No. 91 T-1; west, No. 91 T-1.	10
Do No. 91 U-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 U-1; east, No. 91 U-1; south, No. 91 U-1; west, No. 91 U-1.	10
Do No. 91 V-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 V-1; east, No. 91 V-1; south, No. 91 V-1; west, No. 91 V-1.	10
Do No. 91 W-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 W-1; east, No. 91 W-1; south, No. 91 W-1; west, No. 91 W-1.	10
Do No. 91 X-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 X-1; east, No. 91 X-1; south, No. 91 X-1; west, No. 91 X-1.	10
Do No. 91 Y-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 Y-1; east, No. 91 Y-1; south, No. 91 Y-1; west, No. 91 Y-1.	10
Do No. 91 Z-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 Z-1; east, No. 91 Z-1; south, No. 91 Z-1; west, No. 91 Z-1.	10
Total			30

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 35 acres, be the same a little more or less, is granted for a public purpose, to wit, for a railway line (hereinafter called the "Trinidad Railway") and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Haver, is authorized to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Haver, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The taking of the land of any person, the Sub-Collector has been authorized to take possession of the land under section 37 of the Act.

## SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously with survey or previous owner.	Name of owner or assignee.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>South American, Portuguese and Dutch colonies.</i>			
Dist. No. 91 A-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 A-1; east, No. 91 A-1; south, No. 91 A-1; west, No. 91 A-1.	100
<i>Other colonies.</i>			
Do, No. 91 B-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 B-1; east, No. 91 B-1; south, No. 91 B-1; west, No. 91 B-1.	10
Do, No. 91 C-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 C-1; east, No. 91 C-1; south, No. 91 C-1; west, No. 91 C-1.	10
Do, No. 91 D-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 D-1; east, No. 91 D-1; south, No. 91 D-1; west, No. 91 D-1.	10
Do, No. 91 E-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 E-1; east, No. 91 E-1; south, No. 91 E-1; west, No. 91 E-1.	10
Do, No. 91 F-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 F-1; east, No. 91 F-1; south, No. 91 F-1; west, No. 91 F-1.	10
Do, No. 91 G-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 G-1; east, No. 91 G-1; south, No. 91 G-1; west, No. 91 G-1.	10
Do, No. 91 H-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 H-1; east, No. 91 H-1; south, No. 91 H-1; west, No. 91 H-1.	10
Do, No. 91 I-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 I-1; east, No. 91 I-1; south, No. 91 I-1; west, No. 91 I-1.	10
Do, No. 91 J-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 J-1; east, No. 91 J-1; south, No. 91 J-1; west, No. 91 J-1.	10
Do, No. 91 K-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 K-1; east, No. 91 K-1; south, No. 91 K-1; west, No. 91 K-1.	10
Do, No. 91 L-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 L-1; east, No. 91 L-1; south, No. 91 L-1; west, No. 91 L-1.	10
Do, No. 91 M-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 M-1; east, No. 91 M-1; south, No. 91 M-1; west, No. 91 M-1.	10
Do, No. 91 N-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 N-1; east, No. 91 N-1; south, No. 91 N-1; west, No. 91 N-1.	10
Do, No. 91 O-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 O-1; east, No. 91 O-1; south, No. 91 O-1; west, No. 91 O-1.	10
Do, No. 91 P-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 P-1; east, No. 91 P-1; south, No. 91 P-1; west, No. 91 P-1.	10
Do, No. 91 Q-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 Q-1; east, No. 91 Q-1; south, No. 91 Q-1; west, No. 91 Q-1.	10
Do, No. 91 R-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 R-1; east, No. 91 R-1; south, No. 91 R-1; west, No. 91 R-1.	10
Do, No. 91 S-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 S-1; east, No. 91 S-1; south, No. 91 S-1; west, No. 91 S-1.	10
Do, No. 91 T-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 T-1; east, No. 91 T-1; south, No. 91 T-1; west, No. 91 T-1.	10
Do, No. 91 U-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 U-1; east, No. 91 U-1; south, No. 91 U-1; west, No. 91 U-1.	10
Do, No. 91 V-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 V-1; east, No. 91 V-1; south, No. 91 V-1; west, No. 91 V-1.	10
Do, No. 91 W-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 W-1; east, No. 91 W-1; south, No. 91 W-1; west, No. 91 W-1.	10
Do, No. 91 X-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 X-1; east, No. 91 X-1; south, No. 91 X-1; west, No. 91 X-1.	10
Do, No. 91 Y-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 Y-1; east, No. 91 Y-1; south, No. 91 Y-1; west, No. 91 Y-1.	10
Do, No. 91 Z-1	Port of Spain and Valparaiso	North, No. 91 Z-1; east, No. 91 Z-1; south, No. 91 Z-1; west, No. 91 Z-1.	10
Total			30

D. MARSHALL,  
Deputy Secretary to Government, F.M.S.

Continued, September 22, 1919.

Under section 8, Act of 1938, The Executive of the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 138 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public park to be set for providing means of recreation to the land in the town of Bangalore in the Bangalore District and for the purpose of the said Act, the Officer, Higher Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the load is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Motor division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

**Bibliography:**

[illegible]

Delaware, October 2, 1975.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

## Summary

[illegible]

Received October 4, 1995

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1934, His Excellency the Governor-General hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 0.55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Calabutan Cemetery purposes, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Service Division Officer, Tuguegarao, is appointed to perform the Functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take under the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau District Officer, Trichinopoly, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

## References

Description of land, and its area, state or possessible, with survey or purchase number	Name of owner or occupier	Reason for the land required to be taken up.	Estimated to be taken up
<i>Dendroica striata</i> , <i>Dendroica debilis</i> , <i>Picus pygmaea</i> nests.			
Ryeview, sec. 8 E., Tn. 72 S. N. R. No. 304 S. R.	N. K. Vanderkammer	North, Cuyahoga town, sec. 16-1; north, W. 17-1; west, H. 18-1	960
" "	" "	North, Cuyahoga town, sec. 16-0 A.; north, W. 16-1; west, B. 16-1	45
			Total ..
			1,005

*Received, October 8, 1912.*

Taken section 6, Act of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule, measuring 26 acres, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a bank in the Vachanabeswari tank (commonly called "Vachanabeswari") in and under sections 5 and 7 of the aforesaid Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and is directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

## Summary

Description of land, wet or dry, open or wooded, with surface or ground elevation.	Name of owner or agency.	Description of the land required to be taken up	Amount to be taken up
<i>South street station, 21-oddly shaped lots, bridge approach.</i>			
West, No. 217 E.B.	Eugene Clegg .. .. .	North, No. 208A & B, West, Nos. 248 and 250, West, No. 267 & west No. 267-B.	Acres. 39

Under article 8, Act 2 of 1934, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land herein in the following schedule and comprising 32 1/2 acres is the same as little more or less, is to be used for a public purpose, to wit, for the water-purification of Allapattet tank in Orissa table of South Arcot District; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruchendur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the execution of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunavalur, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

## References

Descriptive label, wet or dry, season of persistence, etc. Locality or parent rock	Form of spores or mycelium	Peculiarities of the head required to be taken up	Known to be taken up
<i>North Coast States, Transmontane table, Zoroastrian village.</i>			
Bryonoid, dry, & No. 81	Luteo-bulb, bulb-like, yellow-brown bulb, dense, bulb, Hymenium in Globose bulb-like form, bulb-like bulb-like form, bulb-like, Hymenium bulb-like, form-like and bulb-like bulb-like	Mush, Archivalve bulb, bulb, E. Mo. 10, south, E. Mo. 12, 22, 41, Gland 42, west, E. Mo. 34 and 40	400 21 23



Under section 4, Act 1 of 1988, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 29 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for special roads to the Nubia channel. Accordingly, I hereby, under section 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kribiboloma, is appointed to exercise the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Kumbhakshen, and is available for inspection at any time during office hours.

## Summary

[illegible]

Autumnal, October 4, 1925.

[illegible]



## LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 1st and 8th October 1912 is published for general information:—

No. in List.	Department.	Q. Q. No. and Date.	Subject.
1	Postpaid	Q. Q. No. 1468, Sept. 28.	Presenting the stamps of Bermuda to the undersheriff of the Post Office (Q. Q. No. 1468, Sept. 28).
2	Financial	No. 478, Sept. 11.	Presenting the grant of exemption for American mail to all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office and presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
3	Marine	No. 314, Sept. 11.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
4	Revenue	No. 1088, Aug. 18.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
5	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
6	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
7	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
8	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
9	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
10	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
11	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
12	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
13	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
14	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
15	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
16	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
17	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
18	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
19	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
20	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
21	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.
22	Do.	No. 1088, Sept. 1.	Presenting the grant of exemption for all vessels arriving in the port of Bermuda on the 11th September 1912 in the event of a strike of the Bermuda Post Office.

A.D.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CADEW,  
of the Press.





(b) முக்கியமான அம்சங்கள்: பூப்பூண்டு ஒரு மரமாக வளர்வதில்லை. பூப்பூண்டு பூக்கள் மூலம் மரமாக வளர்வதில்லை. பூப்பூண்டு மரமாக வளர்வதில்லை. பூப்பூண்டு மரமாக வளர்வதில்லை.

[illegible]

III. ഏറ്റവും 10 - 24 വയസ്സിനുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കായി തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പട്ടിക നൽകുന്നതിനും പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് പരസ്യം ചെയ്യാനും അനുമതി നൽകുന്നു.

IV. 1992-1993-ലെ വകുപ്പുകൾക്ക് പ്രദാനത്തിന് കഴിയാതെപ്പോയ അഡ്വക്കേറ്റുകൾക്ക് ഒരു വർഷത്തിനുള്ളിലായി ഇല്ലാതായിപ്പോയ ഡിസ്കാർട്ട് ചെയ്ത കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം വർദ്ധിച്ചു. എന്താൽ സർവ്വീസിൽ ഏതാണിവിട്ടുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ അളവിൽ അഡ്വക്കേറ്റുകൾക്ക് ഇല്ലാതായിപ്പോയ കണിയാത്ത വർഷമായിത്തീർന്നു.

[illegible][illegible]

VII. 40: അകൃത്യകരം വെട്ടുന്ന കയ്യുണ്ടകൾ നാശം പറ്റുന്നതിന്നു മുമ്പായി  
 ഇവ നിർമ്മാണം ചെയ്യരുതെന്നാകുന്നു:—

(1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  ... 40.

கிழக்கு-தென்னாதி கப்பல்கள் பலகூடி வருவதால் நிகழ்ந்ததை  
எழுத ஆயிரம் ஏராளம் வரிவந்த எழுதினது ஊர்மாவை  
யும் எழுதினதால் வங்கு நகரில் இருக்கின்றதால் உம்  
மேலும் ஆயிரம் வருவதால் நகரில் இருக்கின்றதால்

(2) ॐ அப்போது கனியாகியது கனியூர் அப்பாள் (8-30 செப்டெம்பர்)  
அன்றுதான் ௧-வது கனியாகியது. அப்போது கனியாகியது கனியூர் அப்பாள் (8-30 செப்டெம்பர்)  
மீட்டர் ௧-வது கனியாகியது கனியூர் அப்பாள் (8-30 செப்டெம்பர்) ௧-வது கனியாகியது கனியூர் அப்பாள் (8-30 செப்டெம்பர்)  
கனியாகியது கனியூர் அப்பாள் (8-30 செப்டெம்பர்) ௧-வது கனியாகியது கனியூர் அப்பாள் (8-30 செப்டெம்பர்)

[illegible]

X. 19-ാം ഓക്ടോബർ തീയതിയിലുള്ള ഈ ഉത്തരവ് നിർദ്ദേശം പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിനായി താഴെ പറയുന്നവർക്ക് അറിയിക്കുന്നു:—

- [illegible]

9.0 - 9.999 4.25%<sup>1</sup>

1912 ൽ പ്രകടനം ചെയ്തതിന്റെ തുടർച്ച ആക്ട് 10-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിലെ ന്യായപ്രകാരം അനുജ്ഞാപത്രത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ,

[illegible]





linear model

1912-ലെ കേരളത്തിലെ കമ്മ്യൂണിസം നിയമം അനുശ്ചിതമാക്കിയതിനെത്തുടർന്ന് 1913-ൽ കേരളത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരുന്ന കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് പാർട്ടി കേരളത്തിൽ നിന്നും പിൻമാറ്റം നേടി.

<p>செய்திகள்.</p>	<p>தேவதரகம்.</p>	<p>மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களின் உத்தரவு. 1954-55 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கட்டவேண்டிய வரிக்காக கட்டியிருக்கிற தொகைகள்.</p>
<p>செய்திகளை அமைப்பது பற்றி அமைச்சரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களின் உத்தரவு. 1954-55 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கட்டவேண்டிய வரிக்காக கட்டியிருக்கிற தொகைகள்.</p>	<p>மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களின் உத்தரவு. 1954-55 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கட்டவேண்டிய வரிக்காக கட்டியிருக்கிற தொகைகள்.</p>	<p>மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களின் உத்தரவு. 1954-55 ஆம் ஆண்டில் கட்டவேண்டிய வரிக்காக கட்டியிருக்கிற தொகைகள்.</p>

உறுப்பினர்: கனகசுந்தர் சிவசுப்பிரமணியம், 1990-ம் வகுப்பினர், பி.எம்.எல். அமைதிக்கான கனகசுந்தர் கல்விக்கூடம்.

— *continued on p. 100*

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உள்ளுறுப்புக்கள்: 1. பிள்ளைகள்

[illegible]



Figure 10.10

1988-ம் ஆண்டு வரை கட்டியிருக்கும் 4-ம் வகுப்பிற்கான கட்டப்பட்ட கட்டிடம் இப்போது 11.15 மீட்டர் உயரத்தை அடையவில்லை. கட்டிடப்பணிகள் காலதாமதமாக நடைபெற்று வருவதால் கட்டிடம் கட்டி முடிவாகி வருவதற்கு சற்று நேரம் தாமதமாகிறது. கட்டிடப்பணிகளை முடித்துக் கொடுக்க 2000-ம் ஆண்டு வரையில் கட்டிடப்பணிகள் முடிவாகிவிடுவதற்கு உறுதியாக உள்ளதாக கட்டிடத்துறை அமைச்சர் தெரிவித்தார்.

உதவி இயக்குநர்: எஸ். சி. சிவசுந்தரம்

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு, 15-03-2013.

[illegible]

















ஒளிபுகை நிலைமைக்குப் பின் பரவினது. ஆகவே அதைத் தடுக்கப் படுகிறது. தி.க. இரட்டி

വിഭാഗം	അംഗം	അംഗം	അംഗം	അംഗം	അംഗം
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	18-19	18-19	18-19	18-19	18-19
19	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20
20	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21	20-21



පරිපාටි නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පැවැත්වූ විවෘත සාකච්ඡා සඳහා පැවැත්වූ විවෘත සාකච්ඡා

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ප්‍රතිපත්ති ක්‍රියාකාරීයාගේ ස්වයංක්‍රීයවනු ලබන ප්‍රතිපත්ති ප්‍රකාශන—1923.

ප්‍රතිපත්ති නම.	ප්‍රතිපත්ති නම.	ප්‍රතිපත්ති නම.	ප්‍රතිපත්ති නම.	ප්‍රතිපත්ති නම.	ප්‍රතිපත්ති නම.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24	1918 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති
25	1918 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති
26	1918 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති
27	1918 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 18-19 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති	ප්‍රතිපත්ති 19-20 ප්‍රතිපත්ති

ප්‍රතිපත්ති, ප්‍රතිපත්ති,  
ප්‍රතිපත්ති, ප්‍රතිපත්ති

(For translation)

M. KRISHNAN,  
Malayalam Translator to Government.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 41.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1912.

[Price, 5 cents.]

## Part II.—Local and Municipal Department.

### APPOINTMENTS.

*Continued, October 8, 1912.*

No. 1328.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 51 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Donald Dodsworth to be a member of the Ganjam District Board.

No. 1330.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. John Eagle to be a member of the Salem District Board.

No. 1331.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. Forsyth to be a member of the Coimbatore District Board.

No. 1331.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. En Lakshminarayana Raju to be a member of the Kanyakumari District Board.

No. 1330.—Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras City Municipalities Act, 1894, M. R. R. G. R. Adilawala Nayudu has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the 18th division.

No. 1334.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M. R. R. Chappu Mangappa Nayudu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Virupaksh.

No. 1335.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. R. K. S. Suba's Seshadri Krishnaswamy Aravind to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Virupaksh.

No. 1336.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Thomas John Suba's Baidar to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Virupaksh.

No. 1337.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. R. Narayana Aiyar Gopala Aiyar Aravind to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Virupaksh.

No. 1338.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. R. Thudra Mahalingam Nayudu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Anaparthi.

No. 1339.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. R. M. S. Narayana Aiyar Aravind has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chidambaram.







No. 1308.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 140 square feet, be the same or little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the widening of the Longspur Chertel lane; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittagore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the principal office and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, barren or permeable, with survey or plan roll number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Quadrangle Durin, Comptown Island, Chittagore village.

Dep. No. 115, S. 144, M. E. Ry. Chittagore.	Gilroy Chittagore.	North, T. S. No. 124-2; east, T. S. No. 124-1; south, T. S. No. 102 A; Submarine cable; west, No. 124 B.	No. 75, 100.
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No. 1311.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48 of an acre, be the same or little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a well; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittagore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittagore, and may be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, barren or permeable, with survey or plan roll number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Durin Island, Pigeon Island, No. 128, Arakongong village.

Dep. No. 118 D ..	Thomson Yusufayya and Govindram Vasthaya	North, No. 117 E; east and south, No. 105 G; west, No. 116 G.	Acres 40.
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No. 1325.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 445 of an acre, be the same or little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground at Tintal in Masripur village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Barisal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Barisal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, barren or permeable, with survey or plan roll number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Barisal Durin, Barisal Island, Masripur village.

Dep. No. 118 D ..	M. E. Ry. T. S. No. 118, Govt. Mahomed Mahomed (Submarine Cable) and Govt. Dept. of Revenue, Tintal in Masripur village (the children's burial-ground, Barisal) (the open ground).	North and south, land belonging to M. E. Ry. T. S. No. 118, Govt. Mahomed Mahomed (Submarine Cable) and Govt. Dept. of Revenue, Tintal in Masripur village; east, land belonging to M. E. Ry. T. S. No. 118, Govt. Mahomed Mahomed (Submarine Cable) and Govt. Dept. of Revenue, Tintal in Masripur village; west, land belonging to M. E. Ry. T. S. No. 118, Govt. Mahomed Mahomed (Submarine Cable) and Govt. Dept. of Revenue, Tintal in Masripur village.	Acres 445.
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No. 1509.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10.83 acres, to be more fully shown or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal and general quarry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue department hereby, in consequence, is appointed to purchase the tenements of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue district officer, Udhagamandalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## References

[illegible]

No. 1364.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule is required to be acquired for a road, by the name of Little River, in the district of Bangalore, for a yellow line of water to be laid for widening the Big Banner street in Bangalore, and for the purpose of the said road, under sections 5 and 7, the various persons whose names are mentioned in the schedule are appointed to be the persons to be taken into consideration for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue Divisional officer, Nagpur, and can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

### References

Description of land, water, dry, damp or otherwise, with survey to public number.	Name of owner or possessor.	Enclosure of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>English Bazaar, Singapore Island, Singapore Wharf.</i>			
T.S. No. 766	.. Mohamed Yusuf Barchar, Muham- med Nura, Simaie Ibrahim and Fathma Zohr Ahmed, garden to assist Mohamed Yusof Barchar Sons.	North, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 767, 767, 767, and 1291 and 1291, Nos. 129, 129, 129, 129, 129, 129, South, T.S. Nos. 766 and 767 and North, T.S. Nos. 766 and 767, T.S. Nos. 766 South and East, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, South and West, T.S. No. 766	Acres .. 805-41
Do. No. 767	.. Do.	North, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, South and West, T.S. No. 766	.. 107-54
Do. No. 767	.. Singapore Estate, Kapas Barchar (Singapore).	North, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, South and West, T.S. No. 766	.. 101-25
Do. No. 768	.. Do.	North, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, South and West, T.S. No. 766	.. 60-27
Do. No. 768	.. Do.	North, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, South and West, T.S. No. 766	.. 60-28
Do. No. 768	.. Do.	North, T.S. Nos. 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, 766, South and West, T.S. No. 766	.. 60-29
Total ..			

No. 1351.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 754 of a acre, be taken as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the highway in Kullambayyan, about in Tirunelveli; and, under sections 3 and 4, the revenue department officer, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A year of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Source: *ibid.*

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, well survey or patent number	Name of owner or company.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North of east street, Townsboro, and south, Townsboro millage.			
Palmetto, marshlands, S. No. 955-4.	Marshlands Bayville, Koonville Bay- ville, Pelagosa Bayville, Saco- Bayville, Haverhill Bayville, Saco- Bayville, Bayville, Haverhill, section of Haverhill Bayville, Palmetto Bayville, S. No. 955-4.	Marsh and mill, public street, north, town of Marshlands Bayville and also other mill, public street.	GARY. 174

No. 1249.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 324455 of an acre, to be more or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of an elementary school in the Nagarathur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the person designated officer, Nagarathur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Nagapattanam, and can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

## September 1997

Description of fruit, seed or dry, clean or paracarpella, with oblique or petiole number.	Name of owner or collector	Number of the last segment to be taken up	Fruit to be taken up.
Tender district, Singapore Island, Singapore colony			
Malacca, T.S. No. 101.	Falkland, P.O. No. 101, garden to owner, Tarragona, P.O. No. and Tarragona, P.O. No.	Fruit, T.S. No. 101, west, T.S. No. 101, Green and west, south T.S. No. 101, west, T.S. No. 101 and 104.	T.S. No. 101 and 104

No. 1244.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 11 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for providing a playground and garden for the school at Polonnaruwa; and, under sections 3 and 7, the deputy collector, Polonnaruwa, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tax collector, Birmingham, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## Discussion

[illegible]

No. 1246.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5189 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a highway between Girmatavatu Madenibogan and Sakloni street in the Kankabakawa municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Kankabakawa, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Kankabakawa, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, less or previously with survey or previously in use.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Total to be taken up.
Togelo district, Kankabakawa sub-district, No. 17, Kankabakawa Town village.			
Approximate section, previously No. 1, S.S. 1015	Government Palace; residence of the Kankabakawa District Officer.	North, T.S. No. 1018; west, T.S. No. 1018; south, T.S. No. 1017; east, T.S. No. 1016	4500
Do. No. 1017	Kankabakawa Palace	North, T.S. No. 1016; south, T.S. No. 1014; south, T.S. No. 1013; west, T.S. No. 1017	4100
		Total ..	8600

No. 1247.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the entrance of the Tagapogai-Makayala road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Huruwala, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Huruwala, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, less or previously with survey or previously in use.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Total to be taken up.
Huruwala district, Huruwala sub-district, Tagapogai village.			
Section, dry, No. 1015	Tagapogai Village	North, No. 1015; east, No. 1014; south and west, No. 1015	12

No. 1248.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 582 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvement of the beach in the Vungapogai municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Huruwala, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer, Vungapogai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, less or previously with survey or previously in use.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Total to be taken up.
Vungapogai district, Vungapogai sub-district, Vungapogai municipality.			
Approximate section, previously No. 1, S.S. 1015	Secondary, Huruwala Lodge, Vungapogai	North, Huruwala Lodge; south, Huruwala Lodge; east, Huruwala Lodge; west, Huruwala Lodge; north, Huruwala Lodge; south, Huruwala Lodge; east, Huruwala Lodge; west, Huruwala Lodge	582
Do. 1015	Do. do.	North, Huruwala Lodge; south, Huruwala Lodge; east, Huruwala Lodge; west, Huruwala Lodge	10
		Total ..	592

No. 1547.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 81-5 acres, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Ootacamund Railway bridge bridge-approach and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as per plan or otherwise, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiri division, Ootacamund taluk, Ootacamund village.			
Govt. Agr. part of S. No. 114 old E.	Governdown Madhaya	North, Ootacamund-Banchara road; east, part of S. No. 114 A & B; south, No. 114 A to D; west, part of S. No. 114 A & B.	0.0000 27
Govt. Agr. part of S. No. 114 to D	Do.	North, No. 114 A & B; S. No. 114 A to D; south, No. 114 A to D.	4-1
		Total ..	2.01

No. 1548.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-58 acres, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish and night-soil depot in the Tirunelveli municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as per plan or otherwise, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Zone division, Tirupattur taluk, Tirupattur village.			
Inv. T. S. No. 14, and 1, land II of Tirunelveli municipality.	Amikadai Chari Myrin Subbi and Padi Subbi Sanyal Subbi.	North, T. S. No. 14; east, T. S. Nos. 12 and 14; south, Kuthal road; west, T. S. No. 14.	0-00 58

No. 1549.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 of an acre, be the same as little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a sewerage line in the Tirupattur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Channarayana, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Channarayana, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

## SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its size, more or less, as per plan or otherwise, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chennai division, Channarayana taluk, Tirupattur village.			
T. S. No. 14, and 1, land II of Tirunelveli municipality.	Palupala Chinnappa ..	North, Kanna Nanyappa Dandi T. S. No. 117; east, T. S. No. 117; south, Palupala Chinnappa's house, T. S. No. 118 A; west, Adilmanthi road, T. S. No. 118.	47-00 00

<sup>2</sup> See 1970.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1927 acres, for some a 1946 more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit: for Rajmangal-Gangadhar road; and, under sections 2 and 7, the revenue department officer, Manmangal, is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Narasimhapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Thompson & Lee

Descriptions of birds, and to what, such as <i>procurator</i> , with always a <i>procurator</i> number	Notes of birds in company.	Numbers of the feet assigned to the latter group.	Feet in the latter group.
<i>General notes, and notes, and notes, and notes.</i>			
See, day, No. 100 B	General Notes	100	100
Do, No. 101 B.	Do.	101	101
Do, No. 102 B.	Do.	102	102
Do, No. 103 B.	Do.	103	103
Do, No. 104 B.	Do.	104	104
Do, No. 105 B.	Do.	105	105
Do, No. 106 B.	Do.	106	106
Do, No. 107 B.	Do.	107	107
Do, No. 108 B.	Do.	108	108
Do, No. 109 B.	Do.	109	109
Do, No. 110 B.	Do.	110	110
Do, No. 111 B.	Do.	111	111
Do, No. 112 B.	Do.	112	112
Do, No. 113 B.	Do.	113	113
Do, No. 114 B.	Do.	114	114
Do, No. 115 B.	Do.	115	115
Do, No. 116 B.	Do.	116	116
Do, No. 117 B.	Do.	117	117
Do, No. 118 B.	Do.	118	118
Do, No. 119 B.	Do.	119	119
Do, No. 120 B.	Do.	120	120
Do, No. 121 B.	Do.	121	121
Do, No. 122 B.	Do.	122	122
Do, No. 123 B.	Do.	123	123
Do, No. 124 B.	Do.	124	124
Do, No. 125 B.	Do.	125	125
Do, No. 126 B.	Do.	126	126
Do, No. 127 B.	Do.	127	127
Do, No. 128 B.	Do.	128	128
Do, No. 129 B.	Do.	129	129
Do, No. 130 B.	Do.	130	130
Do, No. 131 B.	Do.	131	131
Do, No. 132 B.	Do.	132	132
Do, No. 133 B.	Do.	133	133
Do, No. 134 B.	Do.	134	134
Do, No. 135 B.	Do.	135	135
Do, No. 136 B.	Do.	136	136
Do, No. 137 B.	Do.	137	137
Do, No. 138 B.	Do.	138	138
Do, No. 139 B.	Do.	139	139
Do, No. 140 B.	Do.	140	140
Do, No. 141 B.	Do.	141	141
Do, No. 142 B.	Do.	142	142
Do, No. 143 B.	Do.	143	143
Do, No. 144 B.	Do.	144	144
Do, No. 145 B.	Do.	145	145
Do, No. 146 B.	Do.	146	146
Do, No. 147 B.	Do.	147	147
Do, No. 148 B.	Do.	148	148
Do, No. 149 B.	Do.	149	149
Do, No. 150 B.	Do.	150	150
Do, No. 151 B.	Do.	151	151
Do, No. 152 B.	Do.	152	152
Do, No. 153 B.	Do.	153	153
Do, No. 154 B.	Do.	154	154
Do, No. 155 B.	Do.	155	155
Do, No. 156 B.	Do.	156	156
Do, No. 157 B.	Do.	157	157
Do, No. 158 B.	Do.	158	158
Do, No. 159 B.	Do.	159	159
Do, No. 160 B.	Do.	160	160
Do, No. 161 B.	Do.	161	161
Do, No. 162 B.	Do.	162	162
Do, No. 163 B.	Do.	163	163
Do, No. 164 B.	Do.	164	164
Do, No. 165 B.	Do.	165	165
Do, No. 166 B.	Do.	166	166
Do, No. 167 B.	Do.	167	167
Do, No. 168 B.	Do.	168	168
Do, No. 169 B.	Do.	169	169
Do, No. 170 B.	Do.	170	170
Do, No. 171 B.	Do.	171	171
Do, No. 172 B.	Do.	172	172
Do, No. 173 B.	Do.	173	173
Do, No. 174 B.	Do.	174	174
Do, No. 175 B.	Do.	175	175
Do, No. 176 B.	Do.	176	176
Do, No. 177 B.	Do.	177	177
Do, No. 178 B.	Do.	178	178
Do, No. 179 B.	Do.	179	179
Do, No. 180 B.	Do.	180	180
Do, No. 181 B.	Do.	181	181
Do, No. 182 B.	Do.	182	182
Do, No. 183 B.	Do.	183	183
Do, No. 184 B.	Do.	184	184
Do, No. 185 B.	Do.	185	185
Do, No. 186 B.	Do.	186	186
Do, No. 187 B.	Do.	187	187
Do, No. 188 B.	Do.	188	188
Do, No. 189 B.	Do.	189	189
Do, No. 190 B.	Do.	190	190
Do, No. 191 B.	Do.	191	191
Do, No. 192 B.	Do.	192	192
Do, No. 193 B.	Do.	193	







By 1878.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule and amounting to 96 a. ac. be the area a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a board school building at Dargamowda village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the persons enumerated above, Chattram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chhatrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 10.10

[illegible]

No. 1916.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17-0-0 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Hoshangabad road, and, under sections 5 and 6, the deputy commissioner of Hoshangabad is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector and is directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy tabukdar of Hoshang and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

## Discussion

[illegible]

L. DAVIDSON,  
*Ag. Secretary to Government.*

## Flagon.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Glasgow, October 8, 1912.

No. 175-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Georgetown in the Townships of the Malabar districts, Hydrabad, the selected portions of the South Canara, Chikmagalur, Salem and the Malabar districts, the Mysore State, and other parts declared to be infected with plague, and permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Madras Festival and fair:

In execution of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1902, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival and fair from the 14th November to 18th December 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be treated as offenders.

Glasgow, October 8, 1912.

No. 176-F.—In modification of notification No. 174-F., published on pages 400-401 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st October 1912, the following revised lists of proclaimed areas and of proposed villages are published:

## A.—PROCLAIMED AREAS.

## I.—In the Malabar District.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Aracut- Pur.	Bedy.	Kanpattur.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.
		Kanpattur.			Chidambaram.
Bedy.	Bedy.	Kanpattur.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.
		Kanpattur.			Chidambaram.
Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.
		Chidambaram.			Chidambaram.
Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.
		Chidambaram.			Chidambaram.
Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.	Chidambaram.
		Chidambaram.			Chidambaram.

## II.—Outside the Malabar District.

Proclamation of Emergency.	Infected localities.		Proclamation of Emergency.	Infected localities.	
	Districts and Taluqs and Towns of M, 100 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Taluqs and Towns of M, 100 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore.	The whole province— 1. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Barrack. (b) Towns and parts— Barrack. Barrack. Barrack.		II. Bombay —cont.	6. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kalyan. Karnatak. (b) Towns and parts— Barrack. Barrack. Barrack.	
II. Bombay.	2. Central Division— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. Satara. (b) Towns— Pune.			4. Northern Division— Satara and Ahmednagar— Barrack. 	

Boundary or Province	Inhabited localities		Inhabited localities	
	Districts and Names, and Towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants		Districts and Names, and Towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants	
III. Bergeel.	Towns— Calcutta. Districts— Champana. Burlabanga. Manglaya. Maha-Sarpas. Tams. Shabul. Suralha Pargana.		VII. Rajaputana.	Jodhpur City.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Arrah. Bihar. Lachhna. Bansgaon. (b) Districts— Bihar. Mysorepura. Tams. Tangora. Theravashly. Vishwa.		VIII. The United Provinces.	Districts— Agra. Allahabad. Bihar. Bulhara. Madrass. Madras. Mysore. Punjab. Rajputana.
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Bihar. Mysorepura. Tams. Tangora. Theravashly. Vishwa.		IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Achalpur (Sardars). Achalpur. Bihar. Bulhara. Madrass. Madras. Mysore. Punjab. Rajputana.
VI. Burma.	(a) Towns and ports— Barrack. Madrass. Sargam.		X. Central Provinces.	Districts— Achalpur (Sardars). Achalpur. Bihar. Bulhara. Madrass. Madras. Mysore. Punjab. Rajputana.

## B.—PASSENGER TRAINS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. | Mangalore.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Coimbatore. | Wellington. | Ootacamund. | Feroke.

Madrass and Southern Malabar Railway.

Coimbatore. | Mysore. | Bangalore. | Mysore. | Bangalore. | Bangalore.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the notification contained in G.O. No. 652 P, dated 31st May 1912.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1912.

No. 271-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Mysore, he is in the Mysore State of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the condition of the wearing of masks.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said fair from the 31st October to 31st November 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said fair in contravention of this notification will be treated back.

Ootacamund, October 5, 1912.

No. 272-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of plague at Mysore, he is in the Mysore State of the Coimbatore district, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the condition of the wearing of masks.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said fair from the 31st October to 31st November 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that, between the said dates, no tickets be issued by any railway, at the stations of Mysore, Ootacamund and Feroke on the South Indian Railway, for the stations of Bangalore, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Ootacamund and Feroke on the Nilgiri Railway, to any person appearing or believed to be attending to be present at the said fair.

All persons proceeding to the said fair in contravention of this notification will be treated back.

L. DAVIDSON,  
Secy. Secretary to Government.



Published by Authority.

[Figure 1 continues]

## Part 3-B.—Educational Department.

[illegible]

Office or appointments.	Test.	Remarks.
<b>U. S. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.</b>		
(1) Subordinate Judges and District Marshals.	Penmanship Test.	The good Judges nominate the best penmen of Subordinate Judges and District Marshals are set at the Penmanship and German Tests.
(2) Register, Deputy Register, Receiver, Comptroller in Court in the Intermediate Department in any Court other than the Fifth Court, Attorney at Law, and Agents.	Translation Test, lower grade.	
(3) Examiners in District Courts.	(1) German Test. Translation Test, lower grade. Penmanship Test, lower grade. (2) German Test. Translation Test, lower grade.	
(4) Examiners in Subordinate Judge's Courts.	Translation Test, lower grade.	







## MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

## GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

## SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday, the 21st of October next, and eight following days. The schedule below shows the hour at which each question paper will be given out and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present.—

Day.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
<b>MON.</b>			
Monday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Manual of Village and Town Accounts and the Special Funds Code (with notes)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	The Stamp, Income-tax and Estate Manuals (with notes)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Tuesday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Revenue Code and Regulations—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act, and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Revenue Code and Regulations—Detailed application (with notes); The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (Civil)—Detailed application (with notes)	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades; Civil Judicial Test.
Wednesday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Criminal Code and the Magistrate's Instructions Act	Civil Judicial Test.
	11 a.m. to 12 noon	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 3 p.m.	The Statutes of Occupancy Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue—Detailed application (with notes); The Provincial Land Revenue Act—General Principles	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades; Civil Judicial Test.
Thursday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Indian Evidence Act	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	11 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Special Acts relating to Jails	Jail Test.
	4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (with notes); Medical Jurisprudence	Civil Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Friday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Provincial Land Revenue Act—Detailed application (with notes)	Civil Judicial Test.
	11 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Penal Code	Jail Test.
	12 noon to 1 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—General Principles	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	The Stamp Act, the Civil Procedure Code and the Rules of Practice—General Principles	Civil Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles	Jail Test.
	4 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with notes); The Stamp Act, the Civil Procedure Code and the Rules of Practice—Detailed application (with notes)	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades; Civil Judicial Test.
Saturday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	11 a.m. to 12 noon	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with notes)	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.

Date	Hour	Subjects	Tests
Monday, October 8th	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Civil Account Code	Account Test, Higher and Lower Grade
	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Civil Service Regulations	Account Test, Higher Grade
Tuesday, October 9th	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Translation from English into Vernacular	Translation Test, Lower Grade
	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Translation from English into Vernacular	Translation Test, Higher Grade
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Translation from Vernacular into English	Translation Test, Lower Grade
	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Translation from Vernacular into English	Translation Test, Higher Grade
Wednesday, October 10th	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Penmanship	Penmanship Test

3. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head. He will be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without firstly giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the same will be reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had access to a signature of any kind is to be taken by the authorities to the examination room and to be detained until appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for each term of year as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the bona fides of the candidate, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his successor failing being determined on the result of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, on any pretext, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind. [In the case of candidates, however, coming up for the Civil and Criminal Judicial and Revenue Tests, the use of books will be allowed in answering certain question papers.] Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practice, will be removed from the room, and the measures reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not on the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The names of such candidates will not be valued, unless it is clear that the names of their names is due to an oversight of theirs.

(8) Candidates claiming to change their names at examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued as those candidates published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent is to have permission the change should be preferred for the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will be free to read and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pass to the next room, but will not so do until he has done so.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spare papers, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been sitting.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Dist. Examination,  
Madras, 28th September 1912.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TESTS.

Notes.

Candidates should bring their own books with them for the purpose of answering those of the question papers for which the use of books is allowed.

In the case of the Entrance Test (Higher and Lower grades), the following books as issued by the Superintendent, Government Exam., may be used by candidates in the examination hall:—

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| (1) Board's English Grammar.            | (6) Income-tax Manual.   |
| (2) Haines's English Grammar and Arith. | (7) British History, and |
| (3) Village and Town Manuals.           | (7) Special Funds Code.  |
| (4) Stamp Manual.                       |                          |

In the case of the Civil Judicial Test and the Criminal Judicial Test (Higher and Lower grades), the books need not necessarily be Government publications.

NOTE 1.—The use of books containing commentaries will not be permitted, but notes made by candidates in their books will not be objected to, if they contain merely of commentaries, amendments or generally any references made for the purpose of facilitating study.

NOTE 2.—The use of guides, digests, summaries, notebooks, etc., will not be allowed.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 5th October 1912.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

#### SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1912

##### NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES

Candidates for the Entrance Test, Lower grade, are informed that they will have to sit for the examination at the Presidency College, Chennai. The examination in the other tests will be held at the South Arcot, Chennai. A copy of the schedule will be posted at the entrance to the Senate House on Friday the 11th instant, and all the candidates to be examined at Madras are expected to leave their respective homes from this date.

No hall-tickets will be issued.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 5th October 1912.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

##### NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PRACTICE-WRITING TEST.

The following instructions are published in order that candidates may know what is expected of them in this test:—

##### Instructions to candidates

The object of a practice test is that any one who has not time to read the original correspondence may by reading the précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed.

1. The candidate should begin by reading the whole of the correspondence carefully through without writing anything, so that he may clearly understand what passed and be in a position to decide what are the main heads under which the important facts should be conveyed. He should then read through the paper again marking what is important.

2. The précis should begin with a brief and brief introduction to the subject under treatment. This should be followed by a narrative in the past tense containing a brief and clear statement of the contents of the correspondence, not in the order of the papers, nor even necessarily in chronological order, but in logical order. An abstract of every paper in the correspondence or an order of its contents, is not a précis.

##### 4. The merits of a précis are:—

- (1) to contain all that is important in the correspondence and nothing that is unimportant;
- (2) to present this in a readable and consecutive shape, expressed as intelligibly and distinctly as possible;
- (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and clearness;
- (4) to present a strictly accurate and logically arranged statement of the contents of the correspondence.

No candidate has right to pay his own case of the more important points, marks will be deducted if unimportant points are included or if facts are repeated unnecessarily, e.g., it is not necessary to give the date of every paper in the correspondence and the full name and designation of the writer or recipient of every letter; and if a fact is repeated in different papers it need not generally be stated more than once in the précis.

3. Grammar, spelling, style and handwriting will be considered in assigning marks; but it must be remembered that more candidates in correspondence will not compensate for carelessness or inaccuracy in the presentation of the facts of the correspondence.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,  
Madras, 5th October 1912.

G. MADDOX,  
Secretary.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

##### NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the University Letters and Regulations 284 mentioned by the Senate for the academic year 1912-13, it is hereby notified that the names of 50 lecturers on "The History of English Sounds from the end of the Middle-English period to the present day" to be delivered by Mr. Hink Harker, M.A., and the names of 50 lecturers (with 50 hours' practical) on "Introduction to English Phonology" to be delivered by Mr. E. H. Harker, M.A., will be delivered at the Presidency College during the second term of the year commencing on Tuesday the 1st October 1913.

The days and hours for the delivery of each lecture of the lecture course will be: Tuesdays 8 to 9 P.M., and Thursdays 2 to 3 P.M., and those of the latter course will be: Tuesdays 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 3 to 5 P.M., and Fridays 8 to 9 P.M.

The lectures will be open to any student who is taking an Honours Course in any College affiliated to the University, or the recommendation of his College authorities. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not claim the service till he has paid the usual fee to his College for the term.

The lectures will also be open to graduates of the University who wish to engage in post-graduate study and research on payment to the University of Rs. 10 per session per term, and with the sanction of the lecturer concerned.

Note.—Post-graduate students who are members of a college will not be required to pay this fee.

(By order.)

Senate House, 26th September 1912.

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,  
Registrar.

## List of awards made by the Syndicate, 1912.

Year.	Name of prize or medal.	To whom awarded.	Examination passed.	College from which passed.
1	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Darshan, K. B. ..	B.A., English.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	The Walter Price ..	Quadrant Kishor ..	M.A., V. Political Economy.	Madras Christian College, Madras College and Trinity College.
3	The Diploma of Arts Gold Medal.	Subrahmanyan, E. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Presidency College, Madras.
4	Do. ..	Subrahmanyan, K. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
5	The T. S. S. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., English.	Madras Christian College, Madras.
6	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Presidency College, Madras.
7	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
8	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
9	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
10	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
11	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
12	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
13	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
14	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
15	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
16	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
17	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
18	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
19	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
20	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
21	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
22	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
23	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
24	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
25	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
26	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
27	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
28	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
29	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
30	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
31	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
32	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
33	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
34	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
35	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
36	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
37	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
38	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
39	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
40	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
41	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
42	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
43	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
44	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
45	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
46	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
47	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
48	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
49	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.
50	The Sir George V. Gold Medal.	Rajagopal, P. B. ..	B.A., B.L., ..	Do.

(By order.)

Senate House, 26th September 1912.

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,  
Registrar.

In modification of the lists of textbooks for the B.A. Degree Examinations of 1918 and 1919 (old system) published in the Calendar for 1917 on pages 248-255, it is hereby notified that the Syndicate has resolved that the textbooks in the following languages for these examinations be the same as those prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examinations of 1914—

(Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, French, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu)

(By order.)

F. DEWARJUNY, B.A., LL.B.,

Registrar.

Senate House, 24th October 1912.

# EXAMINATIONS FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1912-1913.

The Director of Public Instruction has sanctioned the following arrangements for the conduct of these Examinations. The date and place of Examinations at the centres mentioned below will be communicated to the candidates appearing at these centres by the Principals of the Schools concerned.—

No.	Centre	Subject of examination.	Members of the Board.
1.	Madras .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Line-making .. .. 4. Needle-work and Dress-making .. .. 5. Type-writing .. .. 6. Theory and Practice of Composition .. .. 7. Commercial Geography .. .. 8. Book-keeping .. .. 9. Book-binding .. ..	1. * H.R. R. M. Velupillai Aiyar, Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras. 2. J. W. Coleman, B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., Deputy Superintendent, Refinery School, Chingleput. 3. * Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras. 4. An expert whom the Inspector may select. 5. * Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras. 6. M.D. R. C. Gopala Menon, Master, Wilson & Co., Madras. 7. * Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Madras. 8. An Assistant whom the Inspector of European and Training Schools may suggest at the time of examination.
2.	Tirupattur .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Type-writing .. .. 4. Book-keeping .. .. 5. Book-binding .. ..	1. * Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Madras. 2. An Assistant whom the Inspector of European and Training Schools may suggest at the time of examination.
3.	Karur .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Book-keeping .. .. 4. Theory and Practice of Composition .. ..	1. * Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Madras. 2. Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karur.
4.	Kannikudalur .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing.	1. * Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Madras. 2. Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.
5.	Madurai .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Type-writing .. .. 4. Book-keeping .. .. 5. Book-binding .. .. 6. Commercial Geography .. .. 7. Theory and Practice of Composition .. ..	1. * Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madras. 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select.
6.	Theerthapally .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Type-writing .. .. 4. Design .. ..	1. * Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madras. 2. An expert whom the Inspector may select.
7.	Kannur .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Type-writing .. ..	1. * Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madras. 2. Superintendent, Arts Industrial School, Kannur.
8.	Calicut .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing. 2. Colour-making .. .. 3. Theory and Practice of Composition .. ..	1. * Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, Calicut. 2. Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
9.	Theerthapally .. ..	1. Freehand Outline Drawing.	1. * Headmaster, Central High School, Madras. 2. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

1. The candidates from Proprietary and Tailorshops will appear at Madurai; those from Bankapur, Tirupattur and Karur at Tirupattur; and those from Kannur at Karur.

\* President of the Board

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools,  
Madras, 18th September 1912.

J. H. MELVILLE,  
Asst. Insp. of European and Training Schools.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under section 1 of the Government Scholarship Act of 1902-15, the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, mentions the following scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 tenable till the end of June 1913:—

Scholar number	Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.	Name of correspondent.	Division in which the scholarship is to take effect.
1	Messumpanathan ..	U.P.C.M. Harding High School, Bangalore ..	Mrs. Mary M. Stephens ..	1913, 1st July.
2	Arachidham ..	Do .. do ..	Do ..	Do.
3	Radha Bai ..	Wingate School Girls' High School, Mysore ..	Rev. James Gelling ..	Do.
4	Prerna Bai John ..	London Mount Girls' High School, Bangalore ..	Mrs. F. A. Williams ..	Do.
5	Gowramma Ramiah ..	Do .. do ..	Do ..	Do.
6	Sham Bai ..	St. John's Girls' High School, Bangalore ..	Mrs. N. K. S. Saring ..	Do.

3. The above scholarships which are to be drawn in advance for each month are debitable to the head—22, Education—Government Scholarships—Regulatory Schools for Girls."

C. M. LYNCH.

Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Mysore, 21st September 1912.

Under section 1 of the Government Scholarship Act of 1902-15, the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, is pleased to award the following scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each tenable till the end of June 1913:—

Scholar number	Name of pupil.	Institution in which tenable.	Name of correspondent.	Division in which the scholarship is to take effect.
1	C. Mayagun Ammal ..	U.P.C.M. Rajagopal Girls' School, Madras ..	Mrs. F. Miller ..	1913, 1st July.
2	G. Kameswari ..	U.P.C.M. Chikpaia House Girls' School, Madras ..	Mrs. Helen Montgomery ..	Do.
3	M. Kameswari ..	U.P.C.M. Sellsa Pillai's, Madras ..	Do ..	Do.
4	P. Vallabha Bai ..	U.P.C.M. Rajagopal Girls' School, Madras ..	Do ..	Do.
5	Lakshmi ..	U.P.C.M. Venn Girls' School, Chikpaia ..	Mrs. A. M. Davis ..	Do.
6	P. Panchabai ..	S.E.S. Girls' School, Bangalore ..	Mrs. A. E. Evans ..	Do.
7	Arundhati ..	S.E.S. Lady Magie's High School, Bangalore ..	Mrs. W. H. Wells ..	Do.
8	Alamel ..	S.E.S.M. Madras Girls' School, Bangalore ..	Mrs. Agnes Smith ..	Do.

5. The above scholarships which are to be drawn in advance for each month are debitable to the head—25, Education—Government Scholarships—Elementary Schools for Girls."

C. M. LYNCH.

Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Mysore, 21st September 1912.

## THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE PROSPECTUS.

As there appears reason to believe that intending candidates for employment as Government servants are many months in arrears of the entrance to the Madras Veterinary College and of the service offered by a veterinary career, the following prospectus of the college is published for general information. The rules of the college and the rules of the present and the subordinate veterinary service are likely to be altered if need require in any form.

1. The college admits theoretical and practical instruction in subjects appertaining to the veterinary profession with the object of training men for service under Government, Municipalities, Local Boards or private employers. The staff of the college consists of a Principal, six Lecturers (one Local Board or private employer), and a technical staff. The responsibility for the design and control, these lectures and a technical staff is vested in the Principal, who is subject to the control of the Board of Management of the college. Full details and other functions are allotted to each of the students representing the Government. A Veterinary hospital, museum, library, shooting range and students' hostel are attached to the college.

B-4

2. Candidates are eligible for a bachelors without distinction of caste or nationality. They must not be under 18 years of age at the commencement of the term for which admission to the college is desired. Students are admitted to the college by admission which a bill for such is the Principal. Applications for admission should be made in writing in the prescribed form provided at the end, and they should be submitted as far as possible to the Principal not later than the 25th December of each year and should be accompanied by the following certificates—

(a) of age.

(b) of physical fitness and moral character.

(c) that the applicant has passed the Metropolitan Examination of an Indian University, or that he has obtained 45 per cent of marks in English and 55 per cent in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Eurasians who may be admitted, though unopposed, at the discretion of the Principal.

3. In the event of a candidate being selected, he will be served with a special notice informing him of the particular day and hour when and the place at which he should present himself for personal selection. Candidates when admitted will be considered to be on probation for the first two months of the course and may be removed if found to be not satisfactory.

4. Course and study and curriculum of instruction.—The course of study for the diploma ordinarily extends over three years. The students of each year's course form a separate class. The number of students in each class is ordinarily limited to 50. Freshmen from one class to another is made with reference to the results of the annual examinations. A student who fails in the final examination for two consecutive years is liable to be removed from the college. The curriculum of instruction is as follows:—

(i) First year—

- (1) Anatomy (up to Anthropology).
- (2) Elementary Chemistry.
- (3) Elementary Botany.
- (4) Veterinary Medicine.
- (5) Handling of animals.
- (6) Pharmacy (Theoretical and Practical).

During the year students are given practical instruction in nursing, dressing, bandaging, castrating and securing animals as well as in the names of the instruments and appliances used in ordinary practice.

(ii) Second year—

- (1) Anatomy (the whole including Comparative Anatomy).
- (2) Physiology.
- (3) Hygiene (including Breeding and Rearing).
- (4) Principles of Bone-setting.
- (5) Theoretical Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
- (6) General nursing and instructions in the use of instruments and appliances.

During the year students are required to attend hospital practice and receive clinical instruction. They are also required to attend at the Forge and Pharmacy, to carry out dissections and to perform operations on the dead subject.

(iii) Third year—

- (1) Equine Medicine and Surgery.
- (2) Bovine and Ovine Medicine and Surgery (including Obstetrics).
- (3) Diseases of Dogs.
- (4) Operative Surgery.
- (5) Therapeutics (including Toxicology).
- (6) Meat and milk inspection.
- (7) Epidemiology of diseases and aging of domesticated animals.

During this year students are required to perform the duties of animal stocks and diseases; to perform operations on dead subjects, and afterwards on living animals, to conduct post-mortem examinations and generally to carry out practically all the duties appertaining to their profession.

Students who hold the diploma in Agriculture are not required to attend the first year's course of study, but are admitted in the subjects of both the first and second year courses at the end of their first year of attendance at the Veterinary College.

All students are required to undergo a course of equestrian and gymnastic. A student who cannot ride without leave from a horse or from a pommel, gymnastic or riding class is liable to be fined.

5. *Tuition fees and stipends.*—Tuition will be free but a fee of Rs. 2 per term is payable by each student to meet the cost of agents. Government ordinarily allow to students in each class annually, two of the monthly value of Rs. 20 which will be reserved for graduates of a University, preference those who have taken a degree and the remaining 18 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 10 per annum, but reserve the right to increase the number or alter their value if necessary. Scholarships in the first year will be awarded by the Principal on the results of the first three monthly examinations. Scholarships awarded in the higher classes are ordinarily allotted on the results of the monthly and annual examinations. A student already in the enjoyment of a scholarship from a local body or a private person is not eligible to compete for a Government scholarship. All scholarships are conditional on the good behaviour of the holder. Students who are in the enjoyment of the Government scholarships are required to inform the amounts which they have received if they leave the college without notice or are expelled for misconduct.

6. In consideration of the free tuition given at the college, graduates will be required to undertake an appointment leading themselves to serve Government in the Civil Veterinary Department for at least five years if these services are required so long, and to render to Government the total sum of their Veterinary salaries in case they are engaged in Government as required.

7. **Term and fee table.**—Each year comprises two terms—a spring term, from January to March, and an autumn session from July to December. Tuition of the name and subjects of lectures to which both teachers and students should adhere will be posted on the notice board of the commencement of each term.

8. **Festivals and holidays.**—In addition to the usual common public holidays, the students are allowed the following recesses and holidays—

Midsummer recess (three weeks);

Christmas holidays (one week);

Christmas and Easter holidays (ignored).

Students are required to attend hospital duty on term during vacations.

(9) **Leave of absence** is granted by the Principal. Scholarship-holders may, at the discretion of the Principal, be granted casual leave, with allowance, for not more than two days at a time or ten days in the year, but no casual leave will be granted in continuation of other holidays with allowance. Any further leave to scholarship-holders except sick leave for a month will be subject to stoppage of scholarship. Leave of absence in such case of illness will be recognized only on the production of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

9. **Examinations.**—Examinations are conducted orally and are held annually in December in all the classes. For admission to the examination candidates must have studied at the college for each time as may be prescribed and have attended at least three-fourths of the year's lectures and have done personal work in their respective classes.

10. **Degree and completion.**—A student on graduation in Veterinary Science is awarded in stipends who have gone through the full course of three years' study at the college and have passed the final examination.

From all the students as are elected clinical clerks and practitioners not perform their duties satisfactorily are, in addition, awarded special certificates on passing the final examination.

11. **Boarding.**—The board is provided for the college provides accommodation for twenty three students. Students are at liberty to reside there on arrangements as to their board and lodging. A monthly rent of Rs. 1 for a single room and Rs. 1½ for a double room, as a room accommodating two students will be charged from each student who elects to take up his lodging in the college hall.

12. **Provision of students with part of the college.**—Students of the college are eligible for appointment in the following posts in the Government and subordinate services of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Indian Veterinary—

Three Veterinary Superintendents at Rs. 700 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 75 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

Six Veterinary Inspectors (First Grade) at Rs. 100 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 122 per mensem.

Six Veterinary Inspectors (Second Grade) at Rs. 85 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 112 per mensem.

Thirteen Veterinary Assistants (First Grade) at Rs. 72 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 85 per mensem.

Forty Veterinary Assistants (Second Grade) at Rs. 60 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 75 per mensem.

Seventy-one Veterinary Assistants (Third Grade) at Rs. 50 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 60 per mensem.

Veterinary Assistants when holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries whether maintained by Government or by Local Boards and Municipalities will be paid a local allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem each. While so employed, they will also be provided with free quarters granted in lieu of a house-rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem.

All the above posts are payable. Veterinary graduates have, in addition, fair prospects of employment as Municipal, District Inspectors and as Ambulance in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries established by local bodies, private proprietors and Native States. It will be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to prevent students in securing suitable employment.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO THE INDIAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

[To be submitted to the Principal on or before 31st December of each year.]

1. Name of the candidate is (full).

2. His occupation.

3. Name of the parent or guardian.

4. Residence.

5. Description of parent.

6. School and class last attended.

7. Highest examination passed and date of passing.

8. Age.

9. Religion.

10. Whether Hindu (Brahman or Non-Brahman), Mohammedan, Native Christian, Eurasian or European, etc.

11. Date and place of birth.

12. Candidate's present address.

Signature of the candidate—

Date of application—

N.B.—The application should be accompanied by the certificate (1) of age, (2) of physical fitness from a qualified medical practitioner and aural examination from the head of school, college or class and (3) that the applicant has passed the Baccalaureat Examination of an Indian University or that he has obtained 10 per cent. of marks in English and 50 per cent. in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Europeans, and candidates who may be admitted through special arrangement of the Principal of the Veterinary College.

D. A. D. ATTCHISON, M.B.A.S. (LOND.),  
Principal, Indian Veterinary College,  
Fagpur, Madras.

Madras, 18th September 1912.



## SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, mentions on behalf of pupils mentioned below, transferred and increased scholarships payable from 1st July 1915 to 30th June 1916—

Serial number.	Name of pupil.	Form in which scholarship is obtainable.	Institution in which obtainable.	Monthly value of scholarship.	Name of agent/parent.	Number and date of original sanction.	Remarks.
1.	M. K. K. S. A. S.	V	Government High School, Madras.	Rs. 100.	C. W. S. S. S. S.	E.C. No. 41, 24th March 1915.	For Abdul Kalam.
2.	K. S. S. S. S.	V	C. F. C. M. High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	For J. H. S. S. S.	Do.	For A. S. S. S.
3.	T. S. S. S. S.	V	State High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	Do.	For C. S. S. S.
4.	M. S. S. S. S.	IV	Forbes College, Madras.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	E.C. No. 41, 24th April 1915.	For M. S. S.
5.	Abdul Kalam	IV	Government High School, Madras.	Rs. 100.	C. W. S. S. S.	Do.	For Abdul Kalam.
6.	Abdul Kalam	III	Do.	Rs. 100.	Do.	E.C. No. 41, 24th April 1915.	For Abdul Kalam.
7.	M. S. S. S. S.	III	Forbes College, Madras.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	Do.	For Abdul Kalam.
8.	P. S. S. S. S.	III	State High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	Do.	For Abdul Kalam.
9.	M. S. S. S. S.	II	Forbes College, Madras.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	E.C. No. 41, 24th April 1915.	For Abdul Kalam.
10.	E. S. S. S. S.	II	State High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	Do.	For Abdul Kalam.

No. 1, Abdul Kalam should move to hold the Government Scholarship with effect from 1st July 1915.

2. The scholarships are obtainable to the head of Government Scholarships—Secondary Schools for Boys.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,  
Madras, 20 October 1915.

A. C. PRANANTHIMAN, AITAB,  
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, mentions transferred and increased scholarships on behalf of pupils mentioned below from 1st July 1915 to 30th June 1916—

Serial number.	Name of pupil.	Form in which scholarship is obtainable.	Institution in which obtainable.	Monthly value of scholarship.	Competition.	Number and date of original sanction.	Remarks.
1.	S. S. S. S. S.	III (For Boys)	State High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	E.C. No. 41, 24th July 1915.	For P. S. S. S.
2.	K. S. S. S. S.	III	State High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	For J. H. S. S. S.	Do.	For A. S. S. S.
3.	T. S. S. S. S.	III (For Boys)	State High School, Coimbatore.	Rs. 100.	M. S. S. S. S.	E.C. No. 41, 24th September 1915.	For Abdul Kalam.

3. The scholarships are obtainable to the head of Government Scholarships—Secondary Schools for Boys.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,  
Madras, 20 October 1915.

A. C. PRANANTHIMAN, AITAB,  
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Under the Government scholarship regulations for 1912-13, the Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, is pleased to announce the following scholarships for Hindu and Mohammedan women available till the end of June 1913:—

Serial number	Name of pupil	Institution in which studied.	Name of corresponding school.	Value of scholarship per annum.	Value of grant as allowance per annum.	Value of fee to be paid by the pupil.
1	Kyran B.	Government School Training School for Madras, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government School Training School for Madras, Rangoon.	10	5	5
2	Saba B.	Do	Do	5	5	5
3	Saba B.	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
4	Yasmin Achi-khanum	Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	Mad Fakhri, Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
5	Anwar B.	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Mad Fakhri, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
6	Fatima B.	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
7	Shamshunnisa	Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	Mad Fakhri, Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
8	Mahmud B.	Government School Training School for Madras, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government School Training School for Madras, Rangoon.	5	5	5
9	Saba-khanum	Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
10	Kamshunnisa	Do	Do	5	5	5
11	F. Kamshunnisa	F F O M. Girls' School, Rangoon.	Mad Fakhri, Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
12	F. Kamshunnisa	Do	Do	5	5	5
13	Mahmud B.	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
14	Saba B.	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
15	Shamshunnisa	Do	Do	5	5	5
16	Saba B.	Do	Do	5	5	5
17	Shamshunnisa	Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	Mad Fakhri, Government Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
18	Thyanna-khanum	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
19	Kamshunnisa	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
20	Fajunnisa	Government, Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	Madrassah, Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Rangoon.	5	5	5
21	Saba B.	Do	Do	5	5	5
22	Saba B.	Do	Do	5	5	5

3. The above scholarships which should be shown in advance for each month are debitable to the head Government Scholarships—Secondary or Elementary Schools for Girls.

Office of the Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Central Circle,  
Madras, 4th September 1912.

G. M. LYNCH,  
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

#### ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT HIGHER MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, ROYAPETIAH, MADRAS, MARCH 1913.

2. In pursuance of the rules of the Government Higher Muhammadan Training School for Mistresses, Madras, from March 1913.

3. In addition to the above, a special allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per month will be granted to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

4. The period of training will be two years.

5. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, health, character, parental education and resources (signed by an Inspector or an Assistant or Sub-Inspector or the President of a Local Board or the

Chairman of a Yacht-Club Council as the Manager or Principal or Head Teacher of a recognised College or Secondary school so as to teach the Education, Nautical Training School for Masters, and from 1st January 1912. Conduct certificates issued by head teachers or managers of schools, and from the President of Educational Associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Inspector.

3. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headquarters.
4. Application forms may be had on application to the Headquarters.
5. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 1st January 1912 will have to be resubmitted.
6. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.
7. An entrance examination will be held for all intending candidates who do not hold any certificate at their own stations by the Sub-Inspector of these ranges and only candidates who pass the examination will be eligible for admission.

Office of the Inspr. of State Schools, Central Circle,  
The Old College, Mangalore, Madras,  
10th October 1911.

C. M. LYNCH,  
Inspector of State Schools, Central Circle.

#### FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1912-1913.

- | NORMANDEAN.  |                        |                           |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Course.  | Course of examination. | Time of examination.      |
| First Grade.   | Elementary.            | First week of March 1912. |
| 2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due season by the Inspector of Schools, South Circle.   |                        |                           |
| 3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, South Circle, Mysore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from the office as well from the office of the Inspector of the Circle. |                        |                           |

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,  
Madras, 20th September 1911.

J. H. McIVER,  
Ap. Insp. of European and Training Schools.

#### COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

Several students' certificates for some years past remain unclaimed in this College. These certificates will be destroyed if they are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

Madras, 10th September 1912.

N. SUNDH,  
Ap. Registrar.

#### EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1470 M, dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Petta Wells, Madras, on the 15th and 16th November 1912 commencing at 8 A.M.

1. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Secretary Engineer's office on or before the 25th November 1912, after which date applications will be unaccepted. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 6 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part B-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th October 1904, pages 554 to 561, and must be supported by the endorsements referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with rule 22.

2. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 15th November last, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be carefully fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

3. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, registered and addressed as follows:—

[Applications for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.]

The Secretary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,  
Chennai, Madras.

Sufficiently stamped forms will be supplied.

4. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. ACT candidates who make any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be instantly prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.
5. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part B-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th October 1904, pages 554 to 561.

6. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Secretary Engineer to Government,  
Chennai, Madras, 10th October 1912.

J. H. LACEY,  
Ap. Secretary Engineer to Government,  
and President, Board of Examiners.

## VACANCIES.

Wanted a qualified Mohammedan Master of the Elementary Higher or Lower Grade for the post of Third Assistant Mistress in the Government Mohammedan Girls' School, Trichopoly, on Rs. 15 per mensem plus regulation allowances.

Trichopoly, 5th September 1912.

V. C. KRISHNASWAMI,  
*Sub-Act. Insp. of Schools,  
acting as Trichopoly Mohan Girls' Insp.*

Appointments are invited for the post of Second Assistant in the Government Girls' School, Kara, on Rs. 22 per mensem.

Preference will be given to a female teacher who has passed the Higher Examination for Women, or has Mohammedan Examination, or the present passed Final Examination, with school teachers' certificates. The age of the applicant should be below 25.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th October 1912.

Trichopoly, 10th September 1912.

V. C. KRISHNASWAMI,  
*Sub-Act. Insp. of Schools,  
acting as Trichopoly Mohan Girls' Insp.*

Wanted for the post of Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Kattankulathur, Tanjore, Anglo-Indian Women Teacher, B.A., L.T., salary Rs. 150-0-0—150. Apply on note to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Old College, Nanguneri.

Madras, 2nd October 1912.

C. M. LYNCH,  
*Inspector of Girls' Schools Central Circle.*





## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Posting.*—M.R. By. B. Lalchatterjee, B.A., B.S., Overseer, First Grade, is on his recreation, from the Tankanpally Municipality, posted to the 1 Circle.

*Transfer.*—M.R. By. Nishalath Mathura, Mason, Superintendent, First Grade, on posting back, from the Banjan Division, 1 Circle, to the VI Circle.

Outstanding, 24 October 1912.

H. S. CLARK,  
*Asst. Chief Engineer, P. W. D. (General and Bridges).*

*Leave.*—Under article 263, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. J. D. Way, Assistant Engineer, Vengalpet division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 24th November 1912 at date of relief.

Vengalpet, 2nd October 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,  
*Superintending Engineer, 1 Circle.*

*Appointment.*—M.R. By. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Aiyar, B.A., B.S., Assistant Engineer, posted to this Circle as Chief Engineer's No. 1009-D, dated 24th September 1912, is on posting to the Kistna Western division.

Mr. H. L. Hobbs, Temporary Engineer, posted to this Circle, is on posting to the office of the Superintending Engineer at Porwal Junction.

*Posting.*—M.R. By. P. S. Nataru Sastri, Superintendent, relief in the Kistna division, is posted to the Godavari Western division for charge of No. 1 sub-division.

M.R. By. K. Mangana Hobbs, Temporary Engineer, Western division, on relief by M.R. By. P. S. Nataru Sastri is posted to the Kistna Western division for charge of Central sub-division.

Bombay, 24th September 1912.

A. H. MORIS,  
*Superintending Engineer, 11 Circle.*

*Leave.*—Under article 263 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. Pandu Ananda Srikumar, Asst. Engineer, Second Grade, Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 10th October 1912 at date of relief.

Colaba, 2nd October 1912.

W. M. HALL, C.E.,  
*Superintending Engineer, P. W. Circle.*

*Transfer.*—The following transfers are ordered—

(1) M.R. By. D. V. Venkateswara Aiyar Aiyar, Superintendent, First Grade, Helwase division, in charge of Kanchar sub-division, transferred to Chingolpet division for charge of the North sub-division of the Buckingham canal.

(2) M.R. By. C. Venkateswara Aiyar, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Chingolpet division, in charge of the North sub-division of the Buckingham canal, transferred to Helwase division for charge of Kanchar sub-division.

Madras, 2nd October 1912.

J. T. KEELING,  
*Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.*

*Posting.*—M.R. By. C. Mangana Madhup, Temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 59, transferred to this Circle by the Chief Engineer, is posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

Tankanpally, 2nd October 1912.

S. B. MURRAY,  
*Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.*

## MISCELL.

*Appointment.*—Civil Assistant Surgeon B. Venkateswara Chari, B.A., B.S., B.M., Surgeon, 4th Boy's Hospital, Madras, temporarily placed at the disposal of Command, Madras District, Madras, as Health Officer, Madras Municipality, also Civil Assistant Surgeon A. N. Vaughan granted leave.

Civil Assistant Surgeon C. D. Alexander, B.A., B.S., on relief at General Hospital by Civil Assistant Surgeon L. S. Rajamallikar, placed at the disposal of Command, District Board, South Arcot, as Sanitary Assistant in District Hospital and Sanitary Officer, was Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Ramakrishna, B.A., B.S., on relief at Civil Hospital, placed at the disposal of Command, District Board, District Board, as Health Officer, District Board, was Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Padmanabha Serna, B.A., B.S., proposed to be granted two months' privilege leave.

(By order.)

Madras, 2nd October 1912.

G. A. F. HENDERSON, Captain, I.M.S.,  
*Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General  
and the Commandant of Madras.*

## POLICE.

*Leave.*—Under article 263, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Thomas W. Hinchinson, Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three days from 24th September 1912.

Madras, 2nd October 1912.

D. W. G. COWIE,  
*Inspector-General of Police.*





(By Charles Thomas Hunt, Machine, of 1335, Manhattan Place, Los Angeles, State of California, United States of America.—"Pat. Ind. Ind.")

(By Dr. Josef Hyslop, Chemist, of Tachau, Bohemia, in the Austrian Empire, and Dr. Karl Franz von Vitzthum, Chemist, of No. 16, Circular Street, Berlin, Germany)—"Improved new vacuum process for dyes."

Noticed, 24th October 1912

A. G. CARRIOW,  
At. Genl. Secy.

# NOTICE OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Patent Room, OPEN 12 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; RECEIPTS, 11 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

1. All communications relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1902) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. Drawings for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (Act II of 1911), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (Rules II of 1912). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. Advice.—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the eligibility of patenting inventions and designs, or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public domain; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to meet on the demand of inventors. Applications are invited that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. Fees are payable in cash and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Act. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques, any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to examination. In cases where it is not possible to have the fee landed in at the Patent Office it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Cheques will not be received in payment of fees.

5. Trade and service marks are not registered and machines are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no protection of law in British India for their registration.

6. Printed specifications of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the Gazette of India. These specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 5 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

- Bombay.—Indian Institute of Science.
- Bombay.—Secret Office.
- " — Victoria Institute Technical Institute, Bombay.
- " — The Bombay Trade and Knowledge Association, No. 1A, Square Road, Fort.
- Calcutta.—Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
- " — Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
- " — Civil Engineering College, Siliguri.
- Chungking.—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
- Chungking.—Office of the Commissioner, Frontier District.
- Chungking.—Office of the Commissioner, Chungking Division.
- Dacca.—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
- Dhaka.—Revenue Department of the Highness the Nizam's Government.
- Delhi.—Office of the Commissioner, Revenue Division.
- India.—Office of the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab.
- London.—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
- Madras.—Secret Office, Mysore.
- " — College of Engineering.
- Mysore.—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
- Nagpur.—Victoria Technical Institute.
- Poona.—College of Engineering.
- Rangoon.—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
- Rangoon.—Thameson College.

7. Specifications of inventions which have been notified in the Gazette of India as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1902) are not printed but copies may be obtained on payment of a fee of one anna at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the Secret Office, Mysore, Madras; the Secret Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Chungking.

## B. Publications on sale at the Patent Office.—

	Price.
Rs. A. P.	
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 .. ..	0 10 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 .. ..	0 2 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (abstract from the <i>Gazette of India</i> ) .. ..	0 1 0
(d) Annual abstracts, with postage .. ..	2 0 0
(e) Inventions (unclassified subject-matter index, 1900-1909 and chronological lists 1910-1911) .. ..	2 0 0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual abstract for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 .. ..	each 2 0 0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly) .. ..	0 2 0
(h) Specifications of inventions .. ..	0 2 0

Colombo, 21st August 1912.

H. O. GRAY,   
 Controller of Patents and Designs.

## NOTICES.

The Acting Collector of Colombo has removed the following names from the electoral roll of Group B prepared under Schedule III annexed to the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George:—

No. of electoral roll.	Name of elector.	Name of elector's father.	Address.	Qualifications.	Notes: number in printed electoral roll.
103	17 P. Karthiga Reddy.	P. Vengaya Reddy.	Teluk and Putang Road, number, Telukmangalam, Trincomalee.	Member, District Board, as 10th June 1912.	..
104	36 Ganesan Reddy.	Puthappa Reddy.	Telaga, Hapitola, Trincomalee.	Do.	..
212	26 Manasseya Chetty.	Ganesan Chetty.	Moranga, Palamoor.	Member, District Board, as 10th June 1912.	..

Collector's Office, Colombo,   
 7th October 1912.A. T. G. CAMPBELL,   
 *Act. Collector.*

The names of the undermentioned individuals are proposed to be removed from the printed draft electoral rolls published in the Extraordinary issue of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 21st September 1912, as they are not eligible to vote under rule 3 (1) (a) of Schedule III.

1. They may, if so advised, represent their case before the undersigned at Colombo on the 16th or 17th instant.

Number on the general roll.	Number on the draft roll.	Names.
178	55	M. R. V. U. T. Venkata Rao.
183	115	Rev. Father G. Neelinger.
191	183	M. R. V. Vengaya Reddy.
210	230	M. R. V. Karthiga Reddy, Ramaswamy Reddy.

Collector's Office,   
 4th October 1912.F. R. HEMINGWAY,   
 *Act. Collector.*

The names of the undermentioned individuals are proposed to be removed from the printed draft electoral rolls published in the Extraordinary issue of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 21st September 1912, as they are not eligible to vote under rule 3 (1) (a) of Schedule III.

2. They may, if so advised, represent their case before the undersigned at Colombo on the 16th or 17th instant.

Number on the general roll.	Number on the draft roll.	Names.
63	7	M. R. V. V. Arthamasalai Nayudu.
66	4	Latappa Reddy, Sivasayan.
181	73	M. R. V. S. Agasthya Reddy.
192	74	M. R. V. K. Suresh Reddy.

Collector's Office,   
 4th October 1912.F. R. HEMINGWAY,   
 *Act. Collector.*

The names of the undermentioned individuals are proposed to be removed from the printed draft electoral rolls published in the Extraordinary issue of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 21st September 1912, as they are not eligible to vote under G. O. No. 128, Legislative, dated 12th December 1909, which directs that no natives who are officers for the purposes of election.

2. They may, if so advised, represent their case before the undersigned at Colombo on the 20th or 21st inst.

Number on the general list.	Number on the special list.	Names.
141	23	San Thakur Malleshwari Chakravarti Muralidhar.
149	44	Rudrapur.
150	52	Mangayya Chettigar.
156	79	Pelam Gurusam.
173	81	Raja Tharwan.
185	111	E. V. Gangadri Ayya.
189	107	Vijaya Gunda.
199	121	Saktheshwara Ayya.
209	127	Vasudevaramapur.
210	133	Paramaswami Mudaliyar.
219	144	Krishna Gurusam.

Commissioner Collector's Office,  
4th October 1912.

F. R. MENINGWAY,  
Sp. Collector.

The inclusion of the names of the following individuals whose qualifications have now been reported, is hereby advised:—

#### SCHEDULE III.

Name of student.	Name of student's father, guardian or agent.	Address.	Qualifications.
1	2	3	4
T. A. Arumma Pillai ..	T. Appanah Pillai ..	Miraveth ..	Ex-Teacher of Madrasa General of Kandy.
P. Subramania Aiyer ..	Rama Aiyer ..	Do ..	Ex-Teacher of Tamil School ..
V. Venkataswami Mudaliyar ..	Venkataswami Mudaliyar ..	Santholur, Kandy ..	Do ..
Mohamed Mudaliyar ..	Kayama Mudaliyar ..	Santholur, Vinnakalappu, Kandy ..	Do ..
Mutha Krishna Pillai ..	Kalathurai Pillai ..	Santholur, North Agasthiam, Kandy ..	Do ..

#### SCHEDULE V.

Name of student.	Name of student's father, guardian or agent.	Address.	Qualifications.	Justified by certificate of school.
1	2	3	4	5
Sajid, Ramu, Kappu, Mohd. Ghaffar, Ismail ..	Sajid, Ramu, Kappu, Mohd. Ghaffar, Ismail ..	Santholur, Miraveth ..	Justified ..	Do ..
Sajid, Ramu, Kappu, Mohd. Ghaffar, Ismail ..	Sajid, Ramu, Kappu, Mohd. Ghaffar, Ismail ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
Ayyappa, Narayana alias Gurusam ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
V. Venkataswami Mudaliyar ..	Venkataswami Mudaliyar ..	Santholur, Miraveth ..	Do ..	Do ..
A. Subramania Mudaliyar ..	Subramania Mudaliyar ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
K. R. Maheswari Chettigar ..	R. Maheswari Chettigar ..	Santholur, Miraveth ..	Do ..	Justified ..
Ravi Gurusam ..	Krishnaswami Gurusam ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..

#### SCHEDULE VI.

Name of student.	Name of student's father, guardian or agent.	Address.	Qualifications.
1	2	3	4
Qadir Mudaliyar Ismail ..	Qasim Ismail ..	Santholur, Miraveth ..	Justified ..
C. Mahamed Hassan Ismail ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
A. C. M. Abbas Ismail Ismail ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..
M. Mahamed Ismail Ismail ..	Mahamed Ismail Ismail ..	Do ..	Do ..

Commissioner Collector's Office,  
6th October 1912.

F. R. MENINGWAY,  
Sp. Collector.

In connection of the notice issued by 20th September 1912, notice is hereby given that objections in respect of names in an enclosure from which electoral rolls relating to Electoral division will be based by the Collector of the district at Port St. George on 12th, 14th and 16th October 1912 are

Received District Collector's Office, Colombo,  
2nd October 1912.

K. S. KILWIN,  
Collector.

The following individuals will be eliminated from the electoral roll of the Kurun district of Group No. II under Formal Schedule III Nos. 2 to 15 as village officers and No. 1 is a Government servant:—

Serial number	Number in the district roll	Name	Residence
1	8	M R Ey. Gopipetti Narayanasami Nayudu Gura	Eluru
2	10	M R Ey. Kankamandi Vachala Mangappa Nandigatta	Nagayalpetta, Anandigalla Fort
3	11	M R Ey. Vasupanna Bhatrayya Gura	Addala, Pagarra Fort.
4	12	M R Ey. Choudhanda Venkatasathi Raja Gura	Yendagudi, Hiravaram taluk.
5	14	M R Ey. Pandurath Pandach Gura	Dasaparra, Gullunda taluk.
6	14	M R Ey. Tundala Raja Sing Gura	Naradi
7	15	M R Ey. Choudhanda Sivarama Raja Gura	Gumpavaram, Hiravaram taluk.
8	16	M R Ey. Gurintha Venkata Swamiji Gura	Alamparasa, Tandak taluk.
9	17	M R Ey. Premasatha Venkatasathi Raja Gura	Alampar, Tandak taluk.
10	18	M R Ey. Vittala Subbaraya Nayudu Gura	Eluru.
11	20	M R Ey. Jeyanthi Venkatasubrahmanyasa Pandurath Gura	Pandurath, Naradi taluk.
12	22	M R Ey. Subbaraya Venkatasubbaraya Gura	Do.

The following individual shall be included under the same group and schedule:—

Name of name	Name of date's father	Address.	Qualifications
Perumanna Komayya	Malikajayudu	Jidappala, Bandula taluk.	Ex-Member, Teluk Board, Kurun.
Collector's Office, Kurun, 20th September 1912.		H. L. BRADWOOD, Ap. Collector.	

The following individuals will be eliminated from the electoral roll of the Kurun district of group No. II under Formal Schedule III as they are village officers:—

Serial number	Number in the district roll	Name	Address.
1	29	M R Ey. Kuntireddi Nagayasa Das Gura	Telagallapet, Bandur taluk.
2	30	M R Ey. Gopipetti Kataraya Gura	Dharmagudem, Eluru taluk.

Kurun Collector's Office, Mangalagiri,  
2nd October 1912.

H. L. BRADWOOD,  
Ap. Collector.

Under rule 3 (2) of Schedule VI of the regulations for the election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George published in Part St. George Gazette Extraordinary, 2nd-22nd September 1912, the Collector of Kurun hereby certifies that the following names shall be added to Schedule VI of the Kurun district electoral roll:—

Serial number	Serial number in the district roll	Name of elector	Name of the father	Address.	Qualifications.	Serial number in the previous electoral roll
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
11	11	Mohammed Bahadur, alias F. Bahadur	Ali, Bahadur	Teluk of	Payment of provincial cess of	...
12	12	...	...	...	...	...

Kurun Collector's Office,  
20th September 1912.

H. L. LLOYD,  
Ap. Collector.



## ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS.

Owing to the transfer of the Headquarters of the office of the Executive Engineer, Tamil Section, Police Division, III Circle, from Bellary to Anaparthi, all communications, etc., intended to reach that officer on and after the 1st of October 1912 should be addressed to Anaparthi.

1262 September 1912

F. C. L. CLIFT,  
Executive Engineer, Tamil Section, Police Div.

The office of the Inspector of Prisons, Madras Presidency, has been removed from Chingap and is now located in the "State House" No. 2-4, Marine Road, Madras.

All communications intended for the undersigned should be forwarded directed to the above address.

Madras, 26th October 1912

H. T. WALTERS,  
Inspector of Prisons, Madras Presidency.

## TREASURE THOVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 4 of Act VI of 1910, that the undermentioned articles were found by one Ganapathi Sona of Andam village, Mangalore taluk, while digging trenches in his patta dry land in S. No. 194 C of the said village:—

Description of the article	Weight in maul.	Approximate value.	
			Rs. & P.
1. Small silver coin .. .. .	31	45	0 0
2. Panchasakshi .. .. .	37	18	0 0
3. Small silver .. .. .	109	76	0 0
4. "The Amman" .. .. .	61	30	0 0
5. Amman .. .. .	206	92	0 0
6. One left frame .. .. .	72	4	0 0
7. Kalsheerani (stone) .. .. .	..	7	0 0
Total .. .. .		358	0 0

1. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on Saturday the 3rd November 1912, in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
14th June 1912.

K. R. WOOD,  
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 4 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1910, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 55-11-0 was found on 10th March 1912 by the field of one Chingappa Taran in Chinnas Korangal village, Sakshinapalayam taluk, Tanjore district, Madras Presidency:—

No.	Description of the article.	Weight or number	Approximate value.	Date on which found.	Persons by whom found
1.	Gold coin ..	Number 36	Rs. & P. 55 11 0	10th March 1912.	(1) Chingappa Taran, (2) Hanappa Taran, (3) Subbia Taran and (4) Sankara Taran.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Kallakurichi on 28th November 1912, in view to the claim being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
26th July 1912.

W. FRANCOIS,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 4 of Act VI of 1910, that the undermentioned treasure was found on 6th January 1912 in S. No. 211 (wet land of Sri Venkateswaram) of Sathana village, Sathana Taluk, by one Ganapathi Pillai of Mangalore:—

Description of article.	Weight in maul.	Approximate value.	
			Rs. & P.
1. Potamje with koram .. .. .	181	78	0 0
2. Amman (2) .. .. .	854 & 612	31	0 0
3. Panchasakshi .. .. .	131	6	10 0
4. Broken pieces of a pipe (2) .. .. .	8	0	0 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd December 1912, in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
26th July 1912.

E. B. WOOD,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5, clause (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1873 that on or about the 15th March 1912, treasure consisting of four brasses which on which Rs. 12 was found by Madhav Appalarany and Kanna Srinagayya, while they were draining the old well of the house of Vallabha Swamikal of India, a village in the Rajahmundry taluk of the Godavari district, Madras Province. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godavari district, at his office at Comacoe on the 3rd January 1913 at 11 A.M. with a view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Gulapuri Collector's Office, Comacoe,  
31st July 1912.

E. B. KALFIS,  
Collector.

Under section 2 of India Act VI of 1873, the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that on or about the 1st June 1912, the undermentioned treasure consisting of jewels valued at Rs. 15 was found by Marjanna Chetti, son of Sengun Chetty of Koorampalli, a hamlet of Talipar, District of Malabar, Madras district, in a piece of land 8. 5a. 24-6 of the same village, belonging to Kumbappan Chetti, while digging out the root of a removed tree —

*Description of treasure.*

1 gold necklace and 2 gold ear ornaments, Rs. 15.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office on the 10th day of February 1913 in view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

Madras Collector's Office,  
12th August 1912.

W. A. DODD,  
Asst. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 7 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1873), that, on the 29th day of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 125-0-0 was found hidden in the land belonging to one Ponnaswami Pillai in the village of Silerudi in the Wandsworth taluk, North Arcot district —

Description of property.	Value	
	Rs.	As. & P.
Gold coins of the size of chitali scale (valued in Tamil silver rupees) enclosed in a vessel	125	0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 10th day of February 1913 in order to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Villupuram,  
26th September 1912.

M. K. MANJUNATHAN,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 2 of Act VI of 1873, that on the 26th June 1912, Sengun, a young girl of about 12, and two other boys of the village of Appanambalam Taluk Putha in the Tirupur taluk, found out the undermentioned treasure while digging a pit at survey No. 2-0 of the village named as Yamaikadu (javanika tank) —

Weight.	Approximate value.	
	Rs.	As. & P.
28 small gold coins	28	0 0
28 silver coins	28	0 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 25th January 1913 in view to the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,  
10th September 1912

R. B. WOOD,  
Collector.

# ANNUARY 1915-1916.

Shows the births and deaths registered in the Municipality of the District of Madras during 1915, and in the Government Municipality for the week ending 13th September 1915.

Municipality.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.										DEATHS.										Total Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 to population for 1915.		
		Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.									
		Chil- dren.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Chil- dren.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Chil- dren.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Chil- dren.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Chil- dren.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Madras ..	124,120	3	68	4	75	41	21	7	69	33	18	5	56	10	5	1	16	10	5	1	16	10	5	1	16	10
Tyrempally ..	173,812	8	67	3	78	35	20	6	61	29	16	5	27	11	6	1	18	10	5	1	16	10	5	1	16	10
Taluk ..	75,417	8	18	36	52	20	11	51	71	38	20	11	51	28	15	10	53	11	6	3	20	11	6	3	20	11
Amalapuram ..	66,440	1	40	1	42	24	13	13	50	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tanjore ..	87,214	2	36	3	41	26	15	6	47	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Kanyakumari ..	60,160	3	15	8	26	17	13	24	54	2	10	3	15	18	10	8	36	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Palani ..	88,183	1	49	3	53	23	13	8	44	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chidambaram ..	50,519	1	29	3	33	16	17	4	37	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chowda ..	56,120	1	31	3	35	15	15	26	56	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chengam ..	55,044	1	27	1	29	14	28	27	69	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Vellore ..	49,748	3	35	7	45	18	18	24	60	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Kallar ..	48,157	1	40	1	42	18	10	28	56	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Kangalore ..	15,412	10	12	1	23	17	13	50	6	20	3	10	19	10	5	4	29	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Demabara ..	45,627	1	38	3	42	16	15	29	54	3	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Palani ..	15,808	1	18	4	23	11	11	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tiruchirappalli ..	48,319	1	38	3	42	16	15	29	54	3	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tirunelveli ..	53,422	1	34	3	38	14	13	27	41	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Madhavaram ..	13,120	1	14	1	16	7	8	15	22	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Basin ..	45,229	1	30	4	35	11	15	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tanjore ..	15,186	1	18	4	23	11	11	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Ellam ..	17,818	1	3	1	5	17	11	28	56	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tanjore ..	37,838	1	29	1	31	15	12	20	35	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Palani ..	34,928	1	34	11	46	15	15	28	58	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Madhavaram ..	32,315	1	29	1	31	15	12	20	35	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tanjore ..	35,187	1	25	8	33	17	17	32	66	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Adal ..	22,842	1	4	8	13	6	8	7	21	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chengam ..	15,186	1	18	4	23	11	11	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tanjore ..	35,528	1	8	1	10	8	10	18	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chengam ..	15,186	1	18	4	23	11	11	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chengam ..	36,007	1	8	7	16	10	8	17	35	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Madhavaram ..	27,121	1	15	1	17	11	8	19	38	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Basin ..	16,380	1	7	7	15	7	8	15	30	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chengam ..	15,186	1	18	4	23	11	11	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Chengam ..	16,380	1	18	4	23	11	11	24	36	1	10	3	14	18	9	5	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1
Total ..	1,835,577	54	412	158	622	269	197	1,013	676	281	9	50	186	104	50	25	182	104	52	5	105	52	5	105	52	

\* Noted and reported.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,  
7th October 1915.

M. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,  
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.*





Photograph showing Illegals Seizure and Handling in south Indianised place in the Maldives  
Tenderness for three weeks ending 30 October 2011.

[illegible]

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,  
7th October 1914.

W. A. JENNIFER, Capt., I.M.R.,  
Residency Commissioner for Mysore.

## JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

## PROCLAMATION

By virtue of a Precept so me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, I  
Madras to wit

to and for Port Saint George the Town of Madras and the local boats thereof and the places and persons subordinate thereto will be held in the Court House of the Court at Madras addressed on Monday the 11th day of November ensuing; the date fixed at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Port Saint George or at the town of Madras at the local boats thereof and places and persons subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in any case connected therewith to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to desert without leave.

Dated this 20th day of December 1919

A. E. LAWSON, JR.

UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

List of documents lying unclaimed in the office of the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput

Date of application or contract	Stock and dividend number	Share and value of dividend	Exempted	Claimant's
11th November 1910	Stock 1, No. 104	Stocks for No. 491	Exempted United	A. B. de Castro
1st June 1910	Stock 8, No. 123	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Exempted & Company	Suppl. Education Board
71th July 1917	Stock 1, No. 123	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Exempted general	Deceased
25th July 1917	Stock 1, No. 123	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Goffe Menzies & Co.	A. B. de Castro
20th May 1911	Stock 11, No. 7	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Exempted & Company	Suppl. Education Board
19th July 1910	Stock 1, No. 123	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Exempted & Company	Suppl. Education Board
6th December 1910	Stock 1, No. 123	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Exempted & Company	Suppl. Education Board
17th August 1911	Stock 8, No. 123	Stocks agreed at a monthly rent of Rs. 50	Exempted & Company	Suppl. Education Board

Registrar's Office, Madras-Chingleput,  
19th September 1912.

T. S. RAMACHANDRAIAH,  
*Joint Asst. Engineer*

## INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 16 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COCHIN.

In the matter of *Ghulam Ghouse*, son of *Tajul Ghouse*, residing at *Kurumbal Chettygallu*,  
Cumbalur Taluk—*Pollamor (Debtor)*.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor aforesaid has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 15th November 1912.

District Court, Cochin,  
29th September 1912.T. V. ANANTHAN NAIR,  
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COCHIN.

*Rameswari Padayachi* .. .. . *Pollamor*  
*Mathabaramma Chetti and another* .. .. . *Respondents*Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner *Rameswari Padayachi*, son of *David*,  
*Padayachi* of *Surathukudi*, *Cuddalore taluk*, has this day been adjudged as insolvent by this Court.District Court, Cochin,  
29th September 1912.B. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,  
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE of KANNIA, ELLAM.

*Theo. Theodor* .. .. . *Pollamor*  
*Christophel Theodor* .. .. . *Counter-pollamor.*Notice, under clause IV of section 18 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the aforesaid *Theo. Theodor*, son of *Johannes*, residing at *Kinna*, was adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 27th September 1912, and that the creditors should prove their debts in as soon as possible under the provisions of the Provisional Insolvency Act and the rules framed thereunder.Subordinate Judge's Court, Kanna, Ellam,  
29th September 1912.V. G. MARCOURESHAS,  
Subordinate Judge.

No. 7 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KANNIA.

*Lakshminarasappa Chetti*, son of *Sekhar Narayana Chetti*, residing at  
*Quilo Erudi* .. .. . *Pollamor*  
*Anangan Chetti and thereunto Chetti and two others* .. .. . *Counter-pollamor.*

Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared as insolvent and that his petition is pending for hearing on the 15th November 1912.

District Judge's Court, Kanna,  
29th October 1912.P. A. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR,  
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, KANNIA.

*Theodor Theodor*, son of *Theodor Theodor*, residing at  
*Quilo Erudi* .. .. . *Pollamor*  
*Narayana Narayana Narayana* .. .. . *Counter-pollamor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1), section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th November 1912.

District Judge's Court, Kanna,  
1st October 1912.B. R. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COCHIN.

*Theodor Theodor*, son of *Theodor Theodor*, residing at  
*Quilo Erudi* .. .. . *Pollamor*  
*Theodor Theodor* and eight others .. .. . *Counter-pollamor.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1), section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th November 1912.

District Court, Cochin,  
1st October 1912.B. R. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, COCHIN.

*Special Natharammamma and Nayan Vachayya*, Kottam and traders of  
*Kidura* .. .. . *Pollamor.*

Notice is hereby given that the aforesaid petitioners have been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 30th day of September 1912, and that the creditors should prove their debts in as soon as possible by exhibiting or sending by post in registered letters to this Court officials in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provisional Insolvency Rules and that the petition has been adjudged to 15th November 1912 for paying instalments of debts.

District Court, Cochin,  
1st October 1912.J. C. FERNANDEZ,  
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 (in F.C. No. 101 of 1909 in the file of *Kannan Seta Chetty*)  
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KARVEN.

Jacks Ramaya of Pochi, Khoru taluk .. .. . Petitioner.  
Devasi Vannasathan and three others .. .. . Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner was adjudged insolvent by me on 27th September 1912. All his creditors are required to prove their debts by delivering an affidavit on or before 20th October 1912 by post in a registered letter or otherwise verifying their debts as required by section 25 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and the rules framed thereunder.

District Munsif's Court, Karven,  
2nd October 1912.

G. V. SAMPATH AYYANGAR,  
District Munsif.

No. 32 of 1912 (No. 6 of 1912 in the file of the District Revenue, Madurai)  
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT REVENUE, MADURAI.

Ramakrishnan Aiyar .. .. . Petitioner.  
Ramakrishnan Thekkadath .. .. . Opposer.

Notice, under section 14 (1) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ramakrishnan Aiyar, one of Thekkadath Aiyar, residing at Pongavallam, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 21st September 1912 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Office, Madurai,  
20th September 1912.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1912 (No. 3 of 1912 in the file of the District Munsif's Court at Srirangam)  
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT REVENUE, SRIRANGAM, AT MADURAI.

Ramaswami .. .. . Petitioner.  
Kannappa Chetti and others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice, under section 14 (1) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ramaswami, one of Ramaswami, residing at Sathakrishnan, Srirangam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 5th September 1912 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Office, Madurai, at Madurai,  
20th September 1912.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Official Receiver.

No. 42 of 1912 (No. 21 of 1912 of the file of the District Revenue's Court, Madurai)  
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT REVENUE, MADURAI.

Rathakrishnan Chetti .. .. . Petitioner.  
Vengaluran Chetti and others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Rathakrishnan Chetti, son of Perumal Chetti residing at East Chitral Street, Madurai, the petitioner above named, has applied to be declared insolvent and the said person having been transferred to this Court, has been placed to 20th September 1912.

Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by pleader.

Official Receiver's Office, Madurai,  
20th September 1912.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,  
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT KARVEN, MADRAS.

Vayyaru Venkiah of Vakkalappadi .. .. . Petitioner.  
Parameswari Thekkadath and others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Vayyaru Venkiah was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 30th September 1912 and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907.

District Court, Karven, Madras,  
2nd October 1912.

F. A. COLKBRIDGE,  
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KARVEN.

Parvati Narayanaiah .. .. . Petitioner.  
(1) Sons of Kolthad, (2) Chinnai Narayanaiah and (3) Komer .. .. .  
Narayanaiah .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Parvati Narayanaiah, husband and stamp vendor, residing at Chinnai, has on the 21st July 1912, been adjudged insolvent by the District Court, Karven, and that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Uttara under my hand and the seal of the Court this 2nd day of October 1912.

District Court, Karven,  
2nd October 1912.

J. W. HODGKIN,  
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 (Ordinance, Part No. 514 of 1911) OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PORT-GEORGE.

Junior Officers Subbiah and others of Pudukottai .. .. . *Petitioner*  
 Palla, Palla Venkataswami and others of Talaikottai taluk, Kanchi-  
 pottam .. .. . *Defendants*

Notice is hereby given that under clause 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, that Palla Palla Venkataswami, residing at Talaikottai taluk, Kanchi, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on the 17th day of September 1911, and that all creditors of the above named should, upon their claims as soon as possible and this claim may be proved by delivering an affidavit by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form III of the appended schedule to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Magistrate's Court, Pudukottai,  
 24th October 1912.

R. RAJAGOPALA AITANDAR,  
*District Magistrate*

No. 2 of 1912 OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TAMILNADU.

Subbiah .. .. . *Petitioner*  
 P. L. A. R. M. S. Venkatasubbiah, Chettiar and another .. .. . *Respondents*

Notice, under section 14, clause 1 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Subbiah, son of Venkatasubbiah Aiyar, residing in Rameswaram, Agastham, Northern street, Port, Tanjore, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court, on 20th September 1912 and that the papers are forwarded to the Official Receiver for further proceedings.

District Magistrate's Court, Tanjore,  
 2nd October 1912.

P. C. THEIVUNNEKAVACHARIYAR,  
*District Magistrate*

No. 4 of 1909 (OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MONTATAM) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TAMILNADU.

Aiyappa Sanyas .. .. . *Petitioner*  
 Yachandraswami and others .. .. . *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the respondents of the above-named insolvent who have not paid their debts should do so on or before 25th October 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,  
 25th October 1912.

T. N. SARASWATHAMURTHI SASTRI,  
*Official Receiver*

No. 21 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1912 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, KANNIYAKUMARI) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TAMILNADU.

Jenappa Basanth, son of Kappia Basanth, residing in Thokkila street,  
 Kanniya, Kanniya taluk .. .. . *Petitioner*  
 Murugesu Vaidyan and others .. .. . *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 1 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th September 1912. The case stands adjourned to 16th October 1912 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering an affidavit by post in a registered letter as attached in Form No. 1 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,  
 24th October 1912.

T. N. SARASWATHAMURTHI SASTRI,  
*Official Receiver*

No. 25 of 1912 (No. 6 of 1912 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, KANNIYAKUMARI) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TAMILNADU.

Govindasami Padarathil, son of Kottaparameswari Padarathil, Vettur,  
 Kottaparameswari taluk, Kanniya .. .. . *Petitioner*  
 Govindasami Reddy and others .. .. . *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 1 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th September 1912. The case stands adjourned to 25th October 1912 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering an affidavit by post in a registered letter as attached in Form No. 1 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,  
 24th October 1912.

T. N. SARASWATHAMURTHI SASTRI,  
*Official Receiver*

No. 22 of 1912 (No. 5 of 1912 OF THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, MONTATAM) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TAMILNADU.

Srinivasan, Pillai, son of Mathiasan Pillai, residing in Manthelkottam,  
 Street, Montserrat .. .. . *Petitioner*  
 Kannappa Chettiar and others .. .. . *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 1 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th September 1912.



September 1949; and the violators are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering something of registered post as affidavit in Form No. 3 of the *Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908*.

Official Receiver's Court, <sup>1</sup>Tramwell,  
1st October 1975

F. A. GOSFALIAN,  
Chief Engineer

## No. 10 as 1912 (No. 7 of 1912, FINISHER'S REG-ORD) IS THE CODE OF THE THROUGH-COMMERCE, SINGAPORE, TONGKONG.

*In the nation of Tschingtschuan, Szechuan*

<i>Eukaliptus</i> spp. forest	..	..	..	..	Fish Mamm.
B. Pasture, Agave and other crops	....	....	....	....	Crocodiles

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 30 of Art. III of 1945, that Lakshminarayana Hospital, one of Krishna Hospital, residing at Vadakki Kallikudam, Ananthapuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was assigned (and by this Court on 14th day of September 1951); and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1945.

Official Receiver's Court, Birmingham.  
1st October 1912.

P. A. GOPALIAH,  
Chief Engineer

## No. 8 on 1010 at the Office of the District Manager, THIRASITHA

Aldred Barker Bell, son of Fred Bell, residing in Lakewood, Wash.,						
Douglasville	2.2	2.7	4.2	1.2	1.1	Pelham Orcher.
Norfolk Southern	2.1	2.6	4.1	1.1	1.0	

Notice is hereby given that the said partnership has applied to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is entitled to said November 1893 for hearing.

District Menaf's Court, Tirah Agency,  
1st October 1932.

P. M. ANANTASUBRAMANIAM AITAP  
Dudhga House

## No. 4 on 1000 is now found on the Eastern Shore, THURMAN.

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 10, Art III of 1902, that Sukkumara Aiyer, son of Nallakumaran, residing in Hattichinnasingal, Nuzvid taluk, the petitioner above named, was appointed a member by order of the Court dated 8th September 1925, and that the matter is referred to the Official Receiver, Tanjore district, Tanjore, for disposal according to law.

Deputy Master's Court, New York,  
90, September 1812.

G. V. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,  
District Muzoff

## No. 1 of 1912 is the Case of the District Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli.

Kabisha Udaan offit Sarayana Udaan	..	..	..	Paidlewar:
a. Panchamni Udaan and two others	..	..	..	Bygundad

<sup>46</sup> Nakano is barely grown under storm (7) of series 15 of Feb III of 1897, the Katsuta Udagawa, also Nanyama Udagawa, one of Aburagawa Udagawa, residing at Awa, Uwajima-shi, which was applied to this Court to be declared as invalid. His position stands posted for issuing to 22th of November 1892.

District Court of the County of San Diego, California  
 40, October 2019

H. FLAMASCHKE,  
*General Manager*

NO. 3 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE HONORABLE JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY

F. T. Sullivan	Ram Alley, east of, Yenloah	East, West Union Street,	
Strickland	"	"	Phillips,
Wm. C. R. Brown	Don and others	"	Cousin Phillips.

Whereas the aforesaid petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Tientsinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 22nd October 1913.

Office of the Official Examiner, Washington, D.C.  
2nd October 1949.

© KUNARACHANAVANTHE ALVANDAT,  
Official Narrator.

## No. 26 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tuticorin.

Deceased: Pilla, son of Ponnai Nalla Pillai, Nivalayapuram, Palakkad, Travancore. .. .. .*Plaintiff.*  
 Maria Chem and Kakkai Chetti and others .. .. .*Counter-Defendants.*

Whereas the abovesaid petition has been applied to the Sub-Court of Travancore to be adjudged as insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 26th October 1912.

Official Receiver's Office, Travancore,  
 2nd October 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHY AITANAR,  
*Official Receiver.*

## No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tuticorin.

Deceased: Nalun, son of Suresh Nalun, residing at Puthanmangal near Puthanai Kakkai Matt, Suresh Nangam, Sankunthalam taluk .. .. .*Plaintiff.*  
 Arulappa Nalun and sixteen others .. .. .*Defendants.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, Suresh Nalun, son of Suresh Nalun, residing at Puthanmangal near Puthanai has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of the Court, dated 26th September 1912.

3. Creditors are called upon to prove their debts by means of affidavits duly sworn and to submit to the Court of Official Receiver, Tuticorin, the documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before 25th October 1912.

District Court's Office, Tuticorin,  
 1st October 1912.

G. J. GURAIKKE,  
*District Judge.*

## No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tuticorin.

M. Sureshadas Aari, son of Mahadevas Aari, residing at Elanallu-talan near Puzh, Travancore .. .. .*Plaintiff.*  
 Theodorinus Pilla and four others .. .. .*Defendants.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, M. Sureshadas Aari, son of Mahadevas Aari, residing at Tuticorin has been adjudged as insolvent by the order of this Court, dated 25th September 1912.

3. Creditors are called upon to prove their debts by means of affidavits duly sworn and to submit to the Court of Official Receiver, Tuticorin, the documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before 25th October 1912.

District Court's Office, Tuticorin,  
 1st October 1912.

G. J. GURAIKKE,  
*District Judge.*

## No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tuticorin.

Suresh Aiyangar, son of Krishna Aiyangar, residing at Tuticorin, Sankunthalam taluk .. .. .*Plaintiff.*  
 Krishna Rao and seventeen others .. .. .*Defendants.*

Notice is hereby given that, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, Suresh Aiyangar, son of Krishna Aiyangar, residing at Tuticorin, has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of the Court, dated 26th September 1912.

3. Creditors are called upon to prove their debts by means of affidavits duly sworn and to submit to the Court of Official Receiver, Tuticorin, the documentary evidence which they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before 25th October 1912.

District Court's Office, Tuticorin,  
 1st October 1912.

G. J. GURAIKKE,  
*District Judge.*

## CITATION.

Order Section 47 of Act IV of 1881.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS PETITION No. 127 of 1912 (ORIGINAL PETITION No. 22 of 1912  
 in the District Court at Tuticorin).

I hereby call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of late Lebbanman who died on the 26th day of December 1911 at Tuticorin, having had his final place of residence at Tuticorin within the jurisdiction of this Court, to come and see the place where before this Court was the goods of Lebbanman of Tuticorin to be deposited to Sureshadas Aari, son of Krishna Aiyangar, residing at Tuticorin, Tuticorin taluk.

The final day of October 1912 has been fixed for the hearing of this matter  
 given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 2nd day of October 1912.

District Court, North Arcot District,  
 2nd October 1912.

I. G. MIDGE,  
*District Judge.*



### FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION:

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING 30th OCTOBER 1919.

[illegible]

<sup>4</sup> *Isotria medeolae* (L.) assigned as No. 11.07.741-B.1

J. SUTHERLAND,  
*As. Chief Economist*

W. R. HUNTER,  
Secretary and Treasurer

(The Order of the Directors.)

Ratio per Thousand Loans—4 not avail.

Rate for Demand Loans—4 per cent.  
Percentage of Cash in Circulation payable on demand—10-15.

Book of Madras, Madras, 7th October 1912.

## PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

## UNCLAIMED SUMS

Notes are hereby given that a sum of Rs. 1-14-6 being the salary due to Thirupugan, late known as the Tunka Sun-division (Thangput), from 1st to 15th of August 1911, is outstanding on the accounts of the division and that, if it is not cleared within three months from the date of this notice, the same will be credited to Government.

Charade, Wallata, 17th September 1929.

B. NARASIMHA ACHARYA,  
605, 2nd Floor, T. S. S. Building, FIE Circle.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs 2 Lacs is not A. Timashev, late debts borne in Klyuz, Eastern division, is outstanding in the accounts of this division and that, if the claim for the same is not satisfied within three months, the amount will be credited to Government.

Tuesday, 4th October 1922

T. H. ORR.  
Franklin Square, Staten Island, N. Y.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 1-5-6 is due to one K. Pichayya, late teppal 'namu' in Khamra Kottara division, being his wages from 25th to 31st of January 1967. The amount will be credited to Government K and debited within three months from the date of audit of

Barrois, 10 October 1919

L. H. GARD.  
Executive Engineer, Indian Eastern Dis.

### MAJINE NOTIFICATIONS

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

附註：(1) 本報記者採訪

TABLE 10. WEST COAST—TALUS

### Plaque of Bone in Cavities

It is hereby notified, for the information of Maritimes, that the small spherical buoy marking the glaucous rock off the sub-pier of Talbot, referred to in the Office Notice to Mariners No. 74 of 1912, was replaced in position on the 27th September 1913, and that vessels should pass southward of the buoy as before.

Presidency Fort Ques, Madrid.  
1st October 1912.

W. B. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R. N.,  
Off. Engineer, Port Officer.



Number of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 3rd East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Tyvalind, the 2nd day of October 1912.

Number, rank and name, 1910, Private Harry Nicks; age, 31 years 5 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; color of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, grey; marks, none; date of enlistment, 18th April 1900; place of enlistment, Greenock; parish and county in which born, Clutha, Notts; date of desertion or absence, 20th September 1912; place of desertion or absence, Tyvalind; marks, two scars right leg right side knee; on footpath; under five years' service.

H. J. SWEEHAN, Major,  
Commanding 3rd East Yorkshire Regiment.

Number of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 3rd Battalion, Royal South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Tyvalind, the 5th day of October 1912.

Number, rank and name, 1910 Corporal Edmund Hobb; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 8 inches; color of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, grey; marks, none; date of enlistment, 18th March 1904; place of enlistment, Preston; parish and county in which born, Lytham, Lancashire; date of desertion or absence, 10 p.m., 4th October 1912; place of desertion or absence, Tyvalind; marks, none; under five years' service.

J. H. ANGLETT, Lieut. Col.,  
Commanding 3rd Battalion, Royal South Lancashire Regiment.

#### CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undersigned individuals on account of the pecuniary due to them shall be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Balaram, through the Staff Office of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Veterans and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Beech, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veterans Company	Caroline Beech (daughter).
Bendish, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veterans Company.	Julia Bendish (son). (Charles Bendish (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Cavalry Ordnance Artillery	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Currell, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Currell (daughter).
Cramer, J., Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department	Joseph Currell (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	Agnes Currell (daughter).
Duffy, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	John Cramer (son).
Duffield, G., Gunner, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	George William Crawley (son).
Farling, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Duffield (son).
Fryer, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Annabella Fryer (daughter).
Grimston, H., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Farling (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veterans Company.	James Fryer (son).
Hawley, W., Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department	William Fryer (son).
Hickson, James, Gunner, 1st Battalion, Artillery	Joseph Fryer (son).
Hosley, F., Hospital Sergeant	Frederick Grimston (daughter).
Kelaker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Richard Grimston (son).
Kerrison, H. E., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Samuel Mitchell, Fusilier, Hawley (son).
McDonald, H., 2nd Corporal, Piquet and Mince	George Hawkins (son).
McIntyre, Michael, Staff Sergeant, 1st Company, 5th Battalion, Artillery	Charles Hosley (son).
McIntyre, J., Fusilier, Cavalry Ordnance Artillery or Corps	George Henry Hawkins (son).
Marple, J., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Edward Hosley (son).
Nicholson, T., Shooting Sergeant	Frank Hosley (son).
Robins, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Henry Kelaker (daughter).
Reddy, R., Sub-Gunner	Andrew James Kerrison (son).
Reynolds, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James McNamee (son).
Sealton, R., Sergeant, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Madame McIntyre (son).
Shepherd, J., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Artillery	Agnes Maude McNamee (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 5th Battalion, Artillery	Mary Maude McNamee (daughter).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John McNamee (son).
	James Murphy (son).
	Archie William Nicholson (daughter).
	Catherine Robins (daughter).
	James Robins (daughter).
	John Seely (son).
	Mary Ann Seely (daughter).
	Henry Sealton (son).
	John Sheppard (son).
	William Sheppard (daughter).
	John Wallace (son).
	Thomas Wallace (son).
	John W. Wiggins (son).

\*Claim reserve, no claimant named on account of twelve pence.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,  
Bombay, Balaram,  
1st October 1912.

H. D. WATSON, Captain,  
Deputy Controller of Military Accounts.

## OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR SALE.

Two growing stands in the Agast Mangrove Plantation, situated 3½ miles distant from Chotragar, is for sale. This consists of 33 acres stocked with mangrove 17 years old, 51 acres stocked with mangrove, 19 years old, 32 acres stocked with mangrove 15 years old, 32 acres stocked with mangrove and mixed broad-leaved species 9 years old, 32 acres stocked with mangrove and mixed broad-leaved species 7 years old, 32 acres stocked with Mangrove mangrove 6 years old, 32 acres stocked with mangrove and mixed broad-leaved species 5 years old, and 32 acres stocked with mangrove and mixed broad-leaved species 1 year old. Of the whole a strip of mangrove, measuring about 3½ acres along the western and southern boundaries of the Plantation will not be sold as it is to be retained to prevent sand-drift.

If desired, steps will be taken to grant parts of the plantation on plots of an acrement of 5 acres or more.

Further particulars may be had from the District Forest Officer, Ganjam, or the Range Officer, Berhampur, and offers should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, Ganjam.

Office of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam.  
Camp Berhampur, 26th May 1912.

H. C. BHEEMSETTY,  
District Forest Officer, Ganjam.

## TENDERS FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AT SOHARIBHOTA.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the produce noted below in stock at Soharibhota:—

Bamboo-pole .. .. .	6,000 P.
Bamboo .. .. .	60000
.. .. .	200 Bundles.

N.B.—The quantities are only approximate. The successful tenderer will be bound to take the total quantities available even if they happen to exceed, or fall short of, the notified quantities.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be returned to all except the person whose tender is accepted. All Madras tenders must credit their deposits into the Bank of Madras and enclosed contents may be drawn (Government Treasury and used within the Bank or Treasury receipt to the same may be cash their tenders. Government Treasury will not be accepted.

3. The produce will be delivered at Soharibhota the weighment at the depot being final.

4. The successful tenderer must pay the whole of the purchase money into the Madras Bank or into any Government Treasury within a week and take delivery of the produce within a fortnight from the date of the receipt of the order accepting the tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the produce re-sold at his risk. The produce paid for, but not removed within the aforesaid time (discountage will be charged at the discretion of the District Forest Officer.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by "Tender for minor forest produce in stock at Soharibhota" and should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, Berhampur, as on or reach him not later than the 10th November 1912. Tenders received without deposits or those received after the above said date will not be considered.

6. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

7. Tenders will be opened by the District Forest Officer at 9 a.m. on the above date.

C. M. MADHANAYAKAM PILLAI,  
District Forest Officer.

## TENDER FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE PANJAPATTI RESERVOIR, KULITTAI TALUK, TIRUCHINAPOLY DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tiruchinopoly District at the office, till noon on the 31st October 1912, for the execution of the work "constructing a reservoir at Panjapatti, Kulitai taluk, Tiruchinopoly District," by planwork.

2. Plans specifications and detail estimates for the work may be seen at the Executive Engineer's office at any time between the hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all working days.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed forms which may be had from the Executive Engineer's office and should be accompanied by "Tender for the Panjapatti Reservoir".

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as earnest money, without which the tender will be rejected. The tender will be returned after the date fixed.

5. In the event of the tender being substantiated by a few it must be signed separately by each member thereof, or in the event of the absence of any person, it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

6. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

7. Every correction in the tender must necessarily be initialed by the tenderer.

8. At the appointed time and place, the tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, in the presence of such of the tenderers as may choose to attend.

9. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Resident Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, he will forfeit his earnest money. He will also be obliged to sign a statement that if at any time, as long as the work is in progress, his bid for the work done during the month falls below Rs. 5,000, he agrees to the cancellation of his agreement and forfeiture of his deposit.

16. Ten per cent. of the value of the work done in each month will be withheld as security for the due performance of the contract. This earnest money will be taken as a set-off against the account.

17. The work must not be sublet.

18. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them as soon as a selection has been made.

19. The authority competent to accept the tender is the Chief Engineer for Madras, Madras.

20. The form below gives the description and quantity of the several items of the work to be done. A note for each item should be quoted. Otherwise the tender will be rejected.

TABLE FOR THE SELECTION OF THE FAVORABLE TENDERER, KIMBIRALU BRIDGE, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Rs.
<i>Constructing Panchajanya Reservoir.</i>		
1,500 cu. m.	Earthwork for banking in stiff heavy soil sloping soil, 270 yards long and 8 yards high .. ..	1,000 a. ft.
4,300 "	Earthwork for making in generally soil mixed with clay, 170 yards long and 8 yards high .. ..	1,000 "
107.5 "	Brick stone in earth mortar (for face wall of reservoir), 180 "	180 "
3,875 "	Brick stone dry pointing .. ..	150 "
175 "	Brick stone in earth mortar for abutment wall .. ..	180 "
353 "	Excavating trench up to rock level .. ..	1,400 "
550 "	Excavating trench below rock level .. ..	100 "
4,131 "	Clearing surface soil of site including rock splicing, hammering and excavating trenches .. ..	100 sq. ft.
<i>Constructing Sluice No. 1 of C.R. No. 28</i>		
32.5 units.	Concrete broken stone in earth mortar .. ..	100 a. ft.
58.5 "	Brick in earth mortar .. ..	100 "
8.5 "	Brickwork in earth mortar .. ..	100 "
8.5 "	Brick stone dry pointing .. ..	100 "
1.30 "	Gravel banking .. ..	100 "
70.4 cu. ft.	Concrete work .. ..	4 ft.
24.00 units.	Plastering with earth mortar .. ..	100 sq. ft.
4.00 "	Plastering with cement if thick floor of tunnel .. ..	100 "
	Cutting leading channel in front of sluice .. ..	Long span Japan.
	Building sluice .. ..	Do.
	Stone gearing sluice with lockwood beams, etc., complete .. ..	Do.
	Forming foot bridge including head pile .. ..	Do.
7,000 units.	Excavating foundations in earth .. ..	1,000 a. ft.
600 "	Banking rock for foundation .. ..	100 "
<i>Constructing sluice No. 2 of C.R. No. 2.</i>		
32.50 units.	Concrete broken stone in earth mortar .. ..	100 a. ft.
58.50 "	Brick in earth mortar .. ..	100 "
10.00 "	Brickwork in earth mortar .. ..	100 "
8.00 "	Brick stone dry pointing .. ..	100 "
1.00 "	Gravel banking .. ..	100 "
40.00 cu. ft.	Concrete work .. ..	100 "
24.00 units.	Plastering with earth mortar .. ..	100 sq. ft.
4.00 "	Plastering with cement if thick floor of tunnel .. ..	100 "
	Cutting leading channel in front of sluice .. ..	Long span Japan.
	Building sluice .. ..	Do.
	Stone gearing sluice with lockwood beams, etc., complete .. ..	Do.
	Forming foot bridge including head pile .. ..	Do.
	Excavating foundations in earth .. ..	Do.
	Banking rock for foundation .. ..	Do.
<i>Constructing a weir at the right flank.</i>		
18.00 units.	Concrete broken stone in earth mortar .. ..	100 a. ft.
42.00 "	Brick in earth mortar .. ..	100 "
8.00 "	Brickwork in earth mortar .. ..	100 "
8.00 "	Brick stone dry pointing .. ..	100 "
5.00 "	Gravel banking .. ..	100 "
40.00 "	Plastering with earth mortar .. ..	100 sq. ft.
	Building sluice .. ..	Long span Japan.
	Earthwork including foundations filling in and banking rock, etc. .. ..	Do.

*Excavating run-off channel in rear of the proposed wharves at the right flank.*

Quantity	Description of work.	Per
452 cu. ft.	Earthwork in gravelly soil in cutting the run-off channel and forming banks .. ..	1,000 s. ft.
527 "	Rough stone dry packing .. ..	100 "
174 "	Gravel backing .. ..	100 "

*Constructing an underdrain at the junction of the distribution from Sheet No. 2 and surface channel.*

22 00 cu. m.	Concrete broken stone in earth under .. ..	200 s. ft.
46 00 "	Brick in earth under .. ..	100 "
3000 "	Rough stone dry packing .. ..	100 "
22 00 "	Plastering with sand mortar .. ..	100 sq. ft.
2 00 "	Plastering with cement & brick .. ..	200 "
	Excavating foundation (filling in and forming banks etc .. ..	Lump sum Expense.
	Baling charges .. ..	Do.
	Carting charges .. ..	Do.
	Demolition etc .. ..	Do.

*Excavating distribution.*

2,518 cu. m.	Excavating distribution .. ..	2000.
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*Note.*—Crew grading channels with lock bars and segment will be supplied departmentally.  
Lump sum provision will be paid on actual measurements and at schedule of rates of the Division.

Work will be carried out according to the standard specification.

H. F. DAWSON.

*Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division.*

20th September 1912.

## TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES

Bidder tenders for the supply of medical stores for 1912-13 will be received up to 12 noon on Friday the 1st November 1912.

Tender and schedule forms will be supplied on application which must be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 1.

W. D. HATWARD, Major, R.N.S.,

*Medical Stores Officer to Government.*

Madras, 2nd September 1912

## TENDERS FOR LAYING AND JOINTING PIPES, KODAIKANAL WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, at his office at Madras up to 3 p.m. on 15th October 1912 for the work, laying and jointing pipes, Kodaikanal water-supply scheme, estimate No. 11,870.

5. Each tender must be sealed and accompanied by "Tender for laying and jointing pipes, Kodaikanal water-supply scheme," and accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 100 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Printed tender forms (K-1 and K-2) can be had on application at the Madras Special Division, Public Works Department.

4. Plans, specifications and schedule of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's office, Madras Special Division, on all days except Sundays and holidays between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

3. Tenders should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work at which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, on 18th October 1912, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within seven days of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned after settlement of account.

8. The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to notify the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders.

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. An advance rate will be paid when the accepted tenderer takes for any material on account of his having to be obtained from special locations conforming to the specifications or to approved samples.

\* Additional water-supply scheme—Laying and joining pipes—Schedule of quantities.

Number of quantity.	Item given.	Cost of execution.
145,244 a.c.	Excavation for pipes in ordinary soil .. ..	1,500 a.c.
155,214 ..	Excavation for pipes in rocky soil .. ..	1,500 "
5,650 Lbs.	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 8" steel tubes .. ..	L.B.
10,190 "	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 8" steel tubes .. ..	"
11,940 "	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 8" tubes covered joints .. ..	"
3,574 "	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 12" tubes covered joints .. ..	"
1,785 "	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 12" tubes covered joints .. ..	"
6,420 "	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 12" tubes covered joints .. ..	"
1,000 "	Laying and joining including bedding, etc., complete 8" tubes covered joints .. ..	"
2,360 "	Fixing 8" sluice valves and surface boxes including masonry complete .. ..	Each.
5 "	Fixing 8" sluice valves and surface boxes including masonry complete .. ..	"
4 "	Fixing 8" roadway sockets including masonry complete .. ..	"
7 "	Do. 12" .. ..	"
5 "	Do. 12" .. ..	"
10 "	Do. 12" .. ..	"
10 "	Do. 8" .. ..	"
13 "	Fixing footings including exp. sockets, etc. complete .. ..	"
5 "	Fixing pressure reducing apparatus with by-pass, etc., complete .. ..	"
8 "	Fixing air valves including masonry .. ..	"
1,853 a.c.	Gravel concrete bedding for 8" steel mains over rock .. ..	"

Made on 16th September 1913.

H. L. NICHOLSON,  
Off. Executive Engineer, Madras Special District.

#### TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO AKKAPAKAM TANK

Seems is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 16th October 1913 for the execution of the works noted below:—

Akkapakam tank, District No. 168—	Rs.
Repairs .. ..	1,400
Improvements .. ..	600
	<hr/> 2,000

3. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 320, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chingelput and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be returned by a General receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

4. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, or otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up on Public Works Department Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-divisional office.

6. Price and specification and detail estimates may be seen on application at the Chingelput Division office on all working days between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the submission of any proposal it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.  
 11. Date of completion of work. All works except basins before 15th October 1912, and basins completed and basins swept out on 31st January 1914.  
 12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.  
 13. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done:—

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM, INTERNAL NO. 165.

Number of estimate	Description.	Unit for measurement.
<i>Excavation.</i>		
150,000 cu. ft.	Earthwork for basins including cutting, dumping, etc., complete.	1,000 cu. ft.
250,000 cu. ft.	Earthwork including watering for three months	250 cu. ft.
15,000 cu. ft.	Excavation with new stones	100 cu. ft.
4,100 "	Excavation and repaving of stone revetment	100 "
6,700 "	Gravel banking	100 "
1,400 cu. ft.	Flushing to sea with earth mortar	100 cu. ft.
2 bas.	Forming plugs with iron rod for basins 2 and 3	Each.
500 cu. ft.	Graveling the roadway	100 cu. ft.
4 "	Worked, straight and put up	0 ft.
50 lb.	Worked iron work	lb.
	Grouting and pointing with earth mortar	100 cu. ft.
2 Nos.	B.M. stones at end of basins	Each.
<i>Revetment Slabs No. 1.</i>		
825 cu. ft.	Concrete brick pily in earth mortar	100 cu. ft.
100 "	Gravelwork in earth mortar	100 "
100 "	Arch work in earth mortar	100 "
1,125 cu. ft.	Flushing with earth mortar, two days	100 cu. ft.
50 cu. ft.	Concrete work	0 ft.
	Forming plug with iron rod	Each.
	Earthwork, excavating foundations and filling in	1,000 cu. ft.
	Demolishing masonry	100 "

N.B.—The rates should not include nightwork charges. But payment will be made on production of proper receipts.

R. A. SUBRAMANIAM AYYANGAR,  
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 26th September 1912.

## TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF REPAIRS TO SRIKURUMBUDUR BIG TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th October 1912, for the execution of the work noted below:—

Repair to Superintending Big Tank P.A.S. " " " " 4,000

2. The amount of current money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The current money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chingleput and the receipt of the Manager obtained. The receipt will be retained in a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of payment of the current money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers marked "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail, so otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in F.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Division office.

6. Plan and specifications and detail estimates may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof, or in the event of the signature of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power of Attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his current money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work, 15th October 1913.



12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

## ESTIMATED NO. TANK P.A.B.

Number of quantity	Description, Details	Estimate
541,800 c. ft.	Earthwork for canal including cutting, dumping, 1,200 c. ft.	
12,361 c. ft.	Excavation of hard to four feet 370 c. ft.	
4,690 c. ft.	Excavation of hard to four feet 250 c. ft.	
1,100 "	Excavation and packing material .. .. 100 "	
1,042 "	Excavation, masonry and put up .. .. 100 "	
41 "	Excavation of hard to four feet 100 "	
735 c. ft.	Excavation and packing material .. .. 300 c. ft.	
215 "	Excavation work near .. .. 100 "	
1,100 c. ft.	Excavation and packing .. .. 300 c. ft.	
1,440 "	Excavation with aerial mortar .. .. 100 "	
1,380 "	Excavation with aerial mortar two miles .. .. 100 "	
	Excavation of hard to four feet .. .. 1,000 c. ft.	
	Excavation of hard to four feet .. .. 100 "	

N.B.—The rates should not include contingencies charges, but payment will be made on production of proper receipts.

Tuk September 1912.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANAR,  
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO  
SERRANGLAN TANK

Notices is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 10th October 1912 for the execution of the works noted below:—

## SERRANGLAN tank—Imperial No. 986, Compensation tank—

Reparations	Improvements	Total
3,724	1,580	5,304

2. The amount of deposit money to be deposited along with each tender in Rs. 100, being which the tender will not be considered. The amount money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the order of the Executive Engineer at Chingleput and the amount of the deposit money will be returned by a formal receipt by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of payment of the deposit money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers accompanied "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional Office.

6. Plan and specifications and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being selected by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the chance of any partner it must be signed on the behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his deposit money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub let.

11. Date of completion of work—10th October 1912.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

## SULLIVAN TARIFF-SCHEDULE No. 288

Number in quantity	Description	Unit for measurement
First.		
147,000 s. ft.	Footwork for raising drawings channel bank and clearing all on the channel.	1,400 s. ft.
225,000 "	Footwork for bank including widening, tamping, berding, etc., etc., complete	1,000 "
7,500 "	Long's concrete stone work, new	300 "
7,000 "	General building, of brick	200 "
Work at night first.		
1,425 s. ft.	Removal and specking old rough laterite stone	100 s. ft.
1,875 "	Rough laterite stone work, new	100 "
250 "	Concrete brick jolly in north mortar	140 "
540 "	Laterite stone work in mortar	100 "
1,075 s. ft.	Grouting and pointing with cement mortar	100 s. ft.
1,200 "	Painting with white mortar	200 "
	Earthwork excavating foundations and filling in	1,000 s. ft.
Reconstructing stone No. 3 and 4.		
1,200 s. ft.	Concrete brick jolly in north mortar	100 s. ft.
1,250 "	Brick work in mortar	100 "
540 "	Concrete work	100 "
1,075 s. ft.	Painting with mortar, 3 coats	100 s. ft.
120 s. ft.	Grouting stone	100 "
15 Nos.	Concrete pipes, each 2' long and 18" diameter including	Each.
	fitting with cement.	
3	Piers with iron rail	do.
2	Carriage ways in platform stone of Nos. 3 and 4	do.
	Earthwork excavating foundations and filling in	1,000 s. ft.
	Reconstructing masonry	100 "

10th September 1912

R. A. KRISHNAN AYYANGAR,

Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

## TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF REPAIRS TO KURAH BIG TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to and on the 15th October 1912 for the execution of the work noted below:—

Repairs to Kurah Big Tank.—P.A.S. No. 8 .. .. . 2,040

2. The amount of current money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The current money may be paid in any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chingleput and the receipt of the same be obtained. This receipt will be enclosed by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of payment of the current money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received of the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional office.

6. Price and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

7. In the event of the tender being solicited by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power of attorney authorizing him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his current money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—All work before 15th October 1912 and testing before 31st December 1912.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below in the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

## REVENUE TO KURAN BIG TANK, P.A.S. No. 2.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for valuation.
<b>Soil.</b>		
250,000 s. ft. ..	Earthwork for bund including carting, hauling, breaking stone, etc., complete.	1,000 s. ft.
100,000 s. ft. ..	Gravel including carting for three months.	100 s. ft.
30,000 ..	Flashing kankhal, including carting for three months.	100 ..
	Reinforcing and repacking old stone.	100 s. ft.
<b>Bricks.</b>		
15,000 s. ft. ..	Earthwork including carting, etc., complete.	1,000 s. ft.
475 ..	Ground limestone along packing ..	100 ..
1,700 ..	Ground limestone, 6" thick ..	100 ..
<b>W.D.</b>		
170 s. ft. ..	Reinforcing old masonry ..	100 s. ft.
21-40 ..	Carting work ..	C. ft.
1,800 ..	Rough stone work, grey ..	100 s. ft.
684 ..	Gravel backing, 6" thick ..	100 ..
250 ..	Earthwork surrounding foundations ..	1,000 ..
9-40 ..	Reinforced concrete and put up ..	C. ft.
15 D. ..	Strengthening work ..	100 ..
180 sq. ft. ..	Turning two wheels ..	100 ..
	Brick work in mortar ..	100 s. ft.
	Brick work in masonry ..	100 ..
	Flashing with mortar, two coats ..	100 s. ft.
	Flashing with mortar, two coats ..	100 ..

12th September 1912.

R. A. SIVIVARA AYYANGAR,

Assistant Engineer, Chingleput District.

## UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

The following property is lying unclaimed in Bangalore on-shed in the Chingleput District. Any person or persons claiming the same should appear before the District Magistrate, Chingleput, within the time specified against it and establish his or their claim. If he or they fail to do so, the property will be sold in public auction and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

Place where the property is lying.	Where and by whom found.	Description of property.	If sold, the value thereof.	Persons after whom the property is claimed.	Date of notice.
Chingleput, Bangalore.	In Bangalore, unclaimed by the Government of Chingleput.	One bag of wool, 100 lbs. long and 1 inch in diameter.	...	...	1st month from 1st August 1912.

## ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವು. ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸಿದರೆ, ಅವನು ಅಥವಾ ಅವಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್‌ನ ಮುಂದೆ, ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಯಸುವುದು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಲೇಮ್ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವತ್ತಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಆಸ್ತಿ.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿ.

Bangalore, 12th August 1912.

F. W. K. SIVIVARA AYYANGAR,  
Assistant Engineer and Secretary of Bank.













Wanted a Clerk of Court for the Resident's Court at Hyderabad on a salary of Rs. 750 per annum. Applicants should possess a good knowledge of law and procedure, and must have experience in office matters, including writing and drafting.

All applications should be addressed to the First Assistant District, Hyderabad-District.

Hyderabad Residency,  
15th October 1912.

A. B. MUNCHIN, Major,  
First Assistant District.

Wanted a man for experience of head-work, before water-works, a posted Sub-Overseer under 25 years of age, on a salary of Rs. 25 per month. The post is likely to lead to appointment as permanent Sub-Overseer and more highly paid Sub-Overseers need apply.

Apply stating age, previous experience and qualifications to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 19th September 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.,  
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Appointments are invited from passed Lower Subordinates at the College of Engineering, Madras for Sub-Overseer's posts on pay ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to the qualifications of the candidates.

District Board's Office, Chennai,  
22nd September 1912.

C. A. EDUZZI,  
President, District Board.

Appointments are invited from graduates and undergraduates for employment as Cadets on Rs. 30, 35 and 40 in the Assistant Engineer Section, Madras District. Applicants should be well versed in the Telugu language. The successful candidates should undergo full preliminary training and, on appointment with salary and should be sent as early as possible.

Preference will be given to non-Brahmins, Mahomedans and Christians.

Revenue Technical Office, Madras, MUHAMMAD RAZA SAHIB BELGAMI SAHIB,  
14th September 1912. Deputy Collector.

Appointments are invited from Graduates for a permanent vacancy of clerk on Rs. 30-5-0 in the First Circle.

Vijayapattinam, 5th September 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,  
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Appointments are invited from candidates who have passed the Government Typewriting Examination (Intermediate grade) for the post of Typist in this office. Preference will be given to those duly qualified under the Examination rules and possessing a knowledge of accounts and office matters. The vacancy is at present temporary and the status of the selected candidate will be only considered when the appointment falls permanently vacant.

Archaeological Department, Southern Circle,  
Madras, 26th September 1912.

A. H. LANGSTON,  
Additional Superintendent.

Wanted candidates to take up building works ranging from Rs. 40,000 downwards: Road embankments with retaining walls, sluices and bridges, etc., ranging from 10 lakhs downwards, also other Public Works Department works. Only experienced men with capital need apply. All applications must be made in person with certificates and estimates before the 15th and 16th of October at the Public Works Department Head office, Madras, when the Chief Engineer, Madras Government, will be at the Head office from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. to interview all applicants.

Chief Engineer's Office, Madras,  
27th September 1912.

G. E. BROUENHO,  
Chief Engineer.

Appointments are invited from candidates possessing the qualifications required by the Public Service Regulation, printed at page 227, dated 25th May 1912, for holding the post of Minor Langston Overseer in 65 temporary building sections in this district. All applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th October.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Coimbatore,  
20th September 1912.

M. ANJUMUDIN SAHIB,  
Collector.

Appointments are invited from persons qualified under the Examination rules for permanent and acting vacancies in the Teluk office of the Revenue Bureau of Coimbatore District. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Those possessing schooling certificates should send copies of these certificates enclosed to their applications.

Rayachoti, 19th September 1912.

T. VASUDHAYA SWI,  
Deputy Collector.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Minor Inspection Sub-Overseer on Rs. 10 per session for the Aris taluk, Begnur district. All applications should reach the Collector on or before 15th October 1912.

Begnur Collector's Office, Chikmagalur,  
1st October 1912.

S. MANJUNATH,  
Collector.

Appointments are invited from passed candidates for appointment as Sub-Overseers and Draftsmen in the I Circle.

Vijayapattinam, 2nd October 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,  
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Applicants are invited from qualified persons for post of *Temporary Surveyors* on Rs. 35 per mensem in the District Survey Department for replacement on the Survey Survey. No less than three who have passed at least the Public Works or Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering need apply. Applications will be received up to 15th November 1912. The candidates selected for the posts should be present in person by the end of November 1912.

Executive Engineer's Office, District Survey,  
2nd October 1912.

H. F. DAWSON,  
Executive Engineer.

Applicants are invited for the post of *Assistant Engineer* on Rs. 150-8-00 in the Chingleput district. First preference Rs. 2 and below Rs. 4 a day. The applicants are persons who have passed at least the Public Works or Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering and apply. Applications will be received up to 15th November 1912. The candidates selected for the posts should be present in person by the end of November 1912. They should be present in person, if possible.

Chingleput District Board's Office, Chingleput,  
2nd October 1912.

G. G. TONNENTZ,  
President, District Board.

Applicants are invited from graduates for being candidates in the Collector's Divisional and Taluk offices in Chingleput district on Rs. 25 and 30. Preference will be given to those who have a knowledge of Telugu. Selected candidates will have fair chance of confirmation in the event of their giving satisfaction.

Collector's Office,  
2nd October 1912.

E. A. DAVIS,  
Asst. Collector.

Applicants are invited from candidates who have passed either the Lower Subordinate test or the old Government's test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a temporary Divisional post carrying a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem which will shortly fall vacant in the West Coast Division, Calicut. Applicants with previous departmental experience will be preferred.

Calicut, 2nd October 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, Col.  
Departmental Engineer, IV Circle.

Applicants are invited from men who have passed the Entrance or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of being *Drawings* on Rs. 33.

Public Works Works Department, Madras,  
4th October 1912.

H. W. MELISS,  
Off. General Superintendent, P. W. Works.

### PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. RAGHUNATH SWAMINATHAN, Pleader, Chingleput, intends moving the High Court on or after the 1st November 1912 to be seated as a taluk.  
Chingleput, 25th September 1912.

K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR.

On or after 1st November 1912, I intend moving the High Court to seat me as a Taluk himself.  
Madras, 19th September 1912.

M. RAJA

On or after the 1st November, I intend moving the High Court to seat me as a Taluk myself.  
4th October 1912.

T. M. VENKATARAM.

Notice is hereby given that I, Mithunary Venkateswara, a.s., a.s., First Grade Pleader, Chingleput, intend to move the High Court of Judicature at Madras after the 15th of October 1912 to be seated as a taluk of the said High Court.

Chingleput, 25th September 1912.

M. VENKATARAM.

### NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, hereby inform the public that I have no interest or concern in the trade conducted by my brother V. P. Venkateswara and his son V. P. Venkateswara, who are the sons of V. P. Venkateswara and his son V. P. Venkateswara, and that the trade conducted by them is their own private trade.

Venkateswara, Palghat, 25th September 1912.

V. P. VENKATESWARA IYER,  
Pleader, Palghat.

### LOST.

INTEREST WARRANT No. 121, dated 12 July 1912 for Rs. 100 being the interest on the 25th half part volume 25th June 1912 on Government Permanent notes. No. 100000 for Rs. 1000 and 10000 for Rs. 1000 of the 5th part note, issue of 1909. It has been lost.

The above warrant is payable to A. Venkateswara Chetty, by whom it was issued. The above part of two shares warrant has been stopped at the Public Works Office, Madras, and an application will be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Chingleput, 4th October 1912.

(Signed) A. VENKATESWARA CHETTY



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 45.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1912.

[Price, 2 pice]

## METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REPORT.

DATE.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers.				Wet Bulb in Shade.	Relative Humidity.	WIND.				Direction.
		Corrected Daily Mean.		Corrected Extremes.				Direction.		Force.		
		Day.	Night.	Max.	Min.			Prevailing direction.	Force.	Prevailing direction.	Force.	
September.	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
October.	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
30. Jan. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Feb. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Mar. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Apr. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. May ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Jun. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Jul. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Aug. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Sep. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Oct. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Nov. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7
31. Dec. ..	59.50	85.6	79.7	85.0	80.5	122.7	71	S.E.	300	100	20	4.7

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, sea, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 10.18 inches, the average due to the same period being 10.89 inches.





SUPPLEMENT TO PART II  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

No. 41.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1913.

(Price, 6 pice.)

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK  
ENDING THE 5<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1913.**

**RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.**

Districts.	Rainfall in inches		Prices in Rupees per 100 pounds net weight.									
	Up to the end of the week ending on Sept.		Rice		Wheat		Oats		Coarse		Cattle	
	In the week	Up to the end of the week ending on Sept.	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign	Local	Foreign
<b>Produce</b>												
Bamboo	1.7	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Flaxseed	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Groundnut	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Mustard	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Peas	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Grains</b>												
Barley	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Buckwheat	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Chickpeas	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Common	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Green	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Guar	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Harad	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Maize	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Millet	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Moong	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Mustard	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Peas	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Red	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Small	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Wheat	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Oilseeds</b>												
Almonds	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Castor	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Coconut	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Groundnut	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Mustard	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Peas	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Small	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Wheat	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Spices</b>												
Black Pepper	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Cardamom	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Cinnamon	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Coriander	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Cumin	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Fenugreek	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Mustard	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Peas	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Small	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Wheat	1.1	40.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0

L. = Agency

\* Average of the 10 years ending 1870-1871

M. = Market

## DISTRICT REPORTS

## MAHMAN.

Water-supply sufficient. Fodder and household reserves 520 and 450 tons deep, respectively. Sowing of paddy, kharif and berseem in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested crops returned fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## TIRAHAPATAN.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholera, berseem and green gram and transplanting of cholera, cholera, ragi and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops thriving. Harvested cotton, cotton, rice, millets, greenish and white, fair to normal; ragi, gram in normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Progress generally fair.

## GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Between 50 feet above the outlet. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of cholera and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cotton and kharif, cotton generally fair, paddy, greenish, cholera, ragi and gram, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder insufficient in five taluqs and in four divisions. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## KURNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Between 50 feet above the outlet. Sowing of dry crops and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested greenish; cotton poor to fair; millets, poor; ragi, normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements.

## GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Between 50 feet above the outlet. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of cholera and kharif in progress. Standing crops fair to good except in the flood affected villages. Harvested cotton, cotton poor to fair; millets and ragi, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements.

## KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts under rain fed tanks. Tongbhadra 125 feet above the outlet. Sowing of cholera, cotton and berseem in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and kharif, cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements.

## RANOANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholera and cotton in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements.

## NIZAMT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of cholera, berseem, paddy and cotton and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good except in the flood affected villages of Adoni taluk. Harvested ragi, greenish and kharif, cotton fair to normal. Pasture available except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient except in two taluqs. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of cholera and other crops in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture available; but fodder insufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## AMANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, berseem and kharif and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, cotton, rice, millets, greenish and white, fair to normal; ragi, gram in normal. Pasture available; fodder sufficient except in three taluqs. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Recent rains have improved the prospects, but more rain is needed for wet cultivation.

## VUDAPAR.

Water-supply sufficient under tanks and sufficient under wells. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholera, berseem and cotton and weeding of paddy, ragi, kharif and berseem in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kharif and cotton, cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Recent rains have improved the prospects, but more rain is needed for wet cultivation.

## NELLUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Fresh in the Purna and a few streams. Flow over the Nallur off-sets and right not transpiring of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, not normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## CHINOLINGI.

Water-supply sufficient under clear and spring showers and a few tanks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of paddy and right and working of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to good. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair, but more rain is urgently required.

## MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements.

## SOUTH ARUN.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Heavy frosts in the river. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested crops fair to good. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair but more rain is needed.

## UNITTOD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Fresh in the river. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects good.

## NORTH ARUN.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Fresh in the river. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair but more rain is needed.

## SALUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in few tanks. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## OONNATOD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Fresh in the river, 10 feet of water in the Country in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, sugarcane and indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

## TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Flow over the Grand Arun 10 feet. Sowing and transplanting of paddy under clear showers in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

## TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Flow over the Grand Arun 10 feet. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## PUDUCHOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops good except in parts. Harvested crops, cotton, velvet, paddy, sugarcane and indigo, cotton fair to normal. Paddy available; indigo generally available. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

## KARNATA

Water-supply insufficient except in Thiruvengadam Taluk, Kollegal and the Pithur lands of Kolar, Madhav, Subbarayan and Peruvengadam taluks. Ploughing from the Ponnai 645 acres, ploughing and transplanting of paddy and sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton and maize in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; cotton fair. Pithur lands under crops in three taluks and fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available.

## KANNAK

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and dry crops and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing paddy, but in one taluk. Other crops fair to good elsewhere. Harvested ragi; cotton poor to fair; cotton and maize, normal. Pithur lands except in three taluks and fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

## KINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Arundhaty dam but discharge sufficient for cotton requirements. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pithur insufficient in parts and little available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available.

## MALABAR

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton normal. Pithur and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

## SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of second rice crop in progress in parts and ploughing is mainly done in progress in parts. Standing first rice crop generally good. Harvested first rice crop; cotton fair to normal. Pithur and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available.

## THIRAVANCOORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing normal. Pithur sufficient and condition of cattle good.

## COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pithur and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

## THE MILETRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, hoeing and sowing of second crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, ragi, maize and barley, cotton fair. Pithur and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

# SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

From ending 31st October 1912.—Rainfall very heavy. West Coast; heavy hills. Solon and Bellary fair to good elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy proceeding in parts; cotton fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary with a tendency to fall.

DRY, at Rev. Secy., Land Rev. & Agr.,  
Board of Revenue, Madras,  
24th October 1912.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,  
Secretary.





# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 22.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1912.

[Price, 2 annas.]

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### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws  
and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees, presented to the Council,  
and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose  
of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September 1912:—

No. 8 of 1912.

### THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

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## THE GOVERNOR.—ENACTMENTS RELATIVE.

*A Bill is introduced and passed the day relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and extend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## PART I.

## PREAMBLE.

- Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the *Administrator General's Act, 1912*. [Act II of 1912, s. 1.]  
 (2) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Straits Settlements and British Colonies, and, so far as regards subjects of His Majesty, to the dominions of ruling Chiefs in India.  
 (3) It shall come into force on the day of . . . of . . .
- Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—  
 (1) "assets" means all the property, movable and immovable, of a deceased person, which is chargeable with, and applicable to, the payment of his debts and legacies, or available for distribution among his heirs and next of kin.  
 (2) "excepted person" means an Indian Christian, a Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi or Buddhist, or a person exempted under section 195 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, from the operation of that Act.  
 (3) "Government" means the Governor General in Council or for as the Act relates to the Presidency of Bengal and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, so far as the Act relates to those Presidencies.  
 (4) "Indian Christian" means a Native of India who is or is held to be of the Christian religion.  
 (5) "Letters of administration" includes any letters of administration, whether general or with a copy of the will annexed, or limited in time or otherwise.  
 (6) "next of kin" includes a husband or widow of a deceased person, or any other person who by law would be entitled to letters of administration in preference to a creditor or legatee of the deceased.  
 (7) "Official Gazette" means, in the case of the Presidency of Bengal, the *Gazette of India*, and in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the *Fort St. George and Bombay Government Gazettes*, respectively.  
 (8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.  
 (9) (a) "Presidency of Bengal" includes—the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Province of the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Ajmer and Merwara, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and such of the dominions of ruling Chiefs situated as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.  
 (b) "Presidency of Madras" includes—  
 the Province of British Madras; and such of the dominions situated as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.  
 (c) "Presidency of Madras" includes—  
 the Province of Coorg; and such of the dominions situated as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.

## PART II.

## THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

[Art. II.  
176 to 181  
& 182.]

Appointments and discharges of the Administrator General shall be made by the President.

3. (1) In each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the Government shall appoint an Administrator General.

(2) Every person appointed to the office of Administrator General of any of the said Presidencies shall be—

(a) a member of the Bar of England or called on of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland;

(b) an Advocate, Attorney or Vakil entitled by a High Court; or

(c) a person holding the office of Deputy Administrator General at the commencement of this Act.

(3) The said Administrator General shall be called respectively the Administrator General of Bengal, the Administrator General of Madras, and the Administrator General of Bombay.

[Art. I., 182.  
& 183.]

Appointments and discharges of Deputy Administrators General shall be made by the President.

4. The Government may appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist the Administrator General, and any Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the powers of special orders of the Administrator General, be empowered to discharge any of the duties and to exercise any of the powers of the Administrator General, and when discharging such duties or exercising such powers shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as the Administrator General.

[Ss. 184 to 186 & 187.]

Deputies shall be persons who, in their personal capacities and without any office, are not subject to any law.

5. The Administrator General shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Administrator General of the Presidency for which he is appointed, and, as such Administrator General, shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, and shall sue and be sued in his corporate name.

## PART III.

## POWERS, DUTIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

## (a) Grants of letters of administration and probate.

[Art. II., 188.  
& 189.]

In regard to the Administrator General of the High Court at the Presidency, the Government shall be empowered to appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

6. So far as regards the Administrator General of any Presidency, the High Court at the Presidency shall be deemed to be a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of sections 181 and 182 of the Indian Succession Act, 1880, whenever the letters of administration property to be assigned in the probate or letters of administration is situated.

[Art. II.]

[Art. II., 190.]

Letters of administration shall be granted to persons who, in their personal capacities and without any office, are not subject to any law.

7. Any letters of administration, which are granted after the commencement of this Act by the High Court at any Presidency town, shall be granted to the Administrator General of the Presidency, unless they are granted to the next-of-kin of the deceased.

[Art. II., 191.]

Letters of administration shall be granted to persons who, in their personal capacities and without any office, are not subject to any law.

8. The Administrator General of the Presidency shall be deemed by all the Courts in the Presidency to have a right to letters of administration other than letters probate in preference to any other person.

- (a) a creditor; or
- (b) a legatee other than a legatee by will; or
- (c) a friend of the deceased.

[Art. II., 192.]

When a person is appointed to the office of Administrator General, he shall be deemed to have accepted the office.

9. If any person, not being an exempted person, has died leaving within any Presidency town, and within the date of the death or within one year thereafter, the value of such deceased's estate,

and if no person to whom any Court would have jurisdiction to commit administration of such estate has, within one month after his death, applied in such Presidency for probate of his will, or for letters of administration of his estate,

the Administrator General of the Presidency in which such estate is situated, shall, within a reasonable time after he has had notice of the death of such person, and of his having left such estate, take such proceedings as may be necessary to obtain from the High Court at the Presidency probate of letters of administration of the estate of such person.

[Art. II., 193.]

When a person is appointed to the office of Administrator General, he shall be deemed to have accepted the office.

10. Whenever any person has died leaving assets within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at a Presidency town, the Court may, on being satisfied that danger is to be apprehended from misappropriation, dissipation, or loss of such assets unless letters of administration of the estate of such person are granted,—

(a) upon the application of any person interested in such assets, or in the due administration thereof; or

(b) upon the application of the Administrator General,

make an order upon such terms as to indemnifying the Administrator General against costs and other expenses as the Court thinks fit, directing the Administrator General to apply for letters of administration of the estate of such person:



[Art. 10, 1974,  
s. 27.]

Act of obtaining administration, etc., may, on revocation, be ordered to be paid to Administrator General out of assets.

Provided that,

(1) when the deceased has left a will appointing an executor, and probate of the will has been granted by any Court as the Presidency in such executor within three months after the death; or

(2) when the test of his last will, within one month if executed within the Presidency, or within three months if executed beyond the Presidency, obtained from any such Court letters of administration of the estate of the deceased;

the Administrator General shall not be entitled to receive or retain any fees out of any assets belonging to such estate and situate within the jurisdiction of the Court by which probate or letters of administration has or have been granted as last aforesaid.

[Art. 10, 1974]

After revocation, letters granted to Administrator General to be deemed as if they had been valid only.

Provided that no act of a will or of any other from which would render any such letters void shall affect the Administrator General or any person acting under his authority in pursuance of such letters unless, within five years of one month from the time of giving such notice, proceedings are commenced to prove the will, or to cause the letters to be revoked, and such proceedings are prosecuted without unreasonable delay.

[Art. 10, 1974]

(1) If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, upon the grant of probate of a will, all payments made or not made by or under the authority of the Administrator General in pursuance of such letters of administration prior to the revocation, which would have been void under any letters of administration lawfully granted to him with assent, shall be deemed valid notwithstanding such revocation.

#### (C) General.

[Art. 10, 1974]

Administrator General's powers as to estate of person at death.

31. Whenever any Administrator General applies for letters of administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act, it shall be sufficient if the petition required to be presented for the grant of such letters states,

(1) The time and place of the death of the deceased to the best of the knowledge and belief of the petitioner;

(2) The names and addresses of the surviving next-of kin of the deceased if known;

(3) The particulars and value of the assets likely to come into the hands of the petitioner.

[Art. 10, 1974]

32. All probate or letters of administration granted to any Administrator General shall be granted to him by his name of office, and all probate or letters of administration granted to any Administrator General in virtue of his office, shall authorize the Administrator General of the same Presidency to act as executor or administrator, as the case may be, of the estate to which such probate or letters relate.

[Art. 10, 1974]

33. Probate or letters of administration granted to any Administrator General shall have the effect throughout any such Presidency of vesting in the Administrator General all the property which belongs to the deceased, and shall affect full indemnity to all persons claiming under such property to the Administrator General.

Provided that the High Court may, by its grant, that such probate or letters of administration shall have the effect throughout any or some of the said Presidencies.

Wherever a grant is made by a High Court to the Administrator General with such effect as last aforesaid, the Court shall send to the other High Courts a certificate that such grant has been made, and such certificate shall be filed by the Court receiving the same.

[Art. 10, 1974]

34. (1) Any private executor or administrator may, with the previous consent of the Administrator General of the Presidency in which any of the assets of the estate, in respect of which such executor or administrator has obtained probate or letters of administration, are situated, by an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, transfer the assets of the estate vested in him by virtue of such probate or letters to the Administrator General by his name of office.

(2) As from the date of such transfer the transferee shall be exempt from all liability as such executor or administrator, as the case may be, except in respect of past acts.

(3) The Administrator General shall have the right, which he would have had, and be subject to the liabilities to which he would have been subject, if the probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, had been granted to him by his name of office at the date aforesaid.

[Art. 10, 1974]

35. (1) When the Administrator General has given the prescribed notice for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, as shall, at the expiration of the time therein granted for sending in claims, be in a fit state to distribute the assets or any part thereof in discharge of such liabilities of his as executor or administrator.

(2) The Administrator General shall have the right, which he would have had, and be subject to the liabilities to which he would have been subject, if the probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, had been granted to him by his name of office at the date aforesaid.

(4) He shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim he had not notice at the time of such distribution.

(5) No estate of any claim which has been met in and has been repaid or disclosed in part by the Administrator General shall affect him unless proceedings to enforce such claim are commenced within any month after the rejection or disclosure of such claim and are prosecuted without unreasonable delay.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the right of any creditor or other claimant to follow separately.

(7) In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the period between the date of submission of the claim to the Administrator General and the date of the final decision of the Administrator General on such claim shall be excluded.

Appointed as  
Official Trustee in  
trust of such other  
creditors of other  
creditors.

37. (1) When the Administrator General has completed the administration of an estate, he shall certify the fact in the official gazette:

[Sec. 37,  
[ 11 ]]

and if the assets in his hands are adequate to meet which the Official Trustee is not prohibited by any law for the time being in force from accepting, he may, with the consent of the Official Trustee and subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf, appoint the Official Trustee to be the trustee of such assets:

(2) Upon such appointment such assets shall vest in the Official Trustee and be held by him upon the same trusts as the same assets were held immediately before such appointment, and for the purposes of the Official Trustee Act, 1901, shall be deemed to have been vested in him under section 12 of that Act.

XXII of 1913.

Power for High  
Court to give directions  
regarding administration  
of estate.

38. (1) The High Court in the Presidency towns may, on application made to it, give to the Administrator General of the Presidency any general or special directions as to any estate in the charges or in the conduct of the administration of any such estate.

[Sec. 38,  
[ 12 ]]

(2) Applications under sub-section (1) may be made by the Administrator General or any person beneficially interested in the estate concerned.

No security  
will be required  
from Administrator  
General.

39. (1) No Administrator General shall be required by any Court to enter into any administration bond, or to give security in any form, in connection with the administration of any estate of which he is trustee of his office.

[Sec. 39,  
[ 13 ]]

(2) No Administrator General shall be required to verify, otherwise than by his signature, any petition presented by him under the provisions of this Act, and if the facts stated in any such petition are not within the Administrator General's own personal knowledge, the petition may be verified and verified by any person competent to make the verification.

40. The Administrator General may, whenever he desires, for the purposes of this Act, to certify himself regarding any question of fact, including upon such (which he is hereby authorized to administer) any person who is willing to be so concerned by him regarding such question.

[Sec. 40,  
[ 14 ]]

#### (c) Grant of certificate

In what case Ad-  
ministrator General  
may grant certificate.

41. Whenever any person has died leaving assets within any Presidency, and the Administrator General of such Presidency is satisfied that such estate at the date of application for a certificate under this section does not exceed in the whole

[Act 11,  
[ 24 ]]

one thousand rupees in value, he may, after the lapse of one month from the death of the testator, or before the lapse of the second month if he is requested so to do, by writing under the hand of the executor or the widow or other person entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, grant to any person, claiming inheritance as a creditor to be satisfied to a share of such estate, a certificate under his hand authorizing the claimant to receive the assets therein mentioned, belonging to the estate of the deceased, in a value not exceeding in the whole one thousand rupees.

Provided that no certificate shall be granted under this section—  
(1) whose produce of the deceased's will or letters of administration of his estate has or have been granted, or

(2) in respect of any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank.

42. If, in cases falling within section 41, no person claiming otherwise than as a creditor to be satisfied to a share of the assets of the deceased claims, within three months of the date of the death of the deceased, a certificate from the Administrator General under the same

[Act 11,  
[ 25 ]]

provisions, or letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and such deceased was not an exempted person, the Administrator General may administer the estate without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted in law.

and if he neglects or refuses to administer such estate, he shall, upon the application of a creditor and upon being satisfied of the title of such creditor grant a certificate in the same manner as if such creditor were entitled to a share of the assets of the deceased.

and such certificate shall have the same effect as a certificate granted under the provisions of the same section, and shall be subject to all the provisions of the Act which are applicable to such certificate.

Provided that the Administrator General may, before granting such certificate, if he thinks fit, require the creditor to give reasonable security for the due administration of the estate of the deceased.

- 117, 1878, S.] Administrator General not bound to grant certificate under section 31 or section 32, unless he is satisfied of the value of the assets of the deceased, either by the oath of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he requires.
- 120, 1878, S.] 31. The holder of a certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of section 31 or section 32 shall have the same powers and duties, and be subject to the same liabilities as he would have had or been subject to if letters of administration had been granted to him in respect of the assets specified in such certificate.
- 120, 1878, S.] 32. The holder of a certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of section 31 or section 32 shall be deemed to require any person holding such certificate, (a) to file accounts or inventories of the assets of the deceased before any Court or other authority, or (b) save as provided in section 33 to give any bond for the due administration of the estate.
- 120, 1878, S.] 33. The Administrator General may receive a certificate granted under the provisions of section 31 or section 32 on any of the following grounds:— (a) that the certificate was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation made in law, (b) that the certificate was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential to law to justify the grant though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently.
- 120, 1878, S.] 34. (1) When a certificate is revoked in accordance with the provisions of section 35, the holder thereof shall, on the requisition of the Administrator General, deliver it up to such Administrator General, but shall not be entitled to the refund of any fee paid thereon. (2) If such person wilfully and without reasonable cause fails to deliver up the certificate, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.
- 12, 1878, S.] 35. The Administrator General shall not be bound to take out letters of administration of the estate of any deceased person in any case of the assets in respect of which he grants any certificate, under section 31 or section 32, but he may do so if he revokes such certificate under section 35 or certifies that the value of the estate exceeded one thousand rupees.
- 12, 1878, S.] 36. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in any country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his estate with respect to assets in British India have been taken under section 31 or section 32, and there has been a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the holder of the certificate granted under section 31 or section 32, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, after having given the prescribed notice for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and after having discharged, at the expense of the trust therein named, such lawful claims as he has notice of, may, limited as himself desirous of any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, or (c) the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons.
- 12, 1878, S.] 37. (1) The revenue of the Government of India shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Administrator General, if he were a private administrator, would be personally liable to discharge, except when the liability is one to which neither the Administrator General nor any of his officers has in any way contributed, or which neither he nor any of his officers could, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have avoided, and in either of those cases the Administrator General shall not, nor shall the revenue of the Government of India, be subject to any liability. (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to render the Government of India or the Administrator General liable for anything done before the commencement of this Act, by or under the authority of the Administrator General.
- 12, 1878, S.] 38. (1) If any suit be brought by a creditor against any Administrator named, such creditor shall be liable to pay the costs of the suit unless he proves that not less than six months previous to the institution of the suit he had applied in writing to the Administrator General, stating the account and other particulars of his claim, and had given such evidence in support thereof as on the circumstances of the case, the Administrator General was reasonably entitled to require. (2) If any such suit is deemed in favour of the plaintiff he shall, nevertheless, be only entitled to payment out of the assets of the deceased equally and rateably with the other creditors.
- 12, 1878, S.] 39. Nothing in section 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to any suit against the Administrator General in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

## PART IV.

## Taxes.

- 12, 1878, S.] 40. (1) There shall be charged in respect of the duties of the Administrator General such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as may be prescribed by the Government.



II of 1912.

Provided that in the case of any estate, the administration of which has been committed to the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, the fees prescribed under this section shall not exceed the fees leviable in respect of such estate under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, as subsequently amended.

Provided further that, in respect of the duties of the Administrator General under the Regimentsal Estate Act, 1884, the fees prescribed in this section shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

45 & 46 Vict.,  
c. 27.

(2) The fees under this section may be at different rates for different estates or classes of estates or for different duties, and shall be prescribed as so to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses incurred in the working of this Act (including such sums as Government may determine to be required to ensure the revenues of the Government of India against loss under this Act).

43. (2) Any expenses which might be retained or paid out of any estate in the charge of the Administrator General, if he were a private administrator of such estate, shall be so retained or paid and the fees prescribed under section 42 shall be retained or paid in like manner as well in addition to such expenses.

[XXV, s. 9 (2)  
and (3) of the  
Public Trusts  
Act, 1902,  
O. 34, s. 44 (2),  
1902.]

(3) The Administrator General shall tender and pay to such authority, in such manner and at such time as the Government may prescribe, all fees received by him under this Act, and the same shall be credited to the account and credit of the Government of India.

## PART V.

## SCHEME OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACCOUNTS.

Audit of Administra-  
tor General's ac-  
counts.

44. The accounts of every Administrator General shall be audited at least once annually, and at any other time if the Government so direct, by the prescribed person and in the prescribed manner. [Act III, 1908,  
s. 4.]

Auditors to ex-  
amine accounts and  
report to Govern-  
ment.

45. The auditors shall examine the accounts, and forward to the Government a statement thereof in the prescribed form, together with a report thereon and a certificate signed by them showing—

(a) whether they contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be inserted therein;

[20, Sec. 2  
1907.]

(b) whether the books which by any rules made under this Act are directed to be kept by the Administrator General, have been duly and regularly kept; and

(c) whether the assets and liabilities have been duly kept and returned and deposited in the manner prescribed by this Act, or by any rules made thereunder.

or (as the case may be) that such accounts are deficient, or that the Administrator General has failed to comply with this Act or the rules made thereunder, in such respects as may be specified in such certificate.

Power of Auditor  
to examine and ac-  
cuse, and  
to call for documents.

46. (1) Every auditor shall have power—

[XXV, s. 47.]

(i) to summon any person whose presence he thinks necessary, to attend him from time to time; and

(ii) to examine any person if he thinks fit, on oath or to be by him administered; and

(iii) to require any person to produce any document which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of such investigation.

(2) Any person who when summoned refuses, or without reasonable excuse, neglects to attend or to produce any document or attends and refuses to be sworn, or to be examined, shall be deemed to have committed an offence within the meaning of, and punishable under, section 138 of the Indian Penal Code, and the auditor shall report every case of such refusal or neglect to Government.

III of 1900.

Care of estate, &amp;c.

47. (2) The cost of every such audit and examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by all the estates to which such accounts relate. [III, s. 48.]

(3) Each cost, and the portion thereof to be contributed by each of the said estates, shall be determined by the auditor, subject to the approval of the Government, and shall be paid out of the said estates accordingly by the Administrator General.

## PART VI.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

General power of  
administration.

48. The Administrator General may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him under expenditure— [Act V, 1905,  
s. 1.]

(a) at such rate or rates as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate administered by him; and

(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency town in such religious, charitable and other objects, and for such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

[Public Trusts  
Act, 1909,  
s. 18 (3).]

Trusts of property  
bonafide intended  
to benefit Adminis-  
trator General's  
estate, etc., and  
take effect.

49. Any person bonafide interested in the administration of any estate, which is being administered by the Administrator General shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect the accounts relating to such estate, and the reports and certificates of the Auditor, and the payment of the prescribed fee, to inspect the same and extract therefrom.

Power to make  
rules.

50. (1) The Government shall make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Administrator General.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the accounts to be kept by the Administrator General and the audit and inspection thereof,
- (b) the safe custody, deposit and investment of assets and securities which come into the hands of the Administrator General,
- (c) the maintenance of sums of money in the hands of the Administrator General, so far as in which such investments are required,
- (d) subject to the provisions of this Act, the fees to be paid under this Act, and for the collection and accounting for any such fees,
- (e) the statements, schedules and other documents to be submitted to the Government or to any other authority by the Administrator General, and the publication of such statements, schedules or other documents,
- (f) the maintenance of the cost of preparing any such statements, schedules or other such documents and
- (g) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and, as such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[Act II, 1914,  
s. 6.]

51. Whoever, during any examination authorized by this Act, makes any such statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of judicial proceedings.

[Act, s. 45.]

52. All assets in charge of the Administrator General which have been in his custody for a period of twelve years or upwards without any application for payment thereof having been made and granted by him shall be transferred, in his personal and individual capacity, in the name of and to the Government of India.

Provided that this Act shall not interfere with the transfer of any such assets as aforesaid, if any suit or proceeding is pending in respect thereof in any Court.

[Act, s. 52.]

53. (1) If any claim is hereafter made to any part of the assets transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India under the provisions of this Act, or any Act lawfully repealed, and if such claim is established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount of the principal so transferred to its account and credit or so much thereof as appears to be due to the claimant.

(2) If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court at the Presidency-town against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and such Court, after taking such evidence as it thinks fit, shall make such order as to payment to the petitioner of the whole or any part of the said principal sum as it thinks fit, and such order shall be binding on all parties to the proceeding.

(3) The Court may further direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of such party shall be paid.

[Act II, 1914,  
s. 44.]

54. (1) Wherever any person, other than an exempted person, desiring to take effect of property of deceased persons or to take effect of the property of deceased persons, or to take effect of the property of deceased persons, shall apply to the Administrator General.

- (a) the account and nature of the assets,
- (b) whether or not the deceased left a will and, if so, in what custody it is, and, as the lapse of one month from the date of the death,
- (c) whether or not any one has applied for probate of the will of the deceased or letters of administration of his estate.

(2) The District Judge shall inform the assets under his charge, or appoint an officer under the provisions of section 55 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, to take and keep possession of the same, and the Administrator General has obtained letters of administration, or some other person has obtained probate or such letters or a certificate from the Administrator General under the provisions of this Act, when the assets shall be delivered over to the person obtaining such letters of administration or certificate, or to the person who so obtains probate.

Provided that the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, sell any assets which are subject to a special and personal debt, or which for any other sufficient cause he thinks should be sold, and he shall thereupon credit the proceeds of such sale to the estate.

(3) The District Judge may cause to be paid out of any assets of which he or such other has charge, or out of the proceeds of such assets or of any part thereof, such sums as may appear to him to be necessary for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the deceased and of obtaining probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate and effects,



Supplies

50. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof:

Provided that any administration, or in an instrument of any Act hereby repealed, submitted to any Administrator General at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be submitted to the Administrator General under this Act.

**THE SCHEDULE,  
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.<sup>a</sup>  
(See section 49.)**

Number and year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1904	The Administrator General's Act, 1904	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1904	The Administrator General's Act, 1904	Do. do.
II of 1906	The Probate and Administration Act, 1906	Sections 10 to 15
XII of 1906	The Amending Act, 1906	So much as relates to Act II of 1904
VII of 1907	The Status Certificate Administration of Estates Act, 1907.	Do.
V of 1907	The Administration General and Official Trustees Act, 1907.	So far as relates to Administration General and Deputy Administrative General.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

The bulk of the existing law relating to the office and duties of the Administrator General is to be found in Act II of 1904. When this Act became law, it was desired to provide for a class of Administrators General who were to be remunerated by commission, to furnish security to Government, to be liable for claims brought against them and to be located in the Presidency towns. The Act has been amended on several occasions, and finally in Act V of 1907 legislation was undertaken by which the Administrator General may be a selected officer of Government, for whose liabilities Government is responsible, and the fees for whose services are credited to Government, while by the same Act some measure of practical decentralisation was provided for.

1. The Bill carries this process a stage further, and does away with the class of Administrators General who were remunerated by commission, and makes all Administrators General Officers of Government remunerated by fixed salaries, whose liabilities are undertaken by Government, and whose fees are credited to Government.

2. The qualification necessary for appointment to the post of Administrator General under the present law is unnecessarily narrow. The Bill gives Government a wider field of selection for this appointment.

3. Further power is taken by the Bill to permit a more complete system of provincial decentralisation of the office of Administrator General. It has been considered necessary, on financial grounds, to provide for a modification of the normal qualifications for appointment to the post of Administrator General when this power is exercised.

4. The Bill also gives greater clarity in fixing the fees to be levied under the Act. Experience has shown that many estates, which might otherwise have come into the Administrator General's hands in their hands, have been deflected from doing so on the ground of expense. While, however, it has been provided that Government may prescribe the fees to be levied under the Act, this power is limited by the provision that only such fees may be prescribed as will produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and all other expenses incidental to the working of the Act including such sum as Government may determine to reserve their revenue against loss.

5. Following the modern practice certain other matters now expressly provided for in the law, but which are in the nature of subsidiary rules of procedure, have been left to be dealt with under the extended rule-making power provided by the Bill.

6. Certain minor amendments in the substance of the law due to judicial decisions or further experience in the working of the Act have become desirable, and opportunity has been taken to embody them in the Bill.

7. The law relating to the office and duties of the Administrator General is now contained in five different enactments, and such is desirable that the bulk of the law should be contained in a single enactment, so that when any amendments are passed with the amendments specified above. The bulk of distribution of Acts assigned to the Bill and the State or Union as shown in the Schedule attached hereto explain the more important changes to which the Bill gives effect.

The Bill extends to 13 pp.

BYED ALI IMAM.

**NOTES ON CLAUSE:**

Clause 2.—The definition of "estate" in section 3 of Act II of 1904 has been amplified and brought into accordance with the generally accepted meaning of the word as explained by judicial decisions.

Clause 3.—This clause by which the Administrator General is made a corporation sole with perpetual succession and an official seal includes many of the provisions of the present law to be omitted.

or shortened. The change in the position of the office of Administrator-General which has been placed upon the Act of 1904 was drafted, has rendered this possible, and the provision is in accordance with section 3 (5) of the Public Finance Act, 1904.

Clause 25 and 26.—These clauses which coming out in substance with sections 21 and 24 of the Act of 1904 have been reworded. Ad matters which are provided for by the Preamble of the Act, 1904 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 87), have been left in the position of that Act in which the Administrator-General is bound in order to see that he may carry out the duties imposed on him thereby.

Clause 27.—Confers on the Administrator-General in general, some of the special privileges which are conferred on him by the latter part of section 16 of the Act of 1904 in a condensed way.

Clause 28.—This clause corresponds to section 26 of the Act of 1904 with the exception of sub-section (3). The sub-section has been added as it has been represented that on the introduction of the clause and of the original Administrator-General in dealing with criminal cases might well be looked on as if he were a Court so far as to stop criminal proceedings against the offender.

Clause 29.—Gives effect to the present practice in respect to the issue of certificates, and makes the position of the Auditor of the Public Revenue quite clear. This is not definitely provided for in the existing law, and it has been thought desirable that the matter should be amended.

Clause 30.—Gives power to the Administrator-General to revoke a certificate granted by him on the expiry of the period prescribed by a Certificate revokes a grant and so section 216 of the Income Tax Act (X of 1905).

Clause 31.—Provides for the surrender of the certificate revoked and for a penalty or default to be made. It is based on section 216 of the Income Tax Act (X of 1905).

Clause 32.—Is new. The existing law as explained in the House of Commons in the Administrator-General, 1904, c. 319, § 118, requires that under section 93 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1904, to be given on all suits against the Administrator-General. It is considered that such suits need not be required now in suits where relief is claimed against the Administrator-General, generally, and the clause provides for this.

Clause 33.—This clause allows greater flexibility in fixing the time to be limited, under the Act, while sub-clause (2) thereof makes it clear that Government is not to make such time a source of revenue.

Clause 34.—Is new. It is considered desirable that powers beneficially intended to be made under the administration of the Administrator-General should have reasonable powers of inspection, etc., of the accounts thereof. The clause which is on the lines of section 15 (3) of the Public Finance Act, 1904, provides for this.

Clause 35.—This reproduces section 93 of the Act of 1904 with the modification that the period after which assets are to be transferred is 12 instead of 10 years.

Clause 36.—Corresponds with section 94 of the Act of 1904, but contains a new provision permitting the District Judge to call assets coming into his hands in virtue of the section where the sale is desirable on the ground that they are liable to decay or for other sufficient reasons. It has been represented that the exercise of this power has occasioned some confusion and loss to estates.

Clause 37.—The corresponding provision, section 95 of the Act of 1904 only referred to the Presidency of Bengal. The clause is of general application, and gives general power to permit the administration of the Act.

TABLE SHOWING DIFFERENCES OF SUBSTANCES REFERRED TO IN REVISION.

[—The Administrator-General's Act, 1912 (XX of 1912).]

Section.	Subject.	Revised with in Bill.	Remarks.
1	Short title, extent and commencement	Of clause 1.	
2	Bound of Acts and savings	Provision 21.	
3	Definition of—		
	"President of Bengal"	Of clause 1 (1) (a)	
	"President of Calcutta"	Of clause 2 (1) (b)	
	"President of Madras"	Of clause 3 (1) (c)	
	"President of Bombay"	Of clause 4 (1) (d)	
	"President of Sindh"	Of clause 5 (1) (e)	
	"President of Punjab"	Of clause 6 (1) (f)	
	"President of the North-West Frontier Province"	Of clause 7 (1) (g)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 8 (1) (h)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 9 (1) (i)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 10 (1) (j)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 11 (1) (k)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 12 (1) (l)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 13 (1) (m)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 14 (1) (n)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 15 (1) (o)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 16 (1) (p)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 17 (1) (q)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 18 (1) (r)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 19 (1) (s)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 20 (1) (t)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 21 (1) (u)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 22 (1) (v)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 23 (1) (w)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 24 (1) (x)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 25 (1) (y)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 26 (1) (z)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 27 (1) (aa)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 28 (1) (ab)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 29 (1) (ac)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 30 (1) (ad)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 31 (1) (ae)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 32 (1) (af)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 33 (1) (ag)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 34 (1) (ah)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 35 (1) (ai)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 36 (1) (aj)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 37 (1) (ak)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 38 (1) (al)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 39 (1) (am)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 40 (1) (an)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 41 (1) (ao)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 42 (1) (ap)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 43 (1) (aq)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 44 (1) (ar)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 45 (1) (as)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 46 (1) (at)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 47 (1) (au)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 48 (1) (av)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 49 (1) (aw)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 50 (1) (ax)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 51 (1) (ay)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 52 (1) (az)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 53 (1) (ba)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 54 (1) (bb)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 55 (1) (bc)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 56 (1) (bd)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 57 (1) (be)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 58 (1) (bf)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 59 (1) (bg)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 60 (1) (bh)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 61 (1) (bi)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 62 (1) (bj)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 63 (1) (bk)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 64 (1) (bl)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 65 (1) (bm)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 66 (1) (bn)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 67 (1) (bo)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 68 (1) (bp)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 69 (1) (bq)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 70 (1) (br)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 71 (1) (bs)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 72 (1) (bt)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 73 (1) (bu)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 74 (1) (bv)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 75 (1) (bw)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 76 (1) (bx)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 77 (1) (by)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 78 (1) (bz)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 79 (1) (ca)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 80 (1) (cb)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 81 (1) (cc)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 82 (1) (cd)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 83 (1) (ce)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 84 (1) (cf)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 85 (1) (cg)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 86 (1) (ch)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 87 (1) (ci)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 88 (1) (cj)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 89 (1) (ck)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 90 (1) (cl)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 91 (1) (cm)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 92 (1) (cn)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 93 (1) (co)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 94 (1) (cp)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 95 (1) (cq)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 96 (1) (cr)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 97 (1) (cs)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 98 (1) (ct)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 99 (1) (cu)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 100 (1) (cv)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 101 (1) (cw)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 102 (1) (cx)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 103 (1) (cy)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 104 (1) (cz)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 105 (1) (da)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 106 (1) (db)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 107 (1) (dc)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 108 (1) (dd)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 109 (1) (de)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 110 (1) (df)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 111 (1) (dg)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 112 (1) (dh)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 113 (1) (di)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 114 (1) (dj)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 115 (1) (dk)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 116 (1) (dl)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 117 (1) (dm)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 118 (1) (dn)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 119 (1) (do)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 120 (1) (dp)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 121 (1) (dq)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 122 (1) (dr)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 124 (1) (dt)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 125 (1) (du)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 126 (1) (dv)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 130 (1) (dz)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 131 (1) (ea)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 132 (1) (eb)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 136 (1) (ef)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 137 (1) (eg)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 206 (1) (gx)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 207 (1) (gy)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 208 (1) (gz)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 223 (1) (ho)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 228 (1) (ht)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 229 (1) (hu)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 235 (1) (ia)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 236 (1) (ib)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 237 (1) (ic)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 238 (1) (id)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 239 (1) (ie)	
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	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 245 (1) (ik)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 246 (1) (il)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 247 (1) (im)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 248 (1) (in)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 249 (1) (io)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 250 (1) (ip)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause 251 (1) (iq)	
	"President of the Federated States of India"	Of clause	

*1.—The Administrator-General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874)—contd.*

Section.	Subject.	How dealt with in Bill.	Remarks.
10	Administrator-General not to give absolute release bond	Repealed in clause 19 (1)	
	Undertaking of Administrator-General's position	Repealed in clause 22 (5)	
	Private Act relating to his statement	Quoted	
16	Offences by Administrator-General	Quoted	
16	High Court at Administrator-General's request to make grant to a beneficiary-General of the property whereof assets may be within the jurisdiction.	Repealed in clause 8.	
16	Grant by High Court to be made in Administrator-General if not within jurisdiction	Repealed in clause 2.	
16	Claim of Administrator-General to profit to be postponed to claims of persons paying in any case	Repealed in clause 8.	
16	Administrator-General may apply to High Court and obtain letters of administration in various cases.	Repealed in clause 9	
	Administrator-General's position when no claim	Cl. clause 23	
17	Power to direct Administrator-General to apply for administration to various cases.	Repealed in clause 10	
	Power as to assigned property	Cl. clause 18	
18	Power to assign Administrator-General to collect and hold assets and right of recovery or otherwise when in execution—provisions as to Administrator-General's jurisdiction.	Cl. clause 11 ...	Provisions as to execution omitted.
19	Grant of probate to executor or trustee of estate in relation to executor as owner of proceedings when by Administrator-General	Cl. clause 12.	
20	Grant of administration to Administrator-General	Repealed in clause 13	
21	Administration of estate of officer or soldier by Administrator-General without letters of administration when assets not exceed Rs 500 in value.	Cl. clause 14 ...	Limit of value of estate Administrator-General without letters issued to Rs 500, provision as to execution omitted.
22	Grant of letters of administration to Administrator-General in respect of estates of officers and soldiers.	Repealed in clause 27.	
23	Administrator-General not precluded from applying for letters when one made in High Court.	Repealed in clause 24.	
23A	Grant to Administrator-General by High Court to have effect throughout jurisdiction. Power to make grant subject to other jurisdictions.	Repealed in clause 24.	
24	Letters granted to Administrator-General are revocable to be deemed to have been voidable only.	Repealed in clause 25	
25	Favours made by Administrator-General prior to revocation of his letters open proof of will.	Repealed in clause 21.	
26	Revocation of Administrator-General's letters.	Repealed in clause 28.	
27	Provision as to costs and remuneration of Administrator-General when his letters are revoked.	Repealed in clause 29	Provision as to remuneration omitted.
28	Revocation of assets by Administrator-General leaving of right of claim to follow assets	Repealed in clause 31 (1), (2)	
29	Assets to Administrator-General to be in trust of office, and to be deemed an Administrator-General's if the time being	Cl. clause 31 ...	Provision as to distribution of letters granted omitted. The Administrator-General being treated as an executor with by clause 5.
30	Provision to Administrator-General by the name of office and to be deemed an Administrator-General for the time being.	Cl. clause 32.	
31	Provision to provide executor or administrator to Administrator-General.	Repealed in clause 33	
32	Administrator-General moving assets must be regarded as trustee to hold the debt, goods and various of such assets in official Trust as.	Repealed in clause 37.	
33	Various of various cases in relation of Administrator-General.	Quoted ...	The Administrator-General is treated as executor only by clause 5.
34	Administrator-General to be used in name of his office	Cl. clause 38	
	Such will be made by mouth of death, etc., of Administrator-General		
	Repealed not to be personally liable for assets previously received.		
35	Contract of one against Administrator-General, in which case Administrator-General may grant mortgage.	Repealed in clause 40	
37	Grant of mortgage to creditors	Repealed in clause 39.	

*The Administrator-General's Act, 1873 (IX of 1873)—contd.*

Section.	Subject.	How dealt with in Bill	Remarks.
38	Administrator-General not bound to grant writs, unless he is satisfied of claimant's title.	Repealed except in clause 32.	
39	Effect of writs granted by Administrator-General.	Of clause 26.	
40	Administrator-General not bound to take notice of claims against land in his hands.	Of clause 27.	
41	For no grant of writs to be made unless he is satisfied of claimant's title.	Of clause 28.	
41A	Transfer of estates cannot be made except in accordance with law.	Expressed in clause 18.	
42	Administrator-General to deliver possession of his estates.	Omitted.	
43	Administrator-General's estates.	Omitted.	
44	Administrator-General's liabilities.	Omitted.	To be provided for by rules, see clause 46 (2) (c).
45	Supervisors to appoint auditors.	Of clause 29.	To be provided for by rules, see clause 46 (2) (c).
46	Auditors to prepare statements and accounts and report to Government.	Of clause 30.	
47	Power of auditors to examine and examine Administrator-General and other witnesses and to call for books, etc.	Expressed in clause 46 (1).	
48	Report to High Court by Administrator-General.	Of clause 31 (2).	Report to be made to Government.
49	Statements to be submitted to High Court.	Of clause 31 (2).	Distribution made as before under the Indian Penal Code.
50	Costs of preparing statements, etc., and of auditing accounts.	Of clause 31.	
51	Special report to Government when necessary upon accounts.	Omitted.	To be provided for by rules, see clause 46.
52	Proceedings of auditors' report shall constitute an account.	Omitted.	
53	Power of Administrator-General to withhold documents from proceedings before auditors.	Omitted.	
54	Cost of proceedings in auditors' report.	Omitted.	
54A	44A—Administrator-General's accounts to be audited.	Omitted.	Repealed by Act V of 1904.
55	Power to make rules.	Of clause 32.	See General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 31.
56	Power of rules in force shall have effect as laws.	Omitted.	
57	Prohibition and effect of rules.	Of clause 33 (2).	
58	Power of Administrator-General to withhold what reports.	Omitted.	
59	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 34.	
60A	Power to Administrator-General to examine on oath.	Repealed in clause 35.	
61	Power to examine.	Repealed in clause 36.	
62	Assets attached for claims may be taken by Administrator-General, subject to rules and orders.	Of clause 37.	
63	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 38.	
64	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 39.	
65	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 40.	
66	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 41.	
67	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 42.	
68	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 43.	
69	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 44.	
70	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 45.	
71	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 46.	
72	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 47.	
73	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 48.	
74	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 49.	
75	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 50.	
76	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 51.	
77	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 52.	
78	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 53.	
79	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 54.	
80	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 55.	
81	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 56.	
82	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 57.	
83	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 58.	
84	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 59.	
85	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 60.	
86	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 61.	
87	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 62.	
88	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 63.	
89	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 64.	
90	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 65.	
91	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 66.	
92	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 67.	
93	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 68.	
94	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 69.	
95	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 70.	
96	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 71.	
97	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 72.	
98	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 73.	
99	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 74.	
100	Order of Court under the Act to have the same effect as a decree.	Repealed in clause 75.	

*The Administrator-General's Act, 1873 (IX of 1873).*

1	Short title and commencement.	Omitted.
2	Amendment of sections 17, 18 and 44 of Act of 1873.	Expressed in clauses 2, 26, 31 and 32.
3	Amendment of sections 29-A to 31 of Act of 1873.	Expressed in clause 33.
4	Repeal of section 29 of Act of 1873.	Of clause 34.
5	Repeal of section 30 of Act of 1873.	Of clause 35.

Repealed by Act II of 1904 and Act XIII of 1907.

*III.—The Administrator-General's Act, 1903 (IX of 1903).—cont.*

Section.	Subject.	How dealt with in Bill.	Remarks.
4	Amendment of section 30 of Act 31 of 1904.	Incorporated in clause 23.	
5	Insertion of section 35-A in Act 31 of 1904.	Omitted.	Section 35-A of Act 31 of 1904 has been omitted from the Bill.
6	Insertion of section 36-1 in Act 31 of 1904.	See clause 24.	
7	Repeal of section 37 and section 38 already enacted.	Omitted.	Spent.

*III.—The Probate and Administration Act, 1900 (II of 1900), sections 10 to 15.*

10	Amendment of definition of "Testamentary of the gift" and "Testamentary of the gift" in Act 31 of 1904.	Incorporated in clause 2.	
11	Repeal of section 10 of Act 31 of 1904.	Incorporated in clause 3.	
12	Insertion of section 11-A in Act 31 of 1904.	See clause 25.	
13	Insertion of section 12 in Act 31 of 1904.	Incorporated in clause 24.	
14	Insertion of section 13 in Act 31 of 1904.	Omitted.	Section 13 of Act 31 of 1904 has been omitted, the matter being taken to be provided for by other laws.
15	Amendment of Part VII, section 40 in Act 31 of 1904.	See clause 16.	

*IV.—The Winding-up Act, 1901 (XII of 1901).*

Section 11 of Act 1901 relating to winding-up of 1901.	Amend section 10 .. .. .	Incorporated in clause 7.	
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*The Indian Christian Administration of Estates Act, 1902 (VII of 1902), section 5.*

4	Amendment in sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Act 31 of 1904.	Incorporated in clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.	See definition of "Indian Christian" and "deceased person" in clause 2.
	Repeal of section 19 .. .. .	Omitted.	Spent.

*V.—The Administrator-General and Official Trustee Act, 1900 (V of 1900).  
(As far as it relates to the Administrator-General and Deputy Administrator-General.)*

1	Short title and commencement.	Omitted.	
2	Appointments, functions, subordination and qualifications of Deputy Administrator-General.	See clause 4.	Provision as to qualification omitted.
3 (a)	Remuneration of Administrator-General.	Omitted.	
	Which paid by salary in public office in Government or in office created by way of remuneration.	Of clause 4 (2).	
	Expenses of office attributable to be paid by Government.	Omitted.	
3 (b)	Guaranteed not liable for part costs of Administrator-General.	Of clause 4 (3).	
3 (c)	Liability of Government for acts of Administrator-General paid by salary.	Of clause 4 (4).	
3 (d)	Right to sue against Administrator-General in respect of such liability notwithstanding any plea in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Omitted.	See clause 4.
4 (a)	Repeal of section 10 in 1900 and 18 of Act 31 of 1904.	Omitted.	Spent; the rest of the section does not relate to Administrator-General but to Deputy.
4 (b)	Power of High Court to give directions to Administrator-General.	Of clause 10 (2).	
5	Power as to assigning of jurisdiction to Assistant Comptroller.	Omitted.	
6	General power of Administrator-General.	Repealed in clause 10.	
7	Power for Administrator-General to sue for recovery of debt of foreign subject in certain circumstances.	Repealed in clause 10.	
8	.....	.....	
9	Interpretation of Act.	Omitted.	Does not relate to Administrator-General or to Deputy.

W. H. VINCENT,

Sag. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIESON,

As. Secretary to Government Legislative Dept.



The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th September 1912—

No. 2 of 1912

# THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL, 1912

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#### THE SCHEDULES.

*It shall be lawful and agreed the law constituting the office of Official Trustee.*

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office of the Official Trustee; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## PART I.

## PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Official Trustee Act, 1911.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southern Provinces, and, so far as regards subjects of His Majesty, to the territories of ruling Chiefs in India.

(3) It shall come into force on the day of 1911.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or construction.

(1) "Government" means the Governor General in Council, or for as the Act relates to the Presidency of Bombay, and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, or for as the Act relates to these Presidencies.

(2) "High Court" means His Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, or the sessions of their respective and jurisdictions.

(3) "Official Gazette" means, in the case of the Presidency of Bengal, the Gazette of India, in the case of the Presidency of Madras, the Fort St. George Gazette, and in the case of the Presidency of Bombay, the Bombay Government Gazette.

(4) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

(5) "Presidency of Bengal" includes the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Provinces of the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Amoy and Hongkong, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and such of the dominions of the ruling Chiefs situated as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct.

(6) "Presidency of Bombay" includes the Territory of British Baluchistan; and such of the dominions thereof as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct.

(7) "Presidency of Madras" includes the Province of Coorg; and such of the dominions thereof as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct.

## PART II.

## THE OFFICE OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

3. (1) In each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the Government shall appoint an Official Trustee.

(2) Every person appointed to the office of Official Trustee of any of the said Presidencies shall be—

(a) a member of the Bar of England or Ireland or of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland; or

(b) an Advocate, Attorney or Pleader enrolled by a High Court; or

(c) a person holding the office of Deputy Administrator General or of Deputy Official Trustee at the commencement of this Act.

(3) The said Official Trustee shall be called, respectively, the Official Trustee of Bengal, the Official Trustee of Madras and the Official Trustee of Bombay.

4. The Government may appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist the Official Trustee; and any Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Official Trustee, be competent to discharge any of the duties and exercise any of the powers of the Official Trustee and when discharging such duties or exercising such powers shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as the Official Trustee.

5. The Official Trustee shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Official Trustee of the Presidency for which he is appointed and, as such Official Trustee, shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, and may sue and be sued in his corporate name.

## PART III.

## RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

6. (1) Subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Official Trustee may, if he thinks fit,—

(a) act as an ordinary trustee;

(b) be appointed Trustee by the High Court.



of India  
Trusts Act,  
1951, s. 3.)

14. (1) The revenues of the Government of India shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Official Trustee, if he were a private trustee, would be personally liable to discharge, except when the liability is one to which neither the Official Trustee nor any of his officers has in any way contributed or which neither he nor any of his officers could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have avoided, and in either of these cases the Official Trustee shall not, nor shall the revenues of the Government of India, be subject to any liability.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to render the revenues of the Government of India or any Official Trustee appointed under this Act liable for anything done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee before the commencement of this Act.

Nothing of suit not required in specific cases.

23. Nothing in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to any suit against the Official Trustee in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

#### PART IV.

##### Fees.

of India  
Trusts Act,  
1951, s. 3.)

Fee.

16. (1) There shall be charged in respect of the duties of the Official Trustee such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Government may prescribe.

Provided that in the case of a trust accepted by the Official Trustee before the commencement of this Act the fees prescribed under this section shall not exceed the fees leviable in respect of such trust under the Official Trustee Act, 1884, or subsequently amended.

(2) The fees under this section may be at different rates for different purposes or class of purposes or for different duties, and shall be arranged so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses incidental to the working of this Act (including such sum as Government may determine to be required to meet the retainer of the Government of India against loss under this Act).

17. (1) All expenses which might be retained or paid out of the trust fund, if the Official Trustee were a private trustee, shall be so retained or paid, and any fees leviable under this Act shall be retained or paid in like manner as and in addition to such expenses.

(2) The Official Trustee shall transfer and pay to such authority and in such manner and at such times as the Government may prescribe, all sums received by him under this Act, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India.

#### PART V.

##### Audits.

of India  
Trusts Act,  
1951, s. 3.)

Auditors to be appointed to examine Official Trustee's accounts, and to report to Government.

18. (1) The accounts of the Official Trustee shall be audited at least once annually and at any other time if the Government so direct by the prescribed person and in the prescribed manner.

(2) The auditor shall examine such accounts and shall forward to Government a statement thereof in the prescribed form, together with a report thereon and a certificate signed by them showing—

- whether the accounts contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be retained thereon, and
- whether the books, which by any rule made under this Act are directed to be kept by the Official Trustee have been duly and regularly kept, and
- whether the trust funds and securities have been duly kept and invested and deposited in the manner prescribed by this Act or any rule made thereunder.

or (as the case may be) that such accounts are deficient, or that the Official Trustee has failed to comply with this Act or the rules made thereunder, in such respects as may be specified in such certificate.

of India  
Trusts Act,  
1951, s. 3.)

Auditor's power to examine documents and to call for such accounts.

19. (1) Every auditor shall have power—

- to summon any person whose presence he may think necessary to attend him from time to time, and
- to examine any person, if he thinks fit, as to such to be by him administered, and
- to examine any person to produce any document which shall appear to him to be necessary for the purposes of such investigation.

(2) Any person who, when summoned, refuses, or without reasonable cause neglects to attend or to produce any document or to attend and refuse to be examined, or to be examined, shall be deemed to have committed an offence within the meaning of, and punishable under, section 148 of the Indian Penal Code, and the auditor shall report every case of such refusal or neglect to Government.

of India  
Trusts Act,  
1951, s. 3.)

Costs of suit, etc. to be paid.

20. (1) The cost of every such audit and examination as aforesaid shall be defrayed by all the estates in which such accounts relate.

XXIII of 1951.

Act XXIV of 1954.

(f) Such cost and the portion thereof to be reimbursed by each of the said parties shall be determined by the public auditor in the approval of Government, and shall be paid out of the said accounts accordingly by the Official Trustee.

20. Every document under a trust which is being administered by the Official Trustee shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be retained, be retained, shall remain in his custody, to inspect the accounts of such trusts, and the report and the custody of the auditor and, on payment of the prescribed fee, to be furnished with copies thereof or extracts therefrom.

(Public  
Trusts Act,  
1904, s. 12  
(b).)

#### PART VI Miscellaneous.

Transfer to Government of monies in the hands of Official Trustee. 21. When monies have accumulated in the hands of any Official Trustee, on account of the Official Trustee having been unable to transfer the monies credited to payment of the same, such monies shall after the prescribed period be transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India.

Transfer of such monies shall be transferred if any suit or proceeding is pending in respect thereof in any Court.

Mode of payment by deposit in account or in any manner. 22. (1) If any claim is made in any part of the monies so transferred, and such claim is established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the Government or it shall pay to the claimant the amount in respect of which the claim is established.

(2) If such claim is not established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and after taking such evidence as it thinks fit, such Court shall make such order as the petition in respect to the payment of such monies as it thinks fit, and such order shall be binding on all parties to the proceedings.

(3) The Court may further direct by whom all or any part of the costs of such proceedings shall be paid.

Power of High Court to make order in respect of property vested in Official Trustee. 23. The High Court may make such order as it thinks fit respecting any trust property vested in the Official Trustee, the interest or produce thereof and the amount of fees chargeable in respect thereof.

Who may apply for such order. 24. Any order under this Act may be made on the application of any person lawfully interested in any trust property or of any trustee thereof.

(Act XVII,  
1904, s. 13.)

Order of Court to have effect as decree. 25. Any order made by a High Court under this Act shall have the same effect and be executed in the same manner as a decree.

(Act XVII,  
1904, s. 13.)

General powers of administration. 26. The Official Trustee may, in addition to and with the sanction of any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him hold investments—

(Act V, 1901,  
s. 1.)

(a) on such terms as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any trust administered by him; and

(b) with the sanction of the High Court on such religious, charitable and other objects and on such improvements as may be desirable and proper in the case of such property.

Transfer of legal property by Official Trustee to original trustee or any other trustee. 27. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the transfer by the Official Trustee of any property vested in him to—

(a) the original trustee (if any); or  
(b) any other lawfully appointed trustee; or  
(c) any other person if the Court so directs.

(Act VII,  
1904,  
s. 11.)

(2) Upon such transfer such property shall vest in such trustee, and shall be held by him, upon the same trusts as those upon which it was held prior to such transfer, and the Official Trustee shall be exempt from all liability as trustee of such property except in respect of payment.

Provided that, in the case of any transfer under this section, the Official Trustee shall be retained to retain out of the property any fees payable in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

28. (2) The Government shall make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Official Trustee in the discharge of his duties.

29. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the accounts to be kept by the Official Trustee and the audit and inspection thereof;  
(b) the safe custody, assignment and deposit of the funds and securities which come into the hands of the Official Trustee;  
(c) the maintenance of stores of money in the hands of the Official Trustee in cases in which such maintenance are required;  
(d) the documents, schedules and other documents to be submitted by the Official Trustee to Government or to any other authority and the publication of such statements, schedules or other documents;  
(e) the publication of the name of preparing any such statements, schedules or other documents, subject to the provisions of this Act, the fees to be paid thereunder and for the collection and accounting for any fees so paid; and  
(f) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(2) Rules made under the provisions of this section shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall thenceforth have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Section of President. (4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(a) remove any territories or dominions from any Presidency, and constitute the territories and dominions so removed into provinces for the purposes of this Act; and

(b) appoint any person qualified in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (f) of section 2, or who holds office under Government before as Official Trustee for any such Province, and the following consequences shall thenceforth ensue, namely:—

(i) the Official Trustee of a Province shall by that name have the like rights, powers, privileges and liabilities, and perform the like duties in the Province as the Official Trustee of the Presidency had and performed as Official Trustee therein, and shall be deemed to be his successor in office;

(ii) the powers and duties of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the Province, be exercised and discharged by the Governor-General in Council, or by such Local Government as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf; and the Gazette of the Government containing and discharging such powers and duties shall be the official Gazette of the Province for the purposes of this Act;

(iii) the powers and duties assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court shall be exercised and discharged in respect of each Province by such High Court as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf;

(iv) as the for-going provisions of this Act, the word "Presidency" shall be deemed to include a province; and

(v) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections with respect to the High Court and the provisions of this Act and of any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the Official Trustee of the Presidency shall, in relation to a province, be construed so far as may be applicable to the High Court and the Official Trustee respectively appointed by the Province under this section.

(5) Any proceeding commenced before the publication of the notification constituting the province and in or in which the Official Trustee of the Presidency was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published.

(6) If by reason of the constitution of a province for the purposes of this Act it appears to the Governor-General in Council that any property vested in an Official Trustee should be vested in another Official Trustee, he may direct that the property shall be so vested and thenceforth shall vest in that other Official Trustee in full and effectually for the purposes of this Act as if it had originally been vested in him under this Act.

(7) If in accordance with the provisions of this section territories or dominions have been removed from the Presidency of Bengal and constituted a Province for the purposes of this Act, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the powers and duties of the Government under the Act shall as regards the Presidency of Bengal be exercised and discharged by the Local Government of Bengal.

Enact. 31. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Provided that any property subject to a trust or in possession of any such enactment vested in any Official Trustee at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be vested in the Official Trustee under this Act to be held by him upon the same trusts as those upon which such property was held before such commencement.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

##### ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 32.)

Year.	No.	Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
1891 ..	XVI	The Official Trustee Act, 1891 ..	So much as has not already been repealed.
1895 ..	II	The Probate and Administration Act, 1895 ..	Section 1 to 4.
1895 ..	9	The Administration of Estates and Official Trustee Act, 1895 ..	So far as it relates to the office of Official Trustee, or Deputy Official Trustee.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The revision of the law relating to the office of Administrator General has necessitated the revision of the law relating to the office of Official Trustee. Many of the provisions of the existing law already apply mutually and suitably to both offices, and it is considered desirable further to approximate the constitution of these offices and the conditions of their tenure as closely as possible so that their duties will be normally discharged by the same persons. The existing law relating to the office of Official

Trusts is contained in the Official Trustee Act, XXIV of 1894, the Probate and Administration Act, II of 1900, and the Administrator General's and Official Trustee's Act, V of 1902. The trend of the legislation has, as is the case of the legislation relating to the Administrator General, been towards the abolition of the Official Trustee as inaugurated by establishing a class of judicial officers whose jurisdiction is subordinated by the Government to persons for fees assigned to the Government. The draft Bill carries this process a stage further, and does away with the old system of Official Trustee administered by commissions.

Under the existing law Official Trustees are subject to the control of the Government and of the High Court. For obvious reasons, a dual control is undesirable, and the bulk of the system is abolished, leaving that of the Calcutta High Court, it is better of the transfer of the whole system to the Government. The Bill gives effect to this object. Since the Indian law relating to the office of Official Trustee was enacted by the Public Trustee Act, 1898, 5 Edw. VII, Cap. 65, has been passed, and the Indian law. The Bill fulfils the wish of the Legislature for appointment as of Official Trustee, free, the rule-making power and under matters on the same lines as those employed in connection with the Bill relating to the office of Administrator General. Accordingly has been taken to make several amendments in the law and to consolidate the enactments relating to the Official Trustee. The main portions of the changes are explained in the table of alterations annexed to the Bill and in the Notes on Clauses annexed hereto.

The 12th September 1912.

BYED ALI KHAN,

#### NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 1, 3 (a) (i) (a).—The opportunity has been taken to define the Presidencies for which purposes reference was previously necessary to the Administrator General's Act.

Clause 2 *in new*. It follows section 1 of the English Public Trustee Act, 1906. This clause does away with the complex existing provisions relating to the extension of individual Official Trustee, by declaring an Official Trustee to be a corporation sole.

Clause 3 leaves together the powers and duties of the Official Trustee in a convenient manner. It follows mostly the English Act, for example, in prohibiting the Official Trustee from managing trust estate or anything which involves the exercise of any business. These provisions are necessary as Government has not made the (the) liabilities of the Official Trustee. By sub-clause 2 he is declared to have the same powers and liabilities as a private trustee, and is allowed an option to declare any trust.

Clause 4.—It is considered desirable to allow provision for the appointment by will of the Official Trustee as trustee of property bequeathed by the will.

Clause 10 partly follows section 39 of the Act of 1910. Under that section, however, of Trustee and all the powers lawfully intended to be a trust devised to appoint the Official Trustee they might do so by order of the High Court. This clause makes such provision unnecessary. It follows the principle of section 31 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and will result in saving local public administrative expenses.

Clause 11.—Under section 4 of the Act of 1894 it is obligatory for the Official Trustee to give security. This clause is so far as it does not require security follows section 12 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874. As the Administrator General will, as a rule, also be Official Trustee, it does not seem necessary to take security from him in this respect and set in the other.

Clause 12 provides that the agency of the Official Trustee in the absence of a necessary or to consider notice of a bond. A company, therefore, will not be required to deliver to the Indian High Court. The Bill of 1912 is signed to ensure the work of the Official Trustee on the agency, and the fact that the Official Trustee is a corporation will not affect his dealings with the outside world. This clause follows section 11 (4) of the English Public Trustee Act, 1906.

Clause 13 makes the Government liable for the acts of the Official Trustee, except in cases where the Official Trustee and his subordinates have been negligent in the liability or where loss could not have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable diligence. These exceptions were not included in section 3, sub-section (3) of Act V of 1902, but are included in section 7 of the English Act which it is deemed advisable to follow.

Clause 14 provides that notice of act against the Official Trustee is not required in cases in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

Clause 15.—The fees of an Official Trustee are at present fixed either by the deed of settlement with the consent of the Official Trustee, or according to a fixed percentage on the trust capital and income, or by the High Court. The first two methods are unsatisfactory. In the first case, the order of the trust is a ground of the remuneration awarded payable by an Official Trustee, and different Official Trustees may hold different views as to the subject. It seems now the remuneration should not be awarded independently with the merit that the trust is defined; in others it may be excessive. In the second case of course the system is working in efficiency or it is impossible to provide for the different classes of property which may pass to the Official Trustee. It has been fixed by experience that a results in charges disproportionate to the cost of management. It is also stated to the effect that remuneration to Government does not make no profit out of trust estates, and for the present must have power to alter rates of fees from time to time. The clause therefore provides for the fixing of fees by order according to the cost of the administration of different properties or classes of properties and the total cost of the working of the Act. In the case of existing trusts it is provided that the present scale of fees will not be affected.

Clauses 16, 19 and 20 provide for audit of the accounts of the Official Trustee by Government officers. Audit is at present controlled by the Chief Justice, but Government having undertaken





## L—The Official Trustees Act, 1904 (XVI of 1904)—cont.

Sections.	Subject.	How dealt with in Bill.	Remarks.
34	Power of auditor to require statement or production of documents, the effect of refusal, etc., the effect of refusal.	Repealed in clause 19. Repealed in clause 19 (2)	
35	Calls of preparing statement, etc., and of audit.	Of clause 19 .. ..	Prevents the act of preparing statement to be made by other than clause 19 (1) (a).
37	Auditor to report to Chief Justice if statement, etc., are incorrect or improper (omission or omission of facts leads to non-compliance of act).	Of clause 19 .. ..	Report to be made to Government.
38	Report to be referred to Attorney-General proceedings thereon.	Deleted.	
39	Costs upon such reference.	Deleted.	
40	Order of Chief Clerk to have the effect of decree.	Repealed in clause 19	
41	Who may apply for order under Act.	Repealed in clause 19	
42	Transfer to Official Trustee of gifts, bequests, etc., payable to India by transfer.	Repealed in clause 11.	
	Provision as to loans of stock, securities to be loaned to be subject to same provisions as other property vested in Official Trustee.	Do.	
43	Official Trustee to comply with regulations by Government.	Deleted .. ..	Democracy.
44	Transfer of Property of East African.	See clause 11 .. ..	Phrase changed.
II—The Probate and Administration Act, 1905 (XV of 1905) (Sections 1 to 8).			
1	Definition of "Government" in section 1 of Act XVII of 1905.	Incorporated in clause 3 (2).	
2	Definition of new section 1 of Act XVII of 1905 (as amended by the application of section 1 of the Amendment).	Incorporated in clause 3 (2).	
3	Substitution of new section 4 in Act XVII of 1905.	See clause 3	
4	Amendment of section 5 of Act XVII of 1905.	Deleted .. ..	The provision as to security is omitted.
5	Amendment of section 7 of Act XVII of 1905.	Deleted .. ..	Section 7 of Act XVII of 1905 has been omitted.
6	Addition to section 11 of Act XVII of 1905.	Deleted .. ..	Section 11 of Act XVII of 1905 has been omitted.
7	Section of sections 13 and 14 in Act XVII of 1905.	See clause 73 .. ..	Section 13 of Act XVII of 1905 has been omitted.
8	Application of amendments in creating Official Trustee.	Deleted .. ..	Specs.
III—The Administration of Official Trustees Act, 1908 (as far as it relates to the Official Trustee and the Deputy Official Trustee).			
1	Short title and commencement.	Deleted.	
	Appropriation of Property to assist Administration General if in Official Trustee of Official Trustee.	See clause 8	
2	Sanctioning of Property.	Deleted.	
3	Remission of Administration General by other Government, etc., referred to such Administration General as Official Trustee to be referred to Government.	Of clause 11 (2)	
	Expenses of establishment .. ..	Deleted.	
	Liability for suit of .. ..	Of clause 11.	
4	Suit to be against Official Trustee .. ..	Deleted .. ..	See clause 5. Does not relate to Official Trustee in his capacity.
5 (7)	High Court may give directions to Administration General in Official Trustee.	Deleted .. ..	See clause 54
6 (9)	.. ..	.. ..	Section 5 (9) does not relate to Official Trustee in his capacity.
7	Assignment of jurisdiction to subordinate Courts.	Deleted .. ..	
8	Power of Administration General acting as Official Trustee.	Repealed in clause 33	
9	.. ..	.. ..	Does not relate to Official Trustee in his capacity.
10	.. ..	.. ..	Does not relate to Official Trustee in his capacity.
11	Act to be read with Official Trustee Act, 1904.	Deleted.	

G. E. TINCANT,  
Sag. to Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Repealed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DATIKSON,  
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



14. Any person undertaking to leave the country under section 13 within fourteen days who may be subsequently at any time found within the country, may be arrested under section 7, and being so, production before any Magistrate by, or by order of, a Special Deputy Commissioner, is required on summary trial under the Criminal Procedure Code and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months without option of fine; or, on further repetition of the same offence, he is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year; in either case, he is notified the Magistrate, that his breach of his undertaking was a criminal offence.
15. No appeal shall be from any order passed or other action taken under this Act by a competent Magistrate, and, save and except as provided by this section and by sections 11 and 22, no complaint shall be made by a Court of Justice against any action taken by a Special Deputy Commissioner under the provisions of this Act.
- Provided that, if and when evidence is filed on affidavit before the High Court to the effect that any provision of sections 10, 11, and 22 made for the safeguarding of individual rights of personal freedom has been disregarded, an appeal shall lie to the High Court, but shall be confined to the facts of the alleged neglect and shall not extend to any point of law.
16. No provision of this Act shall prevent any authority empowered under any other Law or Regulation for the time being in force from dealing, under the sanction of the Local Government, in such manner as may be by such other Law or Regulation be provided, with any person suspected of or charged with an offence described by this Act.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is drafted exclusively against the importation of Foreign women for prostitution and against persons who import and trade in them. This traffic is detrimental to public morality. Import of prostitutes are reprehensible offences, and all persons who trade in them are persons offenders who ought to be restrained by law. There is serious fear of causing injury to any trade regarding to citizens against, resting permanently on public morality, and often involving injury to helpless women.

Female victims are of two classes, European and Asiatic. The Police of Calcutta and Bombay have either partially repressed the European traffic or deported its prostitutes, as done both. But poor uneducated girls of the provinces of European descent and of Indian as well, and commerce say even together in complete suppression of even the so-called White Slave Traffic, while, in the case of Asiatic prostitutes may be more numerous than in the middle, everywhere in the Indian Empire, wherever a number of his years have elapsed from Japan and elsewhere, and, apart from Asiatic women other than the victims of the traffic, the assumption is, though that no such traffic could flourish or succeed in this country. There is no reason to fear or anxiety why any distinction should be drawn between Indian, European and Indian or Asian Foreign prostitutes. The Indian women are given description in reference to the governing case by white prostitutes, so no way this against the trend of some of the results, of crime.

The special powers under which traders in European prostitutes have sometimes been dealt with by deportation, though effective, were created for political ends; and any extensive use of them, on the scale needed to make them effective against the already large and growing traffic in Asiatic Foreign women, would offend the public sentiment against any summary procedure which set aside all the ordinary safeguards of the law affecting personal freedom, on any other than high political grounds.

It is to be imagined that all foreign Asiatic prostitutes are voluntary victims, not only is there no proof of the assumption, against which all the safeguards of the system seem to testify, but the traffic is known in which these females are often brought into India by constant roads, e.g., being carried in a rickshaw, and then distributed into the country—namely the fair prostitution, then a traffic is carried on for some profit, no expense will be incurred that can be avoided, unless to avoid some risk considered great enough to be worth the cost of avoiding it. In this traffic, eventually to confined to the systematic practice of demand or contract, or of both, any woman, not made unwilling neither desert nor resist was procured, and that the women were voluntarily victims, the offences against public morality committed by the trader in indecent assault would have nothing of its offence.

The end against which this Bill is directed has increased in late years, and is growing steadily. As it has a constant influence on the public welfare, for which no authorities can be asked, and for the criminal freedom of whom against from legislative restraint to give me to be advanced, the Bill does not prevent and effective protection. The conclusion is not surprising that the more enactment of the Bill will have a great deterrent effect, and that it may need to be early adopted.

The 25th August 1911.

W. C. MADHOK.

W. P. VENKATESH,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

[Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.]

L. DAVENPORT,  
Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 3.  
S. 1, 2.

(a) by administering to or causing to be taken by her, any drug, matter or thing with intent to induce her sexual desire, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### *Indecent assault, &c.*

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 4.

1. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any premises, or having, or acting or assisting in, the management or control thereof, knowingly suffers any girl under sixteen years of age to remain to or in or on any such premises for the purpose of having sexual intercourse with any man, whether such sexual intercourse is intended to be with any particular man or generally, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Provided that a shall be a sufficient defence to a charge under this section that the person charged had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen years.

Provision for pro-  
secution of girls under  
sixteen years.

2. Whoever, being a prostitute, brothel-keeper, dealer, procurer, pimp, or agent, or another person, has in her possession or under her possession of, any girl under sixteen years of age, not being her daughter, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years and also fine.

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 5.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

Adoption of and  
gift of girls under  
sixteen years by  
procurers.

3. Whoever, being a prostitute, brothel-keeper, dealer, procurer, pimp, or agent, or another person, or any other person, adopts any girl under sixteen years, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years and also fine, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

Giving away girls  
under sixteen years  
in such marriage.

4. Whoever gives away any girl under sixteen years, with or without her consent, in such marriage to any person, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years and also fine.

Such marriage.

5. Whoever gives away any girl under sixteen years with intent to facilitate prostitution shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years and also fine.

*Explanation*—Such intention shall be presumed in case of plural marriages in brothels.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### *Immoral traffic of women or girl under sixteen years of age.*

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 6.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

12. Whoever,  
giving away a girl  
under sixteen years  
in such marriage,  
or otherwise,  
shall be punishable  
with imprisonment  
which may extend  
to five years and  
also fine.

12. Whoever, being her lawful guardian or otherwise having control over her, with or without her consent, gives away a girl under sixteen years of age, not being a common prostitute, in adoption to a brothel-keeper or prostitute, or dealer, procurer, pimp, or agent, or another person, or any other person, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 7.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

13. Whoever,  
giving in marriage  
a girl under sixteen  
years of age,  
shall be punishable  
with imprisonment  
which may extend  
to five years and  
also fine.

13. Whoever, being her lawful guardian or otherwise having control over her, with or without her consent, gives away a girl under sixteen years of age, not being a common prostitute, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 8.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

14. Whoever  
sells or otherwise  
transfers, permanently  
or for a period, his  
wife to another person,  
whether with or without  
her consent, shall be  
punishable with  
imprisonment for a  
term which may  
extend to two years,  
and shall also be  
liable to fine.

14. Whoever sells or otherwise transfers, permanently or for a period, his wife to another person, whether with or without her consent, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### *Abetment and attempt.*

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 9.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

15. Any person who  
abets, or does any act  
in furtherance of, or  
participates in, any  
offence under this  
Act, shall be  
punishable with  
imprisonment for a  
term which may  
extend to two years,  
and shall also be  
liable to fine.

15. Any person who abets, or does any act in furtherance of, or participates in, any offence under this Act in a way which would make it punishable under one or other of the sections 107 to 114 of the Indian Penal Code, if such offence was one under the Indian Penal Code, shall be guilty of abetment, and shall be punishable with the punishment provided in this Act for the offence.

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 10.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

16. Whoever attempts  
to commit an offence  
under this Act, or  
otherwise, shall be  
punishable with  
imprisonment for a  
term which may  
extend to two years,  
and shall also be  
liable to fine.

16. Whoever attempts to commit an offence under this Act or to commit such offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall be punishable with imprisonment provided for the offence to the extent of one-half of the maximum and also fine.

#### CHAPTER VI.

##### *Offences.*

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 11.  
S. 1, 2, 3.

17. Whoever being  
under sixteen years  
of age, is convicted  
of any offence  
under this Act, shall  
be punishable with  
imprisonment for a  
term which may  
extend to two years,  
and shall also be  
liable to fine.

17. Whoever being under sixteen years of age, is convicted of any offence under this Act, shall, instead of being sentenced to imprisonment, be dealt with under section 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with a fine of Rs. 100.

Act—1913,  
Ch. 10, s. 11.

## CHAPTER VII.

*Exposition of offences.*

Exposure of person  
as proof of pro-  
secution.

Art. IV of  
1891.

Exposure of person  
as proof of pro-  
secution.

Art. V of  
1891.

18. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence under this Act, is again guilty of an offence under the Act of the same nature, shall be liable for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment for life, or to imprisonment of any description for a term which may extend to ten years, and may also be punished under the Indian Whipping Act, 1902.

Art. 11 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

19. If a person a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been convicted, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of any offence punishable by this Act, such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for each period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Art. 112 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

20. The provisions of sections 122 to 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to all proceedings under the next following section.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Removal of prostitute, &c., for misconduct.*

21. Where, on the trial of any offence under this Act, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the prostitute or possessor of a girl under the age of sixteen has been  
Custody of girl  
under sixteen years of  
age.

21. Where, on the trial of any offence under this Act, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the prostitute or possessor of a girl under the age of sixteen has been  
Custody of girl  
under sixteen years of  
age.

Art. 127 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

## CHAPTER IX.

*Regulation of prostitution, &c.*

22. No prostitute, brothel-keeper, &c., shall be capable of being or acting as  
Disposal of prostitute  
for being  
prostitute of girl under  
sixteen years.

22. No prostitute, brothel-keeper, &c., shall be capable of being or acting as  
Disposal of prostitute  
for being  
prostitute of girl under  
sixteen years.

Art. 128 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

23. Any gift or will by prostitute  
shall be void.

23. Any gift or will by prostitute  
shall be void.

Art. 129 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

## CHAPTER X.

*Indecent exposure.*

24. Whoever for sale or transfer of wife shall not disclose the husband from  
Art. V of  
1891.

24. Whoever for sale or transfer of wife shall not disclose the husband from  
the opinion of Chapter XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Art. 130 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Proof and procedure.*

25. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act.

25. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act.

Art. 131 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

26. Where, upon the hearing of a charge under this Act, the girl is present of whom the offence is charged, to have been committed, or any other child of tender years who is  
Exposure of person  
as proof of pro-  
secution.

26. Where, upon the hearing of a charge under this Act, the girl is present of whom the offence is charged, to have been committed, or any other child of tender years who is  
Exposure of person  
as proof of pro-  
secution.

Art. 132 of  
the Code of  
Criminal Pro-  
cedure, 1891.

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted of the offence unless the testimony admitted by virtue of this section is given on behalf of the prosecution, shall be substantiated by some other material evidence in support thereof impeaching the accused.

## CHAPTER XII.

## Education of girls under sixteen years.

For a full copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1900

27. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate or with or upon the report of the abductor or abductee of a girl under sixteen years of age, for any of the purposes of Chapters II-IV of this Act, he shall make an order for the immediate restoration of such girl to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the legal charge of such girl, and may accept proposals with such order, using such force as may be necessary:

Provided that, if in the opinion of such Magistrate such restoration appears prejudicial to the interests of the girl, he may, with due regard to her caste and religion, make her over to any suitable person or philanthropic society, willing to take charge of her, and may accept proposals with such order, using such force as may be necessary:

Provided further that no order under this section shall be made without proper inquiry, without notice to the party interested and without due consideration of his defence.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## Penalties.

28. The provisions of the circumstances mentioned in sections 78, 79, 82 to 85 and 84 of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to a person found guilty of any offence under this Act. Sec. 117 a

## SCHEDULE I.

## Table of offences.

Section	Offence	Whether the offence is committed by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe	Whether the offence is committed by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe	Whether the offence is committed by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe	Whether the offence is committed by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe	Whether the offence is committed by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe	Whether the offence is committed by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe
2	Defacement of girl under 16 years.	May occur with or without.	Whore.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
4	Removal of girl under 16 years from British India with intent to defile her by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Whore.	Not applicable.	Do.	Not applicable.	Do.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.	Court of Session.
6	Defacement of girl under 16 years.	May occur with or without.	Do.	Not applicable.	Do.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.	Court of Session.
7	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Not applicable.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
8	Defacement of girl under 16 years by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Abduction of girl under 16 years by a person who is a member of a caste or tribe.	Do.	Do.	Not applicable.	Do.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.	Do.
10	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Not applicable.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Imprisonment for ten years and fine.	Do.
11	Whore.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
12	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
17	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
23	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
24	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
25	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
27	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
29	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
33	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
34	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
35	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
38	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
40	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
43	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
44	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
45	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
46	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
47	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
48	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
49	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
55	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
56	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
57	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
58	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
59	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
60	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
61	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
62	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
63	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
64	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
65	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
66	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
67	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
68	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
69	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
70	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
71	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
72	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
73	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
74	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
75	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
76	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
77	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
78	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
79	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
81	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
82	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
83	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
84	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
85	Forcible abduction of girl under 16 years or more.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.





There is then a class of offences, undoubtedly common, in which no great or injury is inflicted upon a girl before 18 years of age by her transfer by the local guardians, but which are not punishable under s. 572 of the Indian Penal Code. Provisions of orders by prohibitions for their punishment in the law, and when marriage of little girls with the object of circumventing the law, are of frequent occurrence. The girl is married, but it is always difficult to prove the criminal intention of the party, notwithstanding it is s. 475 and 476 of the Indian Penal Code, until the girl has actually adopted prostitution as a profession and her future is blighted. Provisions are consequently rare, and the law grows unworkable. Adoption of a minor girl by a dancing girl, again, has been held to confer no civil rights upon the adopted girl (*Mahesh Jadhav and son v. The Nellore and son*, I.L.R., 8 Bom. 245), but according to *J. Mathew and son v. The Nellore and son*, 11 L.R., 12 Madras, 373. This provides a loophole for the local guardians for the best use purposes of making a suitable disposition of the adoptive mother's property (*Queen-Empress v. Kameswar and son*, I.L.R., 12 Madras, 373). This provides a loophole for an offender, while the criminal results of the adoption is the absolute ruin of the adopted girl. This is not satisfactory, and it is desirable that the giving away in adoption by, and the adoption by, a dancing-girl of a girl under sixteen years of age should be stopped by statutory prohibition. The liability of parents, managers, etc., affording facilities to be committed against girls of tender years at places in their control, is, following the English procedure, fixed in the Bill.

Caution has to be taken here not to justify transfer of girls under sixteen years of age in contravention of the rules of law. The duties must not be such that such transfer is necessary in the latter case, as the absence of due proof of moral turpitude is required. When would happen if such action is proved, it is by no means certain. The prohibitions are the custom pleaded and would not be a sufficient defence. Concubinage is prohibited by the existing law. This is according to all ideas of morality, decency and social well-being. Provisions have accordingly been made in the Bill to make such acts inadmissible. Chapter IV deals with such offences. Some sections of the Indian Penal Code for the protection of the innocent victims of compulsion, fraud, etc., have been incorporated in the Bill.

Chapter V—Arrest and attempt at commission of offences under the Bill have been made punishable as in the Indian Penal Code.

Clause 17—Youthful offenders should be dealt with more leniently. S. 462 of the Criminal Procedure Code has with that view been made specially applicable to that class of offenders under the Bill, with the difference that in the Bill the same has been made obligatory upon the Courts.

Chapter VII—The offences contemplated in Chapters II to V of the Bill, whenever they are of a civil and not a criminal nature, proceedings in them should be regulated with more than ordinary rigour. Chapter VIII deals with such cases. It follows some of the accepted principles of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

Clause 51—Provision has been made in the clause for the removal of unworthy guardians on the lines of the English Act. Section 56 of the Guardians and Wards Act expressly empowers this power, but, in the matter beyond doubt, it is desirable to make an express provision.

Chapter IX—Under s. 18 of the Criminal Trial Act, Act XXVII of 1901, courts have legal disqualifications in the matter of guardianship, gift and testamentary disposition of property. The principle justifying these exclusions from their ordinary rights of alienability applies in the case of guardians, and should be applied. Clauses 52 and 53 of the Bill have been framed to deprive those classes of the above rights. Under the Guardians and Wards Act the Court has ample discretion in the appointment of guardians, and just experience shows the power has been used to keep such provisions. Clause 52 of the Bill thus involves an onerous burden to the class. The disqualification provided in clause 53 is of such a limited nature that it will not be felt as a grievance by any member of the class anxious to make a proper disposition of property.

Clause 54—The reason of the provision will be apparent.

Chapter XI provides for the trial of offences under the Bill and the procedure to be followed in such trials. Clause 55 relates to details and is based upon English analogy.

Clause 52—This clause reproduces s. 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with enlarged powers to the Magistrate concerned to proceed upon Police reports also, and to make a suitable arrangement for the custody and maintenance of the girl.

Clause 53 only makes some of the exceptions of the Indian Penal Code applicable to offences under the Bill.

The Schedule appended sets forth the offences, the Courts by which they will be triable the powers of the Judge, and the fines and otherwise of the parties to compound offences.

The 2nd September 1925.

M. B. DADABHOY.

W. H. VINCENT,  
Supt. in the Secy. of Public Legislation Dept.

(Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,  
As. Secretary to Government, Legislation Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

# ACT No. VIII of 1912.

*An Act to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*Short title and extent.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Frontier Provinces and the Parganas of Sindh.

*Application of Act.*

2. (1) This Act applies, in the first instance, to the birds and animals specified in the Schedule, when in their wild state.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any kind of wild bird or animal, other than those specified in the Schedule, which, in its opinion, it is desirable to protect or preserve.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette,

*Declare time.*

declare the whole year or any part thereof to be a close time throughout the whole or any part of its territories for any kind of wild bird or animal to which this Act applies or for female or immature wild birds or animals of such kind; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, during such close time, and within the areas specified in such notification, it shall be unlawful—

(a) to capture any such bird or animal, or to kill any such bird or animal which has not been captured before the commencement of such close time;

(b) to sell or buy, or offer to sell or buy, or to possess, any such bird or animal which has not been captured or killed before the commencement of such close time, or the flesh thereof;

(c) if any plumage has been taken from any such bird captured or killed during such close time, to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy, or to possess, such plumage.

*Punishment.*

4. (1) Whoever does, or attempts to do, any act in contravention of section 3, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder shall, on every subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

5. (1) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct that any bird or animal in respect of which such offence has been committed, or the

flesh or any other part of such bird or animal shall be confiscated.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to the other punishment provided by section 4 for such offence.

*Operation of offences.*

6. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence against this Act.

7. Where the Local Government is of opinion that, in the interests of scientific research, such a grant is desirable, it may grant to any person a licence, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may impose entitling the holder thereof to do any act which is by section 5 declared to be unlawful.

8. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the capture or killing of a wild animal by any person in defence of himself or any other person, or to the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in lawful defence of property.

9. The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887, is hereby repealed.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

(1) Bustards, ducks, Bhojras, jungle fowl, partridges, pondaw, pheasants, pigeons, quail, sand-grouse, painted snipe, spur-tail, wood-cock, herons, egrets, rollers, and kingfishers.

(2) Antelopes, asses, bison, buffaloes, deer, gazelles, goats, horses, oxen, rhinoceroses and sheep.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by or on behalf of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

Dep. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

**AQI No. IX of 1912.**

*An Act further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.*

**WHEREAS** it is expedient further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; **It is hereby enacted as follows:**

- |             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| XV of 1909. | Short title.                            | 1. This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1912.                                       |
| XV of 1901. | Amendment of sections 41, Act XV, 1901. | 2. In section 41 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted. |

W. H. VINCENT,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.*

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

*As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. X of 1915.

*An Act further to amend the Indian Divorce Act.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Divorce Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enact that.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 1915.

2. To section 7 of the Indian Divorce Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall deprive the said Courts of jurisdiction in a case where the parties to a marriage professed the Christian religion at the time of the occurrence of the facts on which the plea to relief is founded."

W. H. VINCENT,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.*

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

*As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI of 1912.

*An Act to amend the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1907.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1907; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactment

1. This Act may be called the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans (Amendment) Act, 1912.

Enactment

2. In section 2, sub-section (4), of the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act, 1907, for the words "Governor General in Council", the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.

3. (i) In section 3, sub-section 1, of the said Act, for the words "terms and conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit to impose", the following words shall be substituted, namely:—  
"general or special orders as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf."

(ii) In sub-section 2 of the same section, for the words "the Governor General in Council may by general or special order," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—

"such general or special orders may".

Enactment

4. The following proviso shall be added to section 4 of the said Act:—

Enactment

"Provided that, nothing in section 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1907, shall be deemed to require the sanction of the Governor General in Council to any loan under this Act."

W. H. VINCENT,

*Secy. to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.*

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

*Asst. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XII of 1912.

*An Act to facilitate the International circulation of motor vehicles.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the Governor General in Council to make rules to give effect to any Convention for facilitating the international circulation of motor vehicles; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act, 1912.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Bahaduristan, the Social Passages and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definition of "motor vehicle".

2. In this Act the expression "motor vehicle" includes any vehicle, carriage or other means of conveyance propelled, or which may be propelled, on a road by electrical or mechanical power either entirely or partially.

Power to make rules.

3. The Governor General in Council may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(i) for the grant and authentication of any travelling pass, certificate or authorities for the use of persons temporarily taking their motor vehicles out of British India, or to drivers of such vehicles when proceeding out of British India for the purpose of driving such vehicles, and

(ii) prescribing the conditions subject to which motor vehicles brought temporarily into British India by persons intending to make a temporary stay there may be possessed, used and driven.

Publishing of rules and effect of publication.

4. All rules made under section 3 shall be published in the Gazette of India, and so such publication shall have effect, as if enacted in this Act.

Exclusion of other laws.

5. Nothing in any enactment made by any authority in British India or in any rule made thereunder relating to—

- (a) the registration of motor vehicles,
- (b) requirements as to construction or equipment of such vehicles, or
- (c) the licensing or qualifications of drivers of such vehicles,

shall apply in the case of any motor vehicle such as is referred to in clause (i) of section 3 or of any person possessing, using or driving the same, provided that the requirements of any rule made under the said clause and applicable to such vehicle or person are complied with.

W. R. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th September 1912, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

# ACT No. XIII of 1912.

*An Act to provide for the application of the law in force in the Province of Delhi and for the extension of other enactments therein.*

WHEREAS by Proclamation published in Notification No. 911, dated the seventeenth day of September, 1912, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to take under his immediate authority and management the territory mentioned in Schedule A, which was formerly included within the Province of the Punjab, and to provide for the administration thereof by a Chief Commissioner as a separate Province to be known as the Province of Delhi;

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the application of the law in force in the said territory, and for the extension of other enactments therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi Laws Act, 1912;

and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of October, 1912.

Effect of notification of extension of enactments.

2. The proclamation referred to in the preamble shall not be deemed to have effected any change in the territorial application of any enactment notwithstanding that such enactment may be expressed to apply or extend to the territories for the time being under any particular administration.

Extension of enactments mentioned in Schedule A.

3. All enactments made by any authority in British India and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments which immediately before the commencement of this Act were in force in, or prescribed for any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, shall in their application to that territory be construed as if references therein to the authorities, or gazettes mentioned in column 1 of Schedule B were references to the authorities, or gazettes respectively mentioned or referred to opposite therein in column 2 of that Schedule:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any power or duty conferred or imposed on the Local Government under any such enactment shall be exercised or performed by the Governor General in Council or by such other authority as he may specify in this behalf and not by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

Power of Courts and Local Government for purposes of extending application of enactments.

4. For the purpose of facilitating the application to the territory mentioned in Schedule A or any part thereof of any enactment passed before the commencement of this Act or of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law issued, made or prescribed under any such enactment—

- (1) any Court may subject to the other provisions of this Act construe the enactment, notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court, and
- (2) the Local Government may subject to the other provisions of this Act by notification in the Gazette of India, direct by what Officer any power or duty shall be exercised or discharged, and any such notification shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power of powers of separate Officers or single Officer.

5. (1) A notification issued under section 4, sub-section (2), may direct that any powers or duties vested in separate Officers may be consolidated and vested in, and discharged by, a single Officer.



(4) Where by such a notification appellate powers are consolidated and vested in a single Officer, the period of limitation for the consolidated appeal shall be the longest period provided in the case of an appeal to any of the Officers whose powers are so consolidated.

6. Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding which at the commencement

thereof is pending in respect of any of the territory mentioned in Schedule A, and every such proceeding shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided, that all proceedings which at the commencement of this Act are pending before the Commissioner of the division or any other authority within the territory mentioned in Schedule A shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, such authority in the Province of Delhi as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

7. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of

India, extend with such restrictions and modifications as he thinks fit to the territory mentioned in Schedule A, or any part thereof any enactment which is in force in any part of British India at the date of such notification.

#### SCHEDULE A.

(See section 3.)

#### THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

That portion of the District of Delhi comprising the Taluk of Delhi and the police station of Mehrauli.

#### SCHEDULE B.

(See section 3.)

1. Reference.	2. Description.
1. The Local Government .. .. .	The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab .. .. .	
3. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority .. .. .	
4. The Chief Revenue Authority .. .. .	
5. The Chief Customs Authority .. .. .	
6. The Financial Commissioner .. .. .	
7. The Commissioner of Revenue .. .. .	
8. The Commissioner of the Division .. .. .	
9. The Commissioner .. .. .	
10. The Chief Secretary to Government .. .. .	
11. A Secretary to Government or to the Local Government.	
12. All officers and official bodies not mentioned in the foregoing classes except the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments whose authority extended immediately before the commencement of this Act over the territory contained in Schedule A.	Such officials or official bodies respectively as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.
13. The local Official Gazette of the Punjab .. .. .	The Gazette of India.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1912.

[Price, 2 annas.]

## Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 68 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4. 303

The Council met at Government House, Ootacamund, at 12 noon on Friday the 27th day of September 1912.

### PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir VERNAY HAMMOND, K.C.B., C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES ATKINSON, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI Aiyar, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HARRIS STUBBS, K.C.F.S., C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. OBEY.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TIRUMALA CHETTI GARR.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KUNYA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Khem Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAMS Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KATIRIMANIAN AVARIGAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGAPPA Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Raja V. VANDANA RAJA Aiyar, Valiyu Nuthali of Kalligode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA Aiyar Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Khem Bahadur MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN BAKKA SAMS Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Moulvi SAJJID MORTHA SAMS Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDWELL, C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SENGAPPA.

The Hon'ble Dykes Bahadur S. S. H. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. F. N. SENGAPPA.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SENGAPPA MEDALAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SENGAPPA KUN PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SENGAPPA Aiyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMI RAO PATTAN.

*New Members; Oath of Office; Questions and Answers.**(See Bahadur Subba Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HOWE, C.B.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CROOK.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BURNER, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COVAT.  
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SHERIDAN, K.C.I.E.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.  
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ANJANAYANA AYYA GARU.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. FRANK.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WYTHE, C.B.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CROOK.  
 The Hon'ble Raja K. G. MANJUNATHA RAJA AVARU.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. PARSONS.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. ROSARIO *(Advocate-General)*.  
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR AVARU.  
 The Hon'ble Colonel J. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., I.M.S.

## NEW MEMBERS.

The Secretary reported the nomination to the Council of Mr. Joseph Henry Stone, Mr. Francis Cotton Parsons, I.C.S., Mr. John Leonard Rosario, M.B.E., Diwan Bahadur Lakshmi Arunachala Aiyar Govindaraghava Aiyar Avaru and Colonel John Smyth, I.M.S.

## OATH OF OFFICE.

The undermentioned gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then assumed their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. PARSONS.  
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. L. ROSARIO.  
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR AVARU.  
 The Hon'ble Colonel J. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S., I.M.S.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

*[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council.]—*

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the names of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial number of his question and make a motion and place to allow the Honorable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avaru.

Question 1. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that no accommodation is available for Indian ladies to be admitted as in-patients in the officers' quarters in the General Hospital, Madras, though it is available for Europeans and Eurasians?

(b) If the Government are aware of it, will they be pleased to arrange for such accommodation?

Answer 1.—

The Government are aware that accommodation of the nature referred to does not exist at the General Hospital, but in view of the existence of the Maternity Hospital and of the Victoria Castle and Cocha Hospital, both entirely devoted to female patients, they are not convinced that the accommodation in question is necessary or that there is any demand for it.

Accommodation  
for Indian  
ladies in the  
General  
Hospital,  
Madras.

## Questions and Answers

(Rep. Nicholas Sello Res.)

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to sanction the issue made of daily allowances to tubulars while on service as given to inspectors in the Adikal Department?

(This is a reference to tubulars in the Adikal Department.)

Answer 2—

The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Question 3. (a) Are the Government aware that for the six months ending 30th September 1911 mortality among cattle by wild animals in South Canara and Malabar is 2,853 and 568, respectively, is the Presidency total of 5,145?

(Mortality of cattle by wild animals in South Canara and Malabar.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inform what steps are being taken to minimize the hardship caused by these casualties?

Answer 3—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Licenses in Forms XVII and XVIII under the Arms Act for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops may be obtained without fee, and the forest authorities are ready to permit hunts in cases where it may be necessary. The number of licenses in Forms XVII and XVIII in force in the district during the past three years was—

1,375 in 1909,  
1,630 in 1910 and  
1,886 in 1911.

The Government have also directed the grant of liberal rewards for the destruction of wild animals in South Canara. Last year the Government specially deputed Mr. Clementson to destroy tigers and leopards in the Uppinangudi taluk of the South Canara district.

Question 4. With reference to the answer given to interpellation No. 82, noted at the proceedings of the meeting of 14th February, will the Government be pleased to stipulate areas from the reserved forests up to 500 yards of the cultivated area belonging to mangalore in South Canara?

(This is a reference to the reserved forests in South Canara.)

Answer 4—

The Government see no reason to adopt the suggestion contained in the question.

Question 5. (a) Are the Government aware that the effect of the military bridge at Mangalore over the Netravathi river is to make the bar shallower year after year?

(This is a reference to the military bridge at Mangalore.)

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what steps they are going to take to keep the bar deep and passable for large motor craft?

Answer 5—

The Government are not in possession of any evidence showing that the effect of the bridge is to reduce the depth of the bar.

Question 6. (a) Are the Government aware of the encroachment of the sea near the port of Gangoli, Coondapoor taluk, South Canara district?

(This is a reference to the sea near Gangoli, South Canara district.)

(b) What steps are the Government going to take to prevent any further encroachment?

Answer 6—

(a) Yes.

*Questions and Answers.*

*(See Malabar Sabha file.)*

- (8) In April 1912 the Government sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,000 for the construction of gauges to arrest the frost at Gungali; but in consequence of subsequent changes in the condition of affairs at the port it will be necessary to re-consider the position of the proposed protective works. This will be decided after the close of the south-west monsoon.

Increase of  
muleborths  
in Malabar

**Question 7. (a)** Is the Government aware that muleborths (fish) demise with power to redeem the old demise have considerably increased in Malabar within the last few years?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics through the Legislation Department as regards the increase of muleborths in the last six years at least or such period as the Government thinks fit to do?

**Answer 7.—**

The Government have obtained the information desired by the Honourable Member; they note that there has been a slight increase during the last six years in the number of muleborths executed in Malabar. The actual figures are as follows:—

Year	Number of muleborths	Exec.	Number of muleborths
1905 .. ..	2,215	1909 .. ..	3,998
1906 .. ..	2,862	1910 .. ..	2,898
1907 .. ..	3,003	1911 .. ..	3,467

Increase of  
redemption and  
eviction suits  
in Malabar.

**Question 8. (a)** Is the Government aware that redemption and eviction suits are on the increase in Malabar and there is general discontent among the tenants in consequence?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics through the civil courts regarding the increase of such suits within the last six years at least?

**Answer 8.—**

(a) The information at present in the possession of the Government does not indicate that there has been any considerable increase in the last few years in the number of such suits.

(b) The Government are endeavouring to obtain the suggested statistics.

Summary  
Statistics for  
Malabar

**Question 9.** Will the Government be pleased to undertake legislation to regulate the relation between the landlords and tenants in Malabar to their mutual advantage and benefit?

**Answer 9.—**

The Government have no intention at present of undertaking any such legislation.

Timing of  
West Coast  
mail service

**Question 10. (a)** Are the Government aware of the hardships and inconveniences caused by the timing of the West Coast mail service according to the new plan?

(b) Have the Government read the letter of Mr. W. E. Howe in the issue of the *Malabar Mail* of 14th August?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order the South India Railway to carry out the suggestions of Mr. Howe or in any other way remove the inconvenience and hardship caused by the present timing and without disturbing the arrangement of through communication between Mangalore and Madras?

**Answer 10.—**

(a) & (b) The Government have read the letter mentioned in the question and are aware from that and other letters in the newspapers that the present timing of the West Coast mail service is not considered satisfactory.

(c) The Government have no authority to issue to the South India Railway Company an order of the kind suggested by the Honourable Member.

## Questions and Answers.

(Res. Bahadur Sahib Rao; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Res. Bahadur Sahib Rao:—“Will the Government be pleased to inform the South Indian Railway that the altered timing of the West Coast Mail service is not satisfactory?”

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—“The Honourable Member will see from a subsequent answer” that we propose to consult the Postmaster-General and the Railway Company as regards the postal facilities offered by the present timing.”

Question 11. (a) Is it a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration had been addressed by the Puttur Landholders' Association in August 1911 in regard to the necessity for opening a new sub-registrar's office at Sulya in the Uppinangudi taluk, South Canara district?

Sub-registrar's office at Sulya, Uppinangudi taluk, South Canara district.

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a resolution passed at the last Landholders' Conference held at Puttur on 6th April and duly communicated to the Inspector-General of Registration urging the same matter for favourable consideration?

(c) In view of the very long distances which people have to travel in order to get their documents registered at Puttur and of the inconvenience and delay caused to such people by the heavy work in the Puttur sub-registrar's office, will the Government be pleased to take early steps to establish a new office at Sulya as desired?

Answer 11.—

(a) The fact is understood to be as stated.

(b) & (c) The Government have not received a copy of the resolution referred to, but the Inspector-General of Registration, to whom a copy was sent, is considering the question of opening a new sub-registry office at Sulya.

Question 12. (a) Is it a fact that the Forest Committee have not yet decided that South Canara shall be one of the districts proposed to be visited by them?

Visit of the Forest Committee to South Canara district.

(b) Are not the climatic conditions and physical features of the district quite unlike those met with in other districts and have there not been complaints of the hardships and grievances which people are alleged to have been suffering from a long time, especially from the location of forest reserves in the vicinity of cultivation? Will Government be pleased to direct the committee to visit South Canara also?

(c) Are Government aware that the Puttur Landholders' Association has been agitating since the last four years for redress of their forest grievances? Have the Government received representations from the public at Belandur, Kasargod and Puttur in the South Canara District—all urging the necessity for the committee's holding local investigation? If so, what action have the Government taken in the matter and with what result?

Answer 12.—

The Government have received four petitions from (i) the Landholders' Association, Puttur, (ii) a ryot of Belandur, (iii) the Landholders' Branch Association, Belandur, and (iv) a ryot of Kasargod, all urging that the Forest Committee should be instructed to visit the South Canara district. These petitions were forwarded to the committee for consideration. The committee has decided not to visit this district, the reasons being want of time and the absence of any pressing problems of importance such as exist in other districts. The committee has been appointed to advise Government as to the solution of certain problems of forest administration, not for the investigation of particular local grievances. The Government are not therefore prepared to interfere with the discretion of the committee in the choice of the districts which it proposes to visit.

## Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

Cattle  
mortality  
from wild  
animals.  
South Canara  
district.

Question 13. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, with reference to 1910 and 1911,—

(i) the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in South Canara and particularly in Uppinangudi taluk?

(ii) the number of gun licences issued in the whole district and particularly in the Uppinangudi taluk?

(3) Is it a fact that more than a third of the Uppinangudi taluk is constituted into forest reserves and that in doing so portions of kasabali and even wavy lands have been absorbed?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether cattle mortality from wild beasts is increasing year after year; and, if so, why the number of gun licences issued is being reduced year after year?

Answer 13.—

(a) (i) The number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in the South Canara district and in the Uppinangudi taluk in 1910 and 1911 was as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
South Canara district .. .. .	4,003	4,528
Uppinangudi taluk .. .. .	1,144	1,495

(ii) The number of gun licences in Forms XVI, XVII and XVIII in force in the South Canara district and in the Uppinangudi taluk during the years 1910 and 1911 was as follows:—

	1910.	1911.
South Canara district .. .. .	4,347	4,381
Uppinangudi taluk .. .. .	1,556	1,690

(b) It is a fact that more than a third of the total area of the taluk consists of reserved forest, but the Government have no information whether the reserved forests include kasabali and wavy lands.

(c) It is not the case that there has been either a steady increase in the number of cattle killed by wild beasts or a reduction in the number of gun licences issued in the South Canara district. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	Number of cattle destroyed by wild beasts.	Number of licences issued.
1907 .. .. .	3,514	3,679
1908 .. .. .	3,628	3,265
1909 .. .. .	3,128	4,056
1910 .. .. .	4,003	4,347
1911 .. .. .	4,528	4,381

Cattle  
mortality  
from wild  
animals. South  
Canara district.  
Mandya.

Question 14. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the directions contained in G.O. No. 369, dated 13th July 1897, regarding organization of shikar parties are being observed by the officers of the Forest Department?

(b) Were any shikar parties organized in the South Canara district during last year? If not, why not?

(c) What has been the result of Mr. Clementson's appointment for shikar in the district? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report, if any, made by him regarding his experiences in the Uppinangudi taluk?

(d) Does the Government propose to take any further action to reduce the destruction of cattle by wild animals in the South Canara district?

Answer 14.—

(a) & (b) The Government have no information on the subject, but will again bring the rules to the notice of the local officers.

(c) Mr. Clementson only succeeded in killing two panthers. A copy of his reports is laid on the table.\*

## Questions and Answers.

*(Hon. Bahadur Soibha Rao : Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

- (a) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 2 (4). Besides Mr. Gopabandhu the Raja of Marana twice visited the South Canara district in 1911 and 1912 for the express purpose of shooting tigers and panthers. His only success in killing was panther. But the Government hope that he and other sportsmen will not be deterred by this want of success from further efforts to reduce the numbers of panthers and tigers in the district.

Question 15. (a) With reference to the answer to Question No. 56 put by me in the meeting of this Council on 15th May 1911, will the Government be pleased to state if they have received the report about the necessity of adopting special measures in regard to elephants in the South Canara district?

Elephant.  
Big game  
sportsmen,  
South Canara  
district.

- (b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

Answer 15—

- (a) The Government have received reports on the subject. They showed that there were two herds of elephants in South Canara, that the capture of some of these would not entirely free the cultivators from trouble and that the damage was really done by a couple of tuskers. The Government accordingly sanctioned the destruction of the two tuskers and one of these has since been captured and the other has not lately been heard of.
- (b) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by placing the reports on the table.

Question 16. (a) How many police stations are there in South Canara where there are no post-offices?

Post-offices in  
villages with  
police stations,  
South Canara  
district.

- (b) Is it a fact that in such cases a constable is every day detailed for the duty of carrying letters to and from the post-office?

(c) In view of the time and expense involved therein, and inasmuch as it is desirable in the public interests that all police stations should be connected at least by post, will the Government be pleased to establish branch post-offices in such places?

Answer 16—

There appear to be four villages in South Canara in which there is a police station but no post-office. At these places a constable is sent to the nearest post-office to take and bring letters so often as local circumstances require, and the Government do not see sufficient reason to take any action in the matter.

*The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.*

Question 17. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many additional police officers were employed during the last ten years under section 13 of Act V of 1861, section 13 of Act XXIV (Madras) of 1859, and section 21 of Act III of 1833 (Madras)?

Employment  
of police in  
private posts.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications were received from private individuals or bodies for the employment of additional police under each of the above sections?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any such application was received from the South India Chamber of Commerce?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to state how that application was dealt with?

Answer 17—

(a) & (b) The information is not available.

(c) & (d) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 20 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1912.



*Questions and Answers.*

*(Mr. Seshadri Aiyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

Employment  
of police at  
public meetings  
—proposed  
amendment of  
law on subject.

Question 18. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to section 2 of the Bombay Act IV of 1902 which empowers the Commissioner of Police to appoint "additional police officers to keep the peace or preserve order at any place . . . ?"

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would amend the Madras Acts (XXIV of 1859 and III of 1885) to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Bombay Act (IV of 1902), if necessary?

Answer 18—

The Government are not prepared to take action in the direction indicated.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHADRI AIYAR :— "Can the Government give any reasons as to why they would not follow the example of Bombay?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :— "I do not think that this is an occasion to give reasons. We only give a statement of facts."

Revision of  
Grant-in-aid  
Code.  
Educational  
Grant-in-aid  
Code.

Question 19. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend revising the Madras Grant-in-aid Code in any respect?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will take punitive powers to distribute grants to deserving schools, even though such schools may not be entitled to grants under the Grant-in-aid Code?

Answer 19—

(a) The Grant-in-aid Code has been recently amended in the following respects and the Government Orders have been placed on the Editors' Table :—

(i) Chapter VIII relating to building grants—G.O. No. 370, Educational, dated 1st May 1912.

(ii) Chapter IX, rule 57, provision for the payment of grants for gymnasia and games—G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 8th May 1912.

(iii) Chapter IX-A, rule 80-A, grants for the erection and equipment of village schools—G.O. No. 410, Educational, dated 12th May 1912.

(iv) Chapter III, rule 18, payment of increased grants to schools that have attained a high standard of efficiency—G.O. No. 445, Educational, dated 22nd May 1912.

(v) Chapter IV, rule 32, grants towards the fee-income foregone on account of students of backward classes and girls—G.O. No. 842, Educational, dated 17th September 1912.

Further specific changes will be made, if additional funds permit, in regard to the grants on behalf of elementary schools. The revision of the articles dealing with the payment of grants to secondary schools is under consideration.

(b) The Government already have the power to give special grants not covered by the Code, but this procedure is restricted to exceptional cases.

Provision  
for girls' high  
schools.  
1913-14.

Question 20. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any provision will be made in the budget for 1913-14 for maintaining two or more high schools for girls in this Presidency?

Rules relating  
to grants to  
girls' schools.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any intention to revise the rules relating to grants for girls' schools?

Answer 20—

(a) The Government have sanctioned the opening of a secondary school for girls in Vengalpet in November next. If this school seems likely to be a success, the question of opening additional secondary schools for girls in other places will be considered. The Government are not yet in a position definitely to say whether any such schools will be opened in 1913-14.

(b) The Government do not propose at present to undertake any general revision of the rules in the Grant-in-aid Code relating to female education.

## Questions and answers.

(Mr. Babajiri Aiyar.)

Question 21. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article on the "Pudungum road" which appeared in the *West Coast Spectator* in its issue of the 13th July and in subsequent issues? Pudungum road, Madras.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have pursued the remarks of the Joint Magistrate on the conduct of the police in the case?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend taking any action in the matter?

Answer 21.—

(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The Government have called for a report from the Inspector-General of Police.

Question 22. (a) With reference to the resolution moved by me in this Council on the re-organization of the Civil Engineering College on the 3rd April 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the several points raised by me in moving the resolution, as indicated in the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson? Re-organization of the college.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend introducing any reform?

Answer 22.—

The questions in issue were referred to the Director of Public Instruction, whose report is awaited by Government.

Question 23. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the reports of the District Magistrates regarding the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the Agency tracts in the Godavari, Vinayakpuram and Ganjam districts? Division of Agency tracts, Madras District.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

Answer 23.—

The reports of the Agents to the Governor, Ganjam and Vinayakpuram, and the Government Agent, Godavari, have been received and are at present under the consideration of Government, who have not arrived at any decision in the matter.

Question 24. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of Mr. H. H. Chandler, J.C.B., in the South Indian Railway collision case passed on the 2nd September 1912? Railway collision case, S.E.C.

(b) Is it a fact that the accused in the above case was "deprived of his legitimate rest during the twenty-four hours preceding the commission of the offence"?

Answer 24.—

(a) The Government have read the judgment referred to.

(b) During the twenty-four hours preceding the accident the accused was improperly required to do some extra work in the time which he might otherwise have devoted to rest.

Question 25. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many collisions took place and how many were averted in the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, respectively, during each of the years 1910 and 1911 and from January 1912 to August 1912? Collisions on South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways in 1911-12.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of such collisions, if any, were due to the fact that the station-master or the acting station-master was placed on duty for more than twelve hours consecutively?

*Questions and Answers.*

(Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar; Sir Harold Stewart; Khan Bahadur M. A. Kaddas; Sadika Sahib.)

Answer 25—

(a) The figures are as follows:—

	1910.	1911.	January to August 1912.
<i>Madras and Southern Mahrattah Railway.</i>			
Collisions .. .. .	4	13	16
Averted collisions .. .. .	7	4	9
<i>South Indian Railway.</i>			
Collisions .. .. .	4	6	3
Averted collisions .. .. .	5	1	5

(b) It is reported that none of the above collisions were due to the fact that the station-master or acting station-master was on duty for more than twelve hours continuously.

Station-master  
hours of duty.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend taking any action to prevent the railway authorities from placing on duty station-masters or acting station-masters for more than twelve hours consecutively?

Answer 26—

The Government are not aware that station-masters or acting station-masters are placed on duty for more than twelve hours consecutively.

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHAGIRI AIYAR :—“The answer to Question No. 26 seems to be opposed to the answer to Question No. 24. The answer to Question No. 24 is ‘During the 24 hours preceding the accident the accused was improperly required to do some extra work in the time which he might otherwise have devoted to rest.’ The answer to Question No. 26 is ‘The Government are not aware that station-masters or acting station-masters are placed on duty for more than 12 hours consecutively.’ Apparently in the previous case the man was placed on duty for more than 12 hours.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STEWART :—“I do not think that there is any real conflict. The answer to Question No. 24 states that the accused was improperly required to do duty. The answer to Question No. 26 refers to the duty which he has to do under the rules. Those who asked the man to do extra duty have been punished by the Railway Company.”

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Knodus Sadika Sahib Bahadur.

Superintention of  
bridges for  
railway road,  
crossings in  
Madras City

Question 27. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the following papers:—

(i) Government order directing that a committee of certain officers be appointed to consider the question of re-placing the level-crossings over the South Indian Railway in the City of Madras by over or under-bridges;

(ii) Report of the committee referred to in clause (i);

(iii) Letter of the Home Board of the South Indian Railway containing their proposals in regard to the re-placing of these level-crossings; and

(iv) Report of the Corporation of Madras, if any, on the subject?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to replace the level-crossings over the South Indian Railway in the City of Madras by over- or under-bridges?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the urgency of adopting measures to minimize the inconvenience caused to vehicular and pedestrian traffic by the presence of the level-crossings of the South Indian Railway in the City of Madras?

## Questions and Answers.

(Khan Bahadur M. A. Khatir Badsha Sahib.)

Answer 21—

(a) Copies of the following papers are placed on the Council table \* :—

- (1) G.O. No. 154 Ry., dated 18th February 1910;
- (2) The report of the committee appointed under the above Government order;
- (3) Letter from the President of the Corporation of Madras, Ref. on W.D. Car. No. 55-Sep/11, dated 28th February 1911;
- (4) South Indian Railway Home Board's letter No. 24, dated 11th October 1911;
- (5) Extract from Government Memo No. 22 R.M./O., dated 11th July 1912;
- (6) Letter from the President of the Corporation of Madras, Ref. on W.D. Car. No. 854-Sep/12, dated 24th August 1912; and
- (7) Government's letter No. 361 Ry., dated 7th September 1912, to the Agent, South Indian Railway.

(b) & (c) The Government are now in correspondence with the Railway Board as to the feasibility of effecting a satisfactory settlement of the complicated question at issue, to the importance of which they are fully alive.

Question 22. With reference to supplemental Question No. 26 of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramesandra Rao Pantulu asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th May 1912, will the Government be now pleased to state whether they have passed any orders on the proposals of the district boards; and, if so, to lay the same on the table?

District boards  
are now  
considering  
the proposals.

Answer 23—

The opinions of the district boards in the proposal of the Board of Directors, South Indian Railway Company, to form a company on an unguaranteed basis for the construction of district board railway lines have been considered by Government and forwarded to the Railway Board. The Government are unable to lay on the table the letter which they addressed to the Railway Board on the subject as the matter is still under correspondence.

Question 24. With reference to Question No. 19 asked by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether the reply of the Adjutant-General has been received to the communication addressed to him on the subject of the discontinuance of the 8 o'clock time-gun in the Madras City; and, if so, to lay the same on the table?

Eight o'clock  
time-gun,  
Madras City.

Answer 25—

The subject is still under correspondence with the Government of India, and no papers can be laid on the table at present.

Question 26. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any recommendation to the Government of India to appoint an additional Director of Commercial Intelligence for this Presidency?

Director of  
Commercial  
Intelligence for  
Madras.

(b) If the answer to the above question be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of pressing the need for the appointment of a special officer of commercial intelligence in this Presidency?

Answer 26—

The Government have made no such recommendation to the Government of India and are not prepared at present to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

*Questions and Answers.*

*(Kian Kulaier M. A. Kulaier Balika Salak.)*

Tramway  
companies,  
Madras City

*Question 31.* Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles in the *Madras Mail* of the 31st May 1912 (*"Madras Tramway Nuisances"*), of the 7th June 1912 (*"The Madras Tramway"*) and of the 19th June 1912 (*"Over-crowded Tramways"*)?

*Answer 31—*

The Government have perused the correspondence referred to.

Removal of  
tramway  
carriage  
from public  
roadway

*Question 32.* Will the Government be pleased to take steps to remedy the following grievances of passengers by the Madras Electric Tramway:—

- (a) Over-crowding in the seats;
- (b) The danger and inconvenience of passengers riding on foot-boards;
- (c) The danger of driving cars at high speed in over-crowded lanes, busy crossings and thoroughfares;
- (d) The danger of allowing ingress and egress to passengers on the posts side in the double-line section;
- (e) The beggar nuisance at certain sidings;
- (f) The minimising of the number of avoidable accidents to the life and limb of passengers and the general public?

*Answer 32—*

Under rules promulgated under sub-section (1), section 24 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Company's servants have powers to prevent over-crowding, and passengers are expressly forbidden to stand on the foot-boards and required to enter and alight from cars on the side open for the purpose. The tramway orders published under section 4 (4) prescribe speed maxima which have been duly fixed with special reference to local conditions. Street-ragging is a punishable offence under clause (xxii) of section 74 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, which it is the duty of the Police to suppress.

Under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Corporation of Madras as the local authority has power, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules regarding inter alia the number of passengers, the licensing of drivers and the mode of use of the tramways. The Government will draw the attention of the Corporation to the matters referred to and request them to take any action that may be requisite. The Government will also consider whether it is necessary to adopt any further measures which may not be within the competence of the Corporation.

A tramway  
accident

*Question 33.* Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the *Madras Mail* of June 29th, 1912, under the heading "A Tramway Accident"?

*Answer 33—*

The Government have perused the paragraph to which the Honorable Member refers.

Qualifications  
of tramway  
drivers

*Question 34.* (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any qualifications are prescribed for tramway drivers?

(b) If no qualifications are so fixed, will the Government be pleased to order that tramways shall in future be run by qualified motor-men duly certified by a competent authority?

*Answer 34—*

- (a) No qualifications have been prescribed by any public authority.
- (b) Under sub-section (2) of section 24 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the Corporation of Madras has power, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to make rules regulating the licensing of drivers.

Questions and Answers

(*Khan Bahadur H. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib; Mr. Orr; Dawood Bahadur Adinayyasa Aiyaz; Mr. Kanva Pillai.*)

Question 35. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article in the *Madras Standard* of 25th August 1912 under the heading "The low-paid taluk shroffs"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of the taluk shroffs for increase of pay and improvement of their prospects?

Answer 35—

The Government have perused the article. They do not consider it necessary at present to raise the pay of shroffs in taluk offices.

Question 36. Will the Government be pleased to state when the revision of the Madras First Trust Act (II of 1905) will be undertaken?

Answer 36—

The question of amending certain provisions of the Act is at present under the consideration of Government, but it is not possible yet to state what action will be taken or when.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr.

Question 37. (a) Is Government aware that, although the revised rules of the Small Causes Court, 1912 (under the Presidency Small Causes Court Act of 1882) came into operation on the 1st July 1912, no notification has yet been issued as to the appointment of debarring officers under clause 35 of Order No. XXI, and that holders of licences against the class of debtor named in this clause are delaying the execution of decrees they now hold in the expectation that such notification will issue at a very early date?

(b) Is Government able to state when such notification will be issued?

(c) If Government is not prepared to issue such notification for some time, will it be pleased to make an announcement to that effect for the benefit of decree-holders, who may then, if they so wish, proceed under the old rules instead of waiting for the issue of the notification referred to?

Answer 37—

The matter is still under examination, but it is expected that orders will issue at a very early date.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Adinayyasa Aiyaz Gars.

Question 38. With reference to the memorial adopted at a public meeting held in Madras on 21st August 1911 and submitted to the Government by its chairman, Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, M.A., pointing out that the present curriculum of studies for high schools is lacking in the respect of the vernacular languages of the Presidency and the classical languages of India, will the Government be pleased to state if they propose to take any action, and, if so, what action, in order to give the above languages the prominence that is due to them in a proper curriculum of studies for secondary schools?

Answer 38—

The Government have decided not to take any action until the future position of Indian languages in the curricula of the University of Madras has been settled. They understand that this question is now under the consideration of the Senate.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kanva Pillai.

Question 39. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the letter in the *Indian Patriot* of the 23rd and 26th August last under the heading of "Mr. Moberly and his ways", and also an article in the *Blind's* of the 2nd September dealing with the quarrel between Mr. Moberly and Mr. Adinayyasa Aiyaz?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

## Questions and Answers

(Mr. K. S. P. P.)

Answer 39—

The Government have seen the communications referred to, but do not propose to take any action so the matter is question appear to be within the province of the High Court or to be under judicial investigation in the courts.

Amplified by  
forest purposes  
of a tank in  
Chudayam  
Taluk, North  
Arcot District.

Question 40. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 29th August under the heading of "A forest grievance" ?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the tank called "Bangachari Eri", in the village of Chennampett of Vadampattanam, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district, was built by the late Diwan of Mysore, Mr. Bangachariyer ?

(c) If so, whether it is a fact that it is sanctioned by the Forest Department to acquire this tank for purposes of forest conservancy ?

(d) Whether the inhabitants of the village would suffer by such acquisition ?

(e) Whether the lands under the tank will lose thereby their value and usefulness ?

(f) If so, will the Government be pleased to issue necessary orders to prevent such acquisition ?

Answer 40—

(a) The Government have perused the letter in the *Hindu* of the 29th August under the heading of "Forest grievance".

(b) The Government understood that permission to construct the tank in question was given to the late Diwan of Mysore, Mr. Bangachariyer.

(c) It is not proposed to acquire the tank-bed, the major portion of which being Government land is already included in the forest reserve, but only a small extent of 1-32 acres forming part of the tank-bed and admitted as an enclosure at forest settlement.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) & (f) Neither the facilities for maintaining the tank in repair nor any rights to irrigation under the tank will be affected by the proposed acquisition.

Director of  
Offices to  
Karnool  
District Board

Question 41. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 2nd September under the heading "Elected Officials in the Karnool District Board" ?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) the total number of members in the said district board ;

(ii) the number of nominated official members and ex-officio members including village officers ; and

(iii) the number of elected official members in the district board ?

(c) If officials, including village officers, fill fourteen out of eighteen seats open to election, as stated in the letter referred to above, will the Government be pleased to adopt necessary measures to prevent such a state of things in this and other similarly affected districts and taluk boards in the Presidency ?

Answer 41—

(a) The Government have read the letter to which the Honorable Member refers ; it appeared in the *Hindu* of the 29th August 1912.

(b) The Karnool District Board consisted on the 11th August of 39 members as against the sanctioned strength of 40. Of these, six were ex-officio members and three nominated officials within the meaning of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904 ; there were also four village officers among the nominated members. The 20 elected members included 11 officials and four village officers. Village officers are for the purposes of

*Questions and Answers.*

(*Mr. K. V. Pillai; Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar.*)

section 12 included from the category of "persons holding a salaried office under Government" as the Honourable Member will see if he refers to the definition of "salaried office" embodied in clause (xxiv) of section 2.

(c) The Government will consider the matter.

**Question 42.** (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware—

(i) that more than four lakhs of pilgrims visit the Bhadravarani temple every year;

(ii) that there is only a sub-assistant surgeon in charge of a dispensary to look after the sanitation of the place, to examine and sign plague passports and to meet the medical needs of the pilgrims as well as the people of the town;

(iii) that the sub-assistant surgeon has also to discharge the duties of chairmen of the local users;

(iv) that there have been complaints about the inadequate medical provision?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the large and continuous influx of people from all parts of India, they would see that the town is provided with proper medical and sanitary establishment?

**Answer 42.**

(a) The Government do not possess accurate information as to the number of pilgrims who visit Bhadravarani. Planned extension for the conversion of the dispensary into a hospital are now under scrutiny and this measure may lead to a revision of the existing medical staff, but no specific complaints as to its present inadequacy appear to have been received. There is now one permanent sub-assistant surgeon who discharges the duties referred to by the Honourable Member in clause (iv). The Government are not aware if that officer is also upon duty and but will enquire; the combination of the two offices was suggested in the interests of sanitation by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in 1908, and the same suggestion was made by a member of the Legislative Council in Question No. VI (k) put at the meeting of the 9th December 1908, when the reply given was that the appointment of union chairmen rests with the presidents of district boards.

(b) The Government will be ready to consider any proposals for the provision of additional medical or sanitary staff which the district board may think it expedient to put forward.

**The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Aversal.**

**Question 43.** (a) In view of the great inconvenience to the registering public of a large number of important centres now obliged to cover a distance of 25 to 30 miles to Tirupattur in the Tiruvattai division of the Madras district, will the Government be pleased to ascertain by enquiry whether Karaikkudi in the same division will not be a better centre to promote their convenience by opening a sub-registry office there?

(b) If such an enquiry favours the opening of a sub-registry office at Karaikkudi, will the Government be pleased to consider whether the joint sub-registration officer at Tirupattur could be made the sub-registration officer of Karaikkudi?

**Answer 43.**

The question of establishing an additional sub-registry office at some station in the Tiruvattai division of Madras is understood to be under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Registration, who will submit proposals to Government in due course if he considers a change necessary.

*Sub-registry  
office at Karaikkudi,  
Tiruvattai  
Division.*



## Questions and Answers.

(Dewan Bahadur Kameswara Chettigar; Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

Assistant of  
Commissioner  
of Revenue,  
Salem.The  
Commissioner

Question 44. Is it a fact that the audit of accounts submitted for income-tax purposes, when there is a large number of objection petitions awaiting disposal, has to be done at high pressure by the disposing authorities or by the staff under them; and, if so, will Government be pleased to accept as good the audit of such accounts by qualified auditors?

Answer 44.—

The  
Commissioner

The Government have no reason to suppose that the work of auditing accounts submitted for income-tax purposes is conducted under such pressure as to prevent a careful examination of them being made. Additional temporary establishments for the purpose are sanctioned annually with reference to the requirements of individual offices. The Government understand that it is usual to accept profit and loss statements prepared by chartered accountants on audit of assessors' accounts for purposes of income-tax assessment.

Increase of  
toddy shops,  
South Arcot  
District.

Question 45. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether during the current toddy year there has been an increase in the number of toddy shops in the district of South Arcot?

(b) If the answer be in the affirmative, seeing that such an increase contravenes the policy of Government in decreasing the number of shops, will the Government be pleased to explain the exceptional circumstances, if any, under which such an increase has had?

Answer 45.—

It is not the case that there has been an increase in the number of toddy shops in the South Arcot District during the current toddy year. The number of shops said was three less than in the previous year.

## The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

Student of  
Law,  
Chennai  
during vacation  
at Salem.

Question 46. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is aware that during the auction sales of arack and toddy shops held by revenue officers, abkarni sub-inspectors and police peons and Indian bidders to compete with each other, and to offer high bids?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders prohibiting the above practice?

Answer 46.—

The Government have received no information which would lead them to suppose that improper pressure or influence is exercised over bidders at the auctions of arack and toddy shops and are therefore not prepared to accept the Honourable Member's suggestion.

4  
Increase of  
toddy shops  
in  
South Arcot  
District.

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to state whether with reference to the accounts maintained in each shop it is possible to estimate the profits derived by the shop-keepers and, if so, to consider the advisability of putting out shops for annual lease fixed with reference to such profits and thereby obviating the needless competition among shop-keepers which the present auction system involves?

Answer 47.—

The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

5  
Small quarters  
around village  
in District.

Question 48. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state for how many districts head-quarters sub-collectors have been sanctioned and what work they are intended to do and whether they have sufficient work?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether that work cannot be entrusted to deputy collectors and thereby expenditure economized?

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Komarova Rao Nagda.)

Answer 48—

- (a) Head-quarters sub-collectors have been sanctioned for three districts, but owing to shortage of supply of officers two only are at present employed. They relieve the Collector of such batches of work as he assigns to them and have usually been appointed additional District Magistrates. They have efficient work.
- (b) The work cannot satisfactorily be entrusted to deputy collectors.

Question 49. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any special reasons for excluding Government from payment of land-cess while all other parties interested in lands, i.e., zamindars, Government and zamindar ryots, are liable to pay the cess under the Local Boards Act?

Exemption of Government from land-cess.

(b) Is there any special reason, will the Government be pleased to take steps to so amend the Local Boards Act as to make the Government liable to pay its share of land-cess?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether with reference to the increase in prices due to roads and markets constructed from local funds corresponding increase in land assessments is imposed by the Settlement Department?

Answer 49—

- (a) & (b) The question appears to involve a misconception as to the sources of the Government's revenues. The Government cannot pay land-cess except out of general revenues. The result of the Honorable Member's proposal would be an enhancement of general taxation. The Government do not consider it desirable to amend the Local Boards Act as suggested.
- (c) In the revision of land assessments at re-settlements any change in prices that may have occurred since the previous settlement is one of the factors taken into consideration. It is impossible to say to what extent in any particular area any such change is due to roads and markets constructed from local funds.

Question 50. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what portion of the salaries of local fund medical officers used to be paid by Government ten years ago on account of services which the said medical officers rendered to Government in connection with sub-jails, the police, etc., and what proportion is now paid?

Government's contribution towards salary of local fund medical officers.

(b) If there is decrease in the said payment, will the Government be pleased to state reasons for such decrease?

Answer 50—

The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 560, Financial, dated 4th November 1907, which has been placed on the Editor's Table.

Question 51. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what the actual cost of the establishment (excluding the Public Works Department) entertained by the Court of Wards in Parliament estate in 1889 was, and what the cost of the present establishment is?

Increase of establishment in Parliament estate.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the increase, if any?

Answer 51—

The annual cost in 1889 was Rs. 26,557 and in 1911-12 it was Rs. 74,814. The reason for the increase is improved administration which has resulted in a considerable increase in the revenues of the estate.

Question 52. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if they are aware that the scale of pay of officers in the Holkar Public Works Department is by far less than that in other Provinces?

Increased pay to officers in P.W.D.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is under contemplation to enhance the salaries of officers?

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kanasawa See Nagudu; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer 52—

- (a) The Government find that the present salaries of draftsmen in the Madras Public Works Department compare favourably with those of other Provinces.
- (b) A scheme having for its object the assimilation of the pay and prospects of the draftsman establishment with those of the upper and the lower subordinate establishments of the Public Works Department is at present under consideration.

See generally the Statutory Provisions, p. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Question 53. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was ever proposed to construct an additional reservoir to supplement the supply of water from the Rukhikulya project in Ganjam?

(b) If so, whether the Government intend constructing any additional reservoir in the near future?

Answer 53.—

The question of constructing an additional reservoir to supplement the supply to and to extend the irrigation under the Rukhikulya system has been considered. The further investigation of these projects has been deferred pending a decision on proposals for improving the existing Rukhikulya system.

Remuneration of Magistrate Government Pleaders.

Question 54. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state when the present scale of retaining fee and other fees due to Government pleaders in the mufassal were fixed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said fees were revised during the last thirty years; and, if so, in what year and how?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider, in view of the increasing efficiency of the present-day vakils, the desirability of raising the scale of retaining fees and day fees paid to mufassal Government pleaders and public prosecutors to Rs. 100 per mensem as retaining fee and Rs. 50 per diem for sessions cases and Rs. 30 for criminal appeals?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to remind the rule by which mufassal Government pleaders are paid only half the regular fee in civil suits that are decided against Government?

Answer 54.—

(a) & (b) The scale of fees to mufassal Government Pleaders was fixed in 1886.

No change has been made in the rate of monthly retaining fee since that date except in the case of Karaul where it has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per mensem. In criminal cases the maximum fee was Rs. 25 per diem irrespective of the number of cases disposed of and excluding portions of a day, but this was altered in 1901, District Magistrates being empowered to sanction a fee not exceeding Rs. 25 for each case not lasting for more than one day and Rs. 25 per diem for each day or portion of a day during which the public prosecutor might be engaged on a case lasting for more than one day. In 1905 special rates of fees were sanctioned to Government pleaders and public prosecutors required to proceed on duty outside the limits of the sessions divisions for which they are appointed.

(c) The Government see no reason to make the suggested changes.

(d) The Government will consider the suggestion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Water supply for Thanjavur, Palayamkottai and Tuticorin.

Question 55. (a) With reference to the answer to my Question No. 142 at the Council meeting of the 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates relating to the Marappanad scheme of water-supply to the Tinnevely, Palayamkottai and Tuticorin towns have since been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer?

## Christiane and Andrew

(Mr. Stewart has replied.)

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates have been sanctioned and when the work is likely to be commenced, and when it will be completed?

Answer 65.

The Sanitary Engineer has since authorized the plans and estimates and they are now undergoing the scrutiny of the Sanitary Board. The Government has not yet in a position to pronounce definitely as to the probability of the scheme, much less to forecast when the work will be commencing, completed; but they are fully alive to the importance of improving the water-supply of Tinian, Palomares and Taboran, and every endeavor will be made to pass orders on the proposals at the earliest possible date.

Question 36. With reference to the answer to my Question No. 144 at the Council meeting of the 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates for the improvement of water-supply to the Dioidol town have since been submitted by the Sanitary Engineer; and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the water-supply in Boudhal is at present extremely deficient; and, if so, what orders have been passed and what arrangements made for its improvement?

August 26 &amp; 27.

The Government have just received from the Sanitary Board plans and estimates for the improvement of the District water-supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,000, and the Municipal Council will shortly be addressed on the subject of the provision of the funds required for the purpose.

Question 58. With reference to the answer to my Question No. 145 of the Council meeting of the 14th February 1912, will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed since on the plans and estimates submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the drainage of the Madras town?

Answer 18.

reply to the reference issued on the 2nd February the Municipal Council urged that certain proposals for the improvement of the local water-supply and an electric installation for conservancy and lighting purposes should have precedence to the drainage scheme. The Government expressed dissent from this policy and requested the Council to re-consider the question in their Memorandum No. 1747-2 M of the 1st June 1912, a copy of which is laid on the table.\* The reply of the Council has just been received and has not yet been dealt with.

Question 58. With reference to the answer to my Question No. 52 at the Council meeting of the 24th May 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether any final orders have since been passed in respect of the scheme of improving the water-supply to the Periyakulam tank in Vilathikulam, Keelapath thott, Tinnevely district?

Answer 26—

The plans and estimate for the scheme have been submitted to the Civil Engineer for Irrigation, who has returned them to the Superintending Engineer for revision.

Question 80. (a) Are the Government aware that one Neththimma Marandam Pillai of Vajjayanagar, Nalgonda taluk, has petitioned the Collector of Tirumali seeking permission to divert into his private tank the surplus waters of the Vajjayanagar tank and of the Karanavathi river, which supply go waste into the sea, on condition of paying the usual out rate for the area irrigated with the supply so diverted?

\* Printed as Appendix III, at pages 194-195, *ibid.*

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Shanmugam Pillai.)

(5) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector on the subject?

Answer 40—

The Government have no information on the subject and are no reason to call for a report.

Memorial presented  
to Government  
on 20th Feb.  
1934.  
Chingleput  
District.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial has been addressed to Government by G. Nageswaram Chettyar and certain other ryots of Tiruvettur, Kalladipatti and Setaigudi in the Saidapet taluk, Chingleput District, appealing against the notices served on them by the Koorur Malaria Special Tahsildar directing, under section 100 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1934, to fill up the tanks and ponds in their garden and fields; and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Answer 61—

A memorial has been received. It was referred to the President of the Chingleput District Board for report on the 9th instant and his reply is awaited.

Memorial presented  
to Government  
on 20th Feb.  
1934.  
(Tamil authors)

Question 52. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the memorial submitted by Mr. S. T. Srinivasan Gopalachari, Advocate, and others of Madras, on the 20th February last, regarding the desirability of re-constituting the Text Book Committee with special reference to Tamil studies?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the members of the Text Book Committee who represent the Tamil studies now, and their respective special qualifications?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to re-constitute the said committee, at an early date, by appointing to it men of special University qualifications who are directly engaged in teaching Tamil in schools and colleges?

Answer 52—

(a) The Government enquired into the matter of the memorial but saw no reason to alter the constitution of the Tamil sub-committee. The memorialists have already been informed of this decision.

(b) The names of the members of the Tamil sub-committee and their qualifications are given below :—

	Name.	Qualification.	Language.
(1)	M. R. R. Rao Bahadur A. C. Prasadachari		
	Alwar .. .. .	B.A.	Tamil.
(2)	" B. Narayana Rao .. .. .	B.A.	Tamil.
(3)	" Rao Bahadur M. Sengachariyar.	M.A.	Sanskrit.
(4)	" F. T. Srinivasan Aiyangar .. ..	B.A.	Tamil.
(5)	" T. S. Subramanya Aiyar .. .. .	M.A., L.T.	Sanskrit.
(6)	" Rao Subb S. Subramanian Pillai.	.. ..	Tamil.

(c) The Government consider that the Tamil sub-committee as now constituted is fully qualified to deal with books in Tamil placed before them.

Prescription of  
certain Tamil  
books.

Question 53. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to prescribe Tamil books of antiquity, such as *Kurali Chinta* and *Tiruppavai*, and, if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter?

Answer 53—

The Government do not possess any power to prescribe books except such as fall within the provisions of section 4 of the Indian Press Act, 1910. The power to deal with books which are objectionable on other grounds, such as obscenity, is vested by law in the courts, and it is for the courts to decide whether any book, whether a work of antiquity or otherwise, is obscene. The only question for the Government to determine is whether in any case prosecution should be instituted by the police, and that question is now under consideration in respect of the book *Kurali Chinta*. The Government are not aware of any action having been taken in respect of the other book mentioned in the question.

## Questions and Answers

(Mr. Richmond.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

Question 51. Will Government be pleased to state whether, as a result of the enquiries held in connection with the railway collision between Avattandavargan and Vakkiamarakkud in April 1911, any steps have been taken by the Railway Administration to prevent a recurrence of such accidents?

Enquiry  
conducted  
post-accident  
measures

Answer 51.—

The Government understand that the Company have given assistance to assistant station-masters on busy sections and that appropriate efforts are being made to complete the supply of block instruments which prevent the occurrence of errors in giving "line clear" signals.

Question 55. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a similar collision took place in May 1912 between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi on the same railway line, and whether lives were lost on that occasion?

Railway  
accident near  
Tirumangalam  
S.T.S.

(b) Whether the steps taken, if any, referred to in Question No. 51, have been ineffectual in preventing the collision between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi?

Answer 55.—

(a) A collision took place in May 1912 between Tirumangalam and Kalligudi stations in which lives were lost.

(b) The measures referred to had not then been extended to this section of the line.

Question 56. Will Government be pleased to state if it is true whether, since April 1911, similar collisions were averted (a) near Tanjore and (b) near Patrali?

Railway  
collisions  
averted near  
Tanjore and  
Patrali.

Answer 56.—

Yes.

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether enquiries under rule 16 of the rules framed by the Government of India and referred to in the Government of India Circular No. 171, Railway, dated 14th February 1902, have been held in the above cases?

Enquiries  
held in the  
above cases.

(b) Whether joint enquiries under sub-rule (1) of rule 4 have been held in the above cases? and

(c) Whether Government could lay on the table of this House the reports of those enquiries?

Answer 57.—

(a) No enquiries were held under rule 16.

(b) Joint enquiries were held under rule 4 (1) with regard to the collisions but not with regard to the averted collisions.

(c) The Government regret that they are unable to lay the reports on the table.

Question 58. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) If the Government Inspector has in any of these cases taken action under rule 23?

2a.

(b) Whether the enquiries under rule 4, sub-rule (1), and rule 16 are open to the public and the Press?

Answer 58.—

(a) The Government Inspector has not taken action under rule 23.

(b) The rules are silent on the subject.

*Questions and Answers.*

(*Mr. Richmond; Raja Vasudera Raja.*)

**Question 69.** Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The salaries paid to the assistant station-masters at the small stations on the South Indian Railway line?

(b) The duties they have to perform? and

(c) The number of hours they are on duty during every twenty-four hours?

**Answer 69—**

(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) They are generally on duty for twelve hours in every twenty-four.

**Question 70.** Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed as assistant station-masters in (i) 1912 and (ii) 1902?

(b) Whether any railway employes were killed in the collision between Trimmangalam and Kalligudi?

(c) Whether the Railway Company has paid any compensation to the relatives of the said employes?

**Answer 70—**

(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have no information.

**Question 71.** Will Government be pleased to state whether Government have any intention to undertake legislation on the subject of workmen's compensation and employers' liability on the lines of the English statute?

**Answer 71—**

The Government have no such intention.

**The Hon'ble Raja Vasudera Raja Avargal, Velkya Nambidi of Kollengode.**

**Question 72.** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a correspondence in the *Madras Mail*, dated 14th August 1912, on "The West Coast Mail Service"?

(b) Will Government be pleased to endeavour to secure a better postal service for the West Coast, such as will enable some towns at any rate, such as Coimbatore, Calicut, Ernakulam, to avoid a delay of 24 hours in sending off replies to letters received?

**Answer 72—**

(a) The Government have read the correspondence to which the Honourable Member refers.

(b) The Government will consult the Postmaster-General and the Railway Company on the subject.

**Question 73.** (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received with regard to the several time services on the South Indian Railway between Madras and Mangalore introduced on the 1st July? and

(b) If so, whether any action has been taken thereon?

**Answer 73—**

No complaints have been received by the Government.

Questions and Answers.

(*Najia Fozdara Raja; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.*)

Question 74. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter appearing in the *Milaka* of the 31st July last under the heading "Pay of the taluk establishments?" Pay of taluk  
establs.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the two shoofis employed in the taluk office and who are classed as "superior shoofis" under the Civil Service Regulations have not been given the increased rate of pay? If they have not been given, will Government be pleased to state why they were not given the benefit of the increased rate of pay?

Answer 74.—

(a) The Government have perused the letter.

(b) The Government did not consider it necessary to raise the pay of shoofis in taluk office and an increased rate of pay has been sanctioned in their case.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Awargal.

Question 75. (a) Is it a fact that there was a serious failure in the supply of water for domestic purposes in the neighbourhood of the city of Trichinopoly causing privation and hardship by the inefficient working of the water-supply scheme in the months of May and June last? Trichinopoly  
water supply  
scheme

(b) Have any representations been made to Government in the matter by the Employees' Association of Trichinopoly and have any enquiries been made?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the causes which brought about the failure and issue necessary orders to prevent recurrence in the future?

(d) Is it a fact that extension of "home service" has been suddenly stopped; and, if so, under what circumstances and on whose advice?

(e) Are the Government aware that there is considerable disappointment and dissatisfaction in consequence of the stopping of the extension, and will they be pleased to issue necessary orders to remove the dissatisfaction?

Answer 75.—

(a), (b) & (c) From paragraph 16 of the administration report of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council for 1931-32 it appears that the supply derived from the Cavery began to dry up as early as February with the result that special measures had to be taken to augment the supply under the personal advice and direction of the Sanitary Engineer. A spring channel was maintained over the milldam gallery and extended up-stream for about a mile and a half, and this expenditure was subsequently supplemented by pumping from the experimental well sunk in connection with investigations now in progress regarding the possibility of permanently improving the supply. The Government have received from the Employees' Association copies of certain resolutions passed at a meeting held on the 22nd June; no specific action was taken thereon for the reason that the resolutions had also been communicated to the municipal chairman.

(d) & (e) The Sanitary Engineer reported in the beginning of September that upwards of 604 house-connections had recently been sanctioned by the council against expert advice, that a large number of these had actually been completed in the preceding month by special arrangements involving night work, that the engines in their present state were quite unfit to meet the additional demand thus suddenly thrown upon them and that his assistant had telegraphed to the council urgently requesting it to stop all further house-connections. This report has been related to the council for remarks, and the Collector has been instructed pending the issue of orders on the council's reply to see that no more house-connections are made. The Government are advised that the strain imposed upon the engines is excessive.



*Questions and Answers.**(See Bahadur Kishorendra Jaiswar.)*

Regular  
work of  
Municipal  
Council.

*Question 16.* (a) Is it a fact that the Municipal Council of Kumbhakurni submitted certain detailed proposals in 1916 for fixing the regular line of the streets of that municipality under section 164 of the District Municipalities Act and were those proposals accepted by Government?

(b) Were any instructions issued by Government regarding the principle to be kept in view or the procedure to be adopted?

(c) Is it a fact that the work was carried out by a sub-committee with the revenue divisional officer and the engineer-in-charge at its head after personal inspection of every street in the city?

(d) Is it a fact that the progress of the work was from time to time reported to Government and its completion was also finally reported?

(e) Is it a fact that the work was tested by the Collector of the district while in progress and approved by him?

(f) Were any objections made or criticisms offered in regard to the work during its progress by any officer of Government?

(g) What was the total cost of the operations?

(h) Is it a fact that Government have issued orders recently, i.e., on 16th August 1917, confirming and setting aside the regular line on the report of the Land Records Superintendent?

(i) Was the municipal council given an opportunity to explain matters contained in the report of the Land Records Superintendent before Government passed orders as above?

(j) Will the Government be pleased to state the provision of law under which the order superseding the regular line was passed?

(k) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider their decision after giving to the municipal council an opportunity of expressing their views on the report of the Land Records Superintendent?

*Answer 16—*

(a) Yes.

(b) General instructions on the subject were issued to all municipal councils with Memorandum No. 3539-2 M., dated 3rd November 1903.

(c) The Government believe that such was the procedure adopted.

(d) The nature of work was periodically reported with reference to applications for the further extension of the special establishment sanctioned, and the fact of completion was intimated in February 1919 in a report which led to the initiation of action essentially required in order accurately to correlate the municipal regular lines with the town survey records.

(e) The Government are not aware if the Collector ever personally tested to the work during its progress, but they understood the operations had his general approval.

(f) In G.O. No. 1954 M., dated 23rd November 1908, the Government themselves criticised the work on the ground that sufficient attention had not been paid to the treatment of encroachments not projecting beyond the regular lines, and the council was requested to employ a special deputy tahsildar for that purpose. The council acquiesced in this arrangement, but it was confirmed in G.O. No. 661 M., dated 27th April 1909, the papers read in which show that the municipal staff was not working harmoniously with the officers responsible for the town survey and that the Collector was aware of the need for technical assistance and guidance. On his suggestion the Director of Land Records was consulted before orders were passed, and the Government had before them criticisms by that officer which indicated that a serious error had been made in failing to connect the regular lines with the survey records. The necessity for such connection was accordingly pointed out. The council

## Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

again requested a re-consideration of the matter, but this was refused in G.O. No. 1541 M., dated 10th September 1909, paragraph 4 of which laid stress on the importance of examining all available survey records and complying with the rules laid down for the disposal of encroachments.

- (g) The Government have no exact information. The establishment charges alone appear to have amounted to a little over Rs. 4,000.
- (h) Yes G.O. No. 1437 M., dated 14th August 1912, will be laid on the table.\*
- (i) No. In view of the nature of that report no explanation could have affected the main conclusion arrived at, namely, that further operations in connection with the existing regular line survey must be abandoned pending the issue of definite instructions as to the scope and purpose of such lines and the adoption of measures for their re-alignment on correct principles and under proper guidance.
- (j) The order was not issued until any specific provision of law.
- (k) No representation has been received from the Council on the subject and the Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by inviting further discussion.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—“In regard to sub-  
(j) of the answer to Question No. 75 I wish to ask whether the Government are aware that the Municipal Council's action in fixing the regular line is final and requires no confirmation or approval by the Government?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“The matter has not been considered, but it will receive consideration. Under which section do you say it is final?”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—“Section 101.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“All that has been done is that further operations in connection with the matter have been ordered to be abandoned.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—“My point is that the duty of fixing the regular line is on the Municipal Council and once it has done it it does not require the confirmation or the approval of the Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“What has been done has not been set aside. It is only that further operations have been ordered to be abandoned.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—“Is it understood that the regular line already fixed will not be disturbed?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“The Council may re-consider their decision in the light of this order.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—“The only question that is now going on is the correlation of the regular records with the survey records. The lines have been fixed three years back and they are now being adopted by the Municipal Council. The work that is now in progress is the incorporation of the regular line records with the survey records.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“Whatever has been done has not been set aside, but only further operations have been ordered to be abandoned. But the Municipal Council may reconsider what has been done.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—“May I take it that whatever has been done by the Council is not intended to be upset by the Government Order?”

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar:—“It does not say so.”

Question 77. Will the Government be pleased to state if the institutions of model schools will be brought into force in the current year and in what places? Model schools

Answer 77.—

It is improbable that the scheme referred to by the Honourable Member will be brought into force during the current year.

\* Printed as Appendix IV at page 238—239.

## Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Sir John Armes; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

## The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

The public programme of the Hon'ble Minister.

Question 75. (a) With reference to the answer to Question No. 57 asked by me at the meeting held on the 14th February last, will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the ten-year programme for the development of female education have reached the Government?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the said proposals on the table?

Answer 75.—

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted to Government a list of suggested objects and the amounts estimated showing the annually recurring expenditure involved at the end of ten years and the non-recurring expenditure to be met during the same period. The suggestions are now being considered by Government and the Government of India will be addressed upon the matter. The Government cannot at present lay the papers on the table.

Government water supply.

Question 76. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for providing a protected water-supply for Ramdevaram (Ramdev district)?

(b) If there is any scheme now under investigation, will the Government be pleased to state the progress made up to date and when the investigation is likely to be completed?

Answer 76.—

A scheme for the provision of a protected water-supply for Ramdevaram has been investigated and is now undergoing the scrutiny of the Sanitary Board.

Department of Industries.

Question 80. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Secretary of State has re-considered his decision in regard to the establishment of a Department of Industries? and

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to place this despatch on the table if it has been received?

Answer 80.—

The subject is still under correspondence and the papers cannot therefore be published at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“I should like to know when the final orders on the subject are likely to be issued.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARMES :—“The Government have not the remotest idea.”

## The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkannu.

Disturbances in Madras District.

Question 81. (a) Is it a fact that the zamindari estate of Nandigama in Ganjam district has been under the management of the Court of Wards three during a period of the last twenty-five years?

(b) Is it a fact that the land clerk of the estate, one Narasimha Chetti, misappropriated some fourteen years ago a sum of Rs. 35,500?

(c) Is it a fact that early this year there has been another delinquency to the extent of Rs. 12,000?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to recover the amount from the parties concerned?

## Questions and Answers.

(Honn. Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayaka.)

(a) If successful steps have not been taken to recover the money, will the Government be pleased to issue strict and necessary orders to the superior officers who are entrusted with the management of the estates and see that no such delinquency takes place in future either in this or other estates under the management of the Court of Wards?

Answer 81—

(a) The Nardigum estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards since 1858. It was not under the Court's management previously;

(b) Nareswara Chetti, an estate accountant in the Collector's office, embezzled funds of estates in the Court's management amounting to Rs. 1,63,320 between 1892 and 1898.

(c) No such delinquency has come to the Court's notice.

(d) Nareswara Chetti was tried under Madras Regulation IX of 1832 and sentenced to pay a fine of one lakh. Property worth Rs. 67,153 was attached and the sum realized distributed among the several estates.

(e) The Government do not consider that any special orders are necessary.

Question 82. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu*, dated 5th September 1922, on "Minor Income and Company Right"?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to amend the Act I of 1903 as proposed by the correspondent?

Answer 82—

(a) The Government have now perused the letter in the *Hindu* referred to in the question.

(b) The Government will consider the matter if the Honourable Member will cite the cases in which the judgments of the High Court referred to in the letter have been pronounced?

Question 83. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of always issuing a formal notice by means of printed cards to *petitioners* as to all cases from then before the issue of the demand?

Enquiry  
notice to petitioners  
by means of printed  
cards to be issued  
before the issue of  
demand

Answer 83—

The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any such formal preliminary notice.

Question 84. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of applications received each year by the Principal for admission into the College of Agriculture since the opening of the same at Coimbatore?

Admission to  
College of  
Agriculture,  
Coimbatore

(b) Is it a fact that this year there has been a considerable diminution in the number of applications for admission into the college?

(c) Is it a fact that, considering the decline in the number of the admission number of applications, viz., 20 students that are selected every year, the date of receiving applications from candidates from outside had to be extended from March 15th to the end of May this year?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to enquire whether this diminution is mainly due to the treatment given to the students under training and whether it is a fact that all sorts of racial work are exacted of them?

Answer 84—

(a) & (b) The number of applications for admission into the Agricultural College since the date of the opening in 1908-09 is—

For 1908-09	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
" 1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
" 1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
" 1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
" 1912-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	75

## Questions and Answers.

(Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(c) The Government are not aware that the time for receiving applications had to be extended. The 75 applications for 1912-13 shown in the answer to (a) and (b) were all received before the middle of April.

(d) The Government do not consider that the figures quoted indicate any need for enquiry.

For Division of  
examined  
results in  
District  
office

Question 15. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of publishing the results of all general and technical examinations (especially technical) conducted by the Government and the University in the supplement to this district gazette in addition to the *Port St. George Gazette* as it is now done, as such a course will be convenient to the village students who now have to obtain the information from the taluk offices situated at a distance from their villages?

Answer 15.—

The Government have considered the question and are not satisfied that there is sufficient cause to publish examination results in the district gazette.

How and at a  
time from  
work, Chief  
post office

Question 16. Will the Government be pleased to state how the memorial, dated 30th January 1912, submitted by one K. R. Sanku Aiyar, late second clerk of the Chingleput District Board office, to His Excellency Lord Curzon was disposed of by the Government?

Answer 16.—

No memorial of the date specified can be traced, but a memorial, dated 16th April 1912, was received from K. R. Sanku Aiyar containing the statement that a copy had been sent to Lord Curzon on the 30th January. The memorialist was informed that Government could not interfere on his behalf and that his remedy was to apply to the President of the District Board, Chingleput, for a re-consideration of the order passed.

Question 17. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Landrems and  
all other  
district  
Madrass  
District

(a) The total amount of road-cess collected from Periyakulam taluk, Madras district?

(b) The sum of money collected from the toll-gate at Uttamapalayam, Periyakulam taluk, Madras district?

Section in  
the taluk  
Madrass  
District

(c) The total amount of money spent in maintaining the road which starts from Periyakulam to Kurumamath?

Answer 17.—

(a) The Government do not possess exact information as to the land-cess collections of the Periyakulam taluk. It has been ascertained from the Board of Revenue that the annual demand during the three last years—1911 to 1920 averaged about exactly Rs. 20,000.

(b) The tolls levied at Uttamapalayam in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 8,450.

(c) Separate information is not available regarding the expenditure on the Periyakulam-Kurumamath section of road No. 88, but according to the latest administrative report a sum of nearly Rs. 2,000 appears to have been spent on the entire road during 1911-12 including some Rs. 10,000 devoted to the bridge over the Teal river.

Section from  
Uttamapalayam  
to  
Kurumamath  
Taluk, Madras  
District

Question 18. (a) Is there any metalled road connecting Bodinayakkanur and Uttamapalayam and Tenkasi and Kumbal respectively?

(b) If the answer to question (a) be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to sanction the opening of a road to connect Bodinayakkanur and Uttamapalayam and Tenkasi and Kumbal respectively in the interest of ryots, merchants and pilgrims who are living in the adjoining hills Muzur, Devakulam, etc.?

## Questions and Answers.

(From *Seladar Ramabhadra Nayaka*.)

Answer 88—

The Government have no definite information on the subject and do not think it necessary to move in the matter. If for the local boards concerned to take the initiative.

Question 89. Will the Government be pleased to call for further report regarding the conservation of gullies in tank-lands situated in the following places in Coimbatore valley as stated in the reply to my Question No. 49, dated 2nd April 1912: (i) Unnapalayam, (ii) Chozanagar, (iii) Sileysampatti, (iv) Kottiyar?

Gullies in tank-lands in Coimbatore valley, Madras District.

Answer 90—

The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Question 91. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Government reply to green manure crops.

(a) Whether the attempt made by the Madras Agricultural Department to open a depot for seeds in Tanjore and other places with a view to raise green manure crops for improving paddy cultivation was successful?

(b) What was the total cost for the Government in maintaining a depot for green manure seeds at Tanjore and other places in Tanjore district?

(c) Whether the Government intends to extend the same experiments conducted at Tanjore to some other districts where the paddy is the chief crop as in the case of Tanjore?

(d) If the answer to question (c) be in the affirmative, will not the Government be pleased to sanction the opening of another similar seed depot in Periyar-affected areas for the benefit of ryots and purchasers of waste lands who undergo great difficulties in getting green leaves for manuring their wet lands?

Answer 92—

(a), (c) & (d) The attempts made by the Agricultural Department to encourage the use of green manure by the sale of seeds of suitable crops at special depôts have been very successful in the Tanjore district; the scheme has therefore lately been extended to the Periyar area where eight similar depôts have been opened. The Director of Agriculture also proposes to extend the system to other districts. It is hoped, however, that private enterprisers will take up the business, which promises to be very profitable.

(b) The Government have no information as to the cost of maintaining each depôt in the Tanjore district.

Question 93. (a) What is the total amount of road-cum collected from Periyar-affected places from the year 1910?

Landings collected by road-cum in Periyar region. Construction of cross-roads in same tract.

(b) What is the total sum of money sanctioned for constructing cross-roads in Periyar-affected parts? How much is spent, how much is still remaining and spent out of the sum sanctioned?

(c) When was the scheme for constructing cross-roads in Periyar-affected parts sanctioned?

(d) How many cross-roads are finished? How many still remain unfinished?

(e) Is the delay in constructing cross-roads for which sanction has already been granted due to want of funds?

## Questions and answers.

(Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(f) Considering the trouble and difficulty which the purchasers of waste lands in Periyar-affected parts experience in carrying measures and other things from one place to another for want of cross-roads, will the Government be pleased to make enquiry about the delay and grant more money, if found wanting, in the interest of purchasers of waste land and other ryots?

Answer 91.—

(a) The Government do not possess the information desired, and the necessary statistics could not be compiled without an enormous expenditure of time and labour.

(b), (c) & (d) The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to Question No 87 put at the Legislative Council meeting of the 4th April 1911. The District Board's proposals were first put forward in 1898, but subsequently underwent revision on more than one occasion. In 1906 the president reported that the aggregate expenditure was estimated at three and a quarter lakhs; but the Government are not aware what alterations have actually been sanctioned, what outlay has been incurred or how many cross-roads have been finished. In July 1910 the scheme was reported to be approaching completion, but the last two administration reports contain no reference to the matter. The instructions given to incorporate therein a statement of the progress made were not complied with and an explanation of this omission is being called for.

(e) & (f) The Government have received no representation from the District Board that reconstruction work has been delayed by want of funds and in the absence thereof do not think it necessary to institute any enquiry.

Completion of  
scheme  
Periyar system.

Question 92. With reference to the Periyar project in the district of Madurai, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware that there are numerous complaints from the owners of lands under the Periyar irrigation that sufficient quantity of water is not supplied to their lands?

(b) If so, have the Government inquired into the causes which have given rise to such complaints?

Answer 92.—

The Government have not received any such complaints.

Redistribution  
of water levels,  
Periyar  
system.

Question 93. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware on representation by some of the Periyar landholders four or five years ago that one of the main causes of the inadequate supply of water was due to the channels and sluices being in many cases in a lower level than the lands which they irrigate, Mr. Gillman, the then Collector of Madurai, made enquiries and came to the conclusion that re-settling the sluices at proper levels was necessary to ensure a proper and adequate distribution of water?

(b) If so, whether any steps have been taken to give effect to the decision then arrived at?

Answer 93.—

Mr. Gillman is understood to have received complaints in 1903 and mentioned the fact in a general report to Government. There is no reason to believe that any extensive alterations in the existing sluices is necessary, but this can only be settled when the exact maps of the area, the preparation of which necessarily takes some time, are completed. If any sluice is found unsuitable for its purpose, the fact should be brought to the notice of the local officers, who will certify any proved defects.

## Questions and Answers.

(Deputy Betelger Savakshay Nagara.)

Question 94. Will the Government be pleased—

(a) To call for a statement showing the number of cases in which enhanced water-rate has been levied in the Periyar tract during the last three years, the amount so levied and the kind of "irregular irrigation" for which it was levied?

(b) To state in how many cases the enhanced rate has been levied for having taken water by cross-bonding channels or breaking open locks of sluices?

(c) To enquire into the cause of such cases, and, if they are found in the majority of cases to be due to want of adequate water-supply on account of sluices being placed at improper levels, to meet them at proper levels?

(d) To state whether taking water by cross-bonding channels is exempt to be included in irregular irrigation as defined in Appendix II, Board's Standing Orders, and whether the levying of enhanced water-rate is proper in such cases?

(e) To direct enquiries to be made and evidence to be taken to find out the person at whose instance or with whose connivance the act constituting the irregular irrigation has been committed and levy enhanced water-rate on him alone?

Answer 94.—

(a), (b) & (c) The Government do not consider that there is any occasion to compile the information asked for.

(d) The question whether enhanced water-rate may properly be levied on account of water taken by means of cross-bonding channels depends upon the circumstances of the case and is for the local officers to decide.

(e) The Government believe that every effort is made to ascertain the persons responsible for taking water irregularly and to levy enhanced water-rate on them and see no reason for issuing the orders suggested.

Question 95. Will the Government be pleased—

(a) To call for a statement showing the extent for which enhanced water-rate has been levied and the total amount of such rate collected in the Periyar tract in the taluks of Madurai and Mollur within the last three years for taking water to dry lands without permission though permission had been obtained once or twice in previous years?

(b) To state whether they do not consider that, having regard to the facts—

(i) that in the Periyar tract of Madurai and Mollur taluks, especially in the double-crop area, the object of Government is to encourage the irrigation and not to prohibit its extension;

(ii) that the dry lands, though appearing as dry in the accounts, they have been actually wet for many years; and

(iii) that permission has been granted for irrigation in previous years;

it is not a hardship to charge enhanced water-rate in such cases?

(c) To state whether Mr. Gillman, a former Collector of Madurai, recommending the above facts, ordered that no enhanced water-rate should be charged in such cases and whether the order was subsequently cancelled by one of his successors?

(d) To state whether, considering the hardship caused by the imposition of the enhanced water-rate under those circumstances, the Government will be pleased to rescind the order of Mr. Gillman?

Answer 95.—

The Government consider that the interests of the holders of regulated wet land are entitled to protection against any unauthorized use of water, the supply of which in the Periyar tract will not suffice, as the Hon'ble Member himself suggests in his Question No. 97, for all vested interests, unless regulated with strict regard to economy. They do not think that any useful purpose would be served by calling for the statement referred to in clause (c) and are not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the local officers as proposed in clauses (c) and (d) of the question.

Charges made for electricity at various places in Periyar system.

Enhanced water-rate levied on dry land with Periyar system.



*Questions and Answers; Communications to the Council.**(Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nagada; the Secretary.)*

Answer written  
at proposal to  
charge  
with view to  
be made by  
the other two  
persons.

Question 96. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware that, where an embargo rate is imposed for irregular irrigation, the landholder on whom it is levied is not informed of it till a demand is issued to him for the amount and that the *petts* issued to him contain no particulars relating to it and that no reasons for such an imposition are made known to him?

(b) Whether the Government will order a notice similar to that issued under the "Land Encroachment Act" specifying the survey number of the fields for which the rate is levied, their extent, the amount levied and the kind of irregular irrigation which led to the levy, and fixing a time within which to show cause why it should not be levied?

Answer 96—

(a) The Government are aware that no special notice relating to charges for irregular irrigation is issued to landholders, but *ryots* are permitted to inspect and take notes from the village accounts which contain full particulars of the reasons for the charge.

(b) The matter is receiving consideration.

Proposal of  
and in fact with  
the abandonment  
of tanks under  
Farm is approved  
pending  
in presence  
of committee.

Question 97. (a) Will the Government be pleased to stop further sale of waste and tank-bed lands in double-crop area until proper supply is ensured to the existing area by the re-setting of sluices and channels at proper levels, in view of the fact that there is already a good deal of complaint that water in the Puriyar is not sufficiently supplied to the existing area?

(b) Will the Government be pleased not to give effect to the proposal of the abandonment of tanks in the double-crop area until it is ascertained by actual experience that the supply of water to the existing area is duly made without complaint and that the abandonment of these tanks would not result in any hardship to the present landholders?

Answer 97—

The Government are not aware of any complaints regarding the inadequacy of water-supply to lands in the double-crop area, and they do not therefore consider it desirable or expedient to stop the sale of waste lands or tank-bed lands as proposed.

## COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(i) The Secretary reported that under rule 71 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council His Excellency the Governor had removed the Malabar Partition Bill, 1910, from the list of business before the Council.

(ii) The Secretary read the following letter, dated 25th July 1912, from M. S. R. E. Karmalinga Rao Ayyangar acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolution of confidence passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th May 1912 on the death of the late Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur E. Rajagunnath Rao Ayyangar, C.S.I. :—

"With many thanks I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the Legislative Council recording with regret the death of the late Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur E. Rajagunnath Rao, C.S.I."

(iii) With reference to the answer given to Question No. 52 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 14th February 1912, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the rules\* framed by local boards under clauses (iv) and (v) of sub-section (1) of section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

\* Printed as Appendix V at pages 418-422 *infra*.

## The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.

(The President; Raja Manavendran Raja; Rao Bahadur Tigaraiya Chettiyar.)

## THE MALABAR INHERITANCE BILL, 1910.

His Excellency the President:—"As regards order of the day No. 5—the Malabar Inheritance Bill, the point at which the consideration of the motion to read the Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910, in Council was left at the meeting of the 23rd May last was the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Raja Manavendran Raja and carried, namely, that the further consideration of the motion be postponed till the meeting of the Council in the cold weather. Therefore, my Member of the Council is now at liberty to speak on the question of this Bill being read in Council."

The Hon'ble Raja Manavendran Raja:—"As I have not been sufficiently well, I would request your Excellency's permission to allow the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tigaraiya Chettiyar to read what I have to say."

His Excellency the President:—"Very well."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TIGARAIYA CHETTIYAR then read the following speech of the Hon'ble Raja Manavendran Raja:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry for the delay which has occurred in the progress of the measure consequent upon the adjournment allowed at my request. As the Hon'ble Mr. Goriachandran Aiyar explained at the last meeting, I took a view on the question under consideration not quite in accord with that of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill. On a perusal of the five papers supplied to me I found that the Council was in possession of only one side of the case, and I thought it was my duty to explain the other side, so far as I knew it. But I was also anxious to avoid placing myself in opposition to the Honourable Member, and for satisfying myself as to the necessity of legislation I could not help taking time and making some kind of enquiry. The result of the enquiry and of the perusal of the papers and decisions bearing upon the question is that I am satisfied that the opinion I entertained of the Bill is also the opinion entertained by a pretty large class of people in Malabar, and that their views are deserving of consideration by the Council before a final opinion is formed upon the measure. I do not say that I oppose the motion; I only wish the Council would look at both sides of the question before disposing of it."

"Honourable Members are no doubt aware of how the proposal for introducing this measure originated. In 1843 the High Court decided that according to the usage of Malabar the self-acquisition of a member of a Malabar family would on his death lapse to the female, if not otherwise disposed of. From that year down to 1908 the question, cropped up in the High Court itself for more than a dozen times, and the High Court uniformly followed the decision of 1843. When the point was raised in 1909, the question was referred to a Full Bench, which by a majority refused to supersede the ruling followed for nearly half a century, but also expressed the opinion that if a change of law were deemed necessary, it was for the Legislature and not for the courts to supply the required remedy. This was the origin of the Bill."

"I beg to attach a table which may help Honourable Members, not personally



H, I, J, K and O. There are two families. The first family is made up of B and her son D. The second family consists of C, C's children and the children of J. Neither the husbands nor of the females shown in the table nor the children of either the males will be members of either the second or the first family. D, if the eldest male member, is the barman or manager of the joint family. Suppose D dies leaving self-acquired property. Under the rule now recognized by the courts, the

*The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(Rajin Mahomedan Says.)*

property would lapse to the *survivor* or joint family. If the Bill becomes law and if B survives D, the property devolves on B, and if the absence of B and A, it goes to C and C's children and the children of J.

“Thus, as my Honourable friend says, there are three elements to the property: ‘First the wife and children, then his immediate relations belonging to his own *family* and thirdly the general *family*.’ Neither under the Bill nor under the court's rulings does any part of a man's property go to his children.”

“The argument of my Honourable friend is briefly as follows:—He says, first, that the *Siragunga* decision ought to apply to Marumakkattayam Hindus, because Marumakkattayam is a branch of the Hindu law. Secondly, that the usage recognised by the courts as the rule of succession has never been the custom of the country and that *faruki* succession has always been the rule. In support of this he refers to the cases of *Cochin and Travancore*, to the opinions collected by the Marriage Commission, the opinions of various judicial officers, *Siragunga* and *India*, and to the fact that *faruki* funeral oblations are offered by the nephews. He then advances the argument of the Board of Revenue, that the legislation is superfluous, and lastly he says that the wishes and sentiments of the people are in favour of the change proposed in the Bill. I shall try to show that there is not much force in the various points raised by my Honourable friend and that, on the other hand, the measure is not free from evils which do not now exist.”

“First as to the applicability of the *Siragunga* decision to the Marumakkattayam-Hindus: it is not necessary to dwell long on this part of the case as it is based more or less on theories which have no foundation. My Honourable friend argues that Marumakkattayam is a branch of the Hindu law. If you ask how it is so, the reply is that the people governed by Marumakkattayam system are Hindus owing allegiance to the same sacred writings like the *Mitakshara* Hindus, and that the fundamental principles of both the *Mitakshara* and the Marumakkattayam systems are the same.”

“That the Marumakkattayam is a branch of Hindu law is not the opinion of those who can speak with authority on the point. Mr. Mayne, an acknowledged authority on Hindu law or perhaps I should say the ablest intelligible guide on questions of Hindu law, says:—‘No attempt has ever been made to administer the law of *Mitakshara* to the castes which follow the Marumakkattayam law in Malabar and the *Ahyasanthan* law in Canara, because it was perfectly well known that their usages were distinct.’ *Halliday and Kindersley, J.J.*, in a case reported in 6 Madras High Court Reports say: ‘If Marumakkattayam is a branch of the Hindu law, it is a branch cut out and separated from the parent stem before Hindu law assumed its present form.’ Lastly, their Lordships of the Privy Council in a case reported in 21 Madras say: ‘There are no sacred writings among Nayers having legal authority, and their law is wholly based on the usages of the people.’”

“Apart from these opinions, facts are also against the theory of my Honourable friend. It is not in the first place correct to say that the people governed by the Marumakkattayam system are all Hindus. There are hundreds of *Mappilla* families governed by that system and they certainly do not owe any allegiance to the sacred writings of the Hindus. An educated member of this community writes to my friend and says he is sure that the *Mappilla* will not accept this Bill.”

“Nor is there force in the assertion that the fundamental principles of both systems are the same. On the contrary the rules and practices observed by the Marumakkattayam Hindus are diametrically opposed to the rules and practices observed by the *Mitakshara* Hindus. Under the Marumakkattayam system there is a marriage which is not a religious ceremony, and the validity of which is not recognised by the courts. With the other Hindu marriages is a religious ceremony and is the origin of various rights and duties. Again under the Marumakkattayam there is no legal or legitimate co-existence between the father and the son. The father is not the legal guardian of the son. Adoption is made not of a boy but of a girl. Partition there is none. And inheritance has no manner of connection with the conferring of spiritual benefit, as in the case under Hindu Law. Under the Hindu Law even illegitimate children are entitled to a share in the father's property. As for Malabar

## The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.

(Naja Nomanadan Iaja.)

the Bill clears up all doubt on the point by expressly disinheriting them, whether legitimate or illegitimate. There is thus almost nothing in common between the Marumakkathayam Hindus and the other Hindus. The practice and rules of the two systems being so opposed to one another, Honourable Members may judge for themselves whether the fundamental principles of the two systems can possibly be the same.

"The second argument in support of the Bill is that the mode of devolution recognized by the courts has never been the custom of the country, that the usage always has been for the nephews or other direct heirs to inherit the separate property of a man dying intestate.

"This view I thought was erroneous. My belief was that the rule recognized by courts correctly represented the old usage, and that the intestate property of a male member of a *family* lapsed to the *family*. I made an attempt to ascertain the present practice and the old usage in different parts of the district. I do not pretend the enquiry was exhaustive or even extensive. From the enquiry, such as it was, I find that while there is some difference of opinion as to what the old usage was there is hardly anything like a real desire for a change in the law as proposed in the Bill except perhaps among a small minority in North Malabar. In North Malabar of 18 persons consulted by me all but one say that the old usage was in favour of *family* succession. Two of these, however, make an exception in the case of the intestate property of the *Aravans*. A third would not allow property acquired by a member educated at the expense of the *family* to go out of the common *family* stock. Along with these, however, are to be considered the opinions published among the printed papers. Among these, there are at least eight letters from secretaries of public meetings or private individuals, all of North Malabar, stating that lapsing to *family* was the recognized old usage.

"In Ponnani four out of five men say that the rule laid down by the courts is consistent with the custom. One says that it is not.

"In Palghat four out of the five consulted say that so far as their memories go *family* succession has been the rule. They do not complain, however, of any present hardship.

"In Ernad, Calicut and Walwead I enquired of a number of people and they unanimously declare that according to old usage intestate property lapsed to the *family*. They point out that otherwise the existence of so many old *wali-to-de* *family* estates cannot be accounted for.

"From my personal knowledge of some such *wali-to-de* and from what I have heard of others I have reason to believe that the rule recognized by the courts still abides as the rule of succession to intestate property, so far as they are concerned. It may at times and for special reasons happen to be ignored; but there is no *usage* without an *exception*. I must admit that this observation applies only to old *family* and that elsewhere the rule is much more widely departed from.

"Among the printed papers there is the opinion of Mr. T. V. Ananthan Nayar, to which my Honourable friend drew special attention. Mr. Ananthan Nayar says that 'the proposition, that the separate property of a member of a *family* lapsed to the *family* and not to the *family* is one which is opposed to the true theory of the Marumakkathayam law.' Unfortunately much reliance cannot be placed on this statement. In answering the questions circulated by the Marriage Commission Mr. Ananthan Nayar says 'generally an *ancestor* or a *junior* member who makes earnings by his own individual exertions keeps these in his own hand and on his death these earnings lapse to the *family*.' It may be said that this practice obtained after the decision of Mr. Hollenay and in consequence of it. There is, however, no reason to misapprehend Mr. Ananthan Nayar, because he adds 'there are also cases in which during his life-time, he, the *ancestor* incorporates his earnings with the *family* property.' If even during their life-time *junior* members allow their self-acquisitions to be incorporated with the *family* property, can there be any doubt that the same thing happened after their death? Be much about Malabar.

*The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(Raja Mananathon Raja.)*

"In Cochin the state of things is about the same. With regard to Cochin, my friend also relies on Mr. Ananthu Nayar's opinion. Mr. Ananthu Nayar says 'in the native state of Cochin, where the Marumakkathayam law obtains in its pristine purity, the rule has always been that the self-acquisition of a member of the *tarwad* is inherited by his own *tarwad* and the share of the *tarwad* karyam (claiming succession to it) is wholly absent from the consciousness of the people.' This is a sweeping assertion, and like all sweeping assertions is not a true assertion. I obtained the opinions of nine persons, all members of old respectable *tarwads*, belonging to different castes and natives of different taluks in the Cochin State. Two of them say that both according to the old usage and the present practice intestate property lapses to the *tarwad*. One says that both practices obtain, that is to say, in some families the property goes to the *tarwad* and in others to the *tarwad*. Three say that the old usage was in favour of the *tarwad*, but that the present practice is in favour of the *tarwad*. One of these, however, gives two recent instances of success befalling to a large extent by the lapsing of junior members' acquisitions. Two say that so far as their *marumay* goes such property always went to the *tarwad*. Two anticipated a question not put by me and say that in any legislation they would like to see the children and wife allowed a share of the property. It will be seen from all this that Mr. Ananthu Nayar's statement is not consistent with the actual state of things, which in Cochin is exactly similar to the state of things in Malabar.

"This is how things stand at present. Honourable Members are aware that in 1891, there was a Marriage Commission presided over by the late Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar. This Commission held an exhaustive enquiry and examined a large number of witnesses. With regard to the question of succession to self-acquired property, they seem to have obtained the opinions of about 121 persons. My Honourable friend says that only ten witnesses out of the 121 were content with the present system of inheritance. This is true. But if my Honourable friend means to suggest that the remaining 111 witnesses were in favour of the *tarwad* succession, then, I fear, he is not quite right. I shall refer to this again presently. First I beg to say that only two were in favour of the change as suggested in the Bill. Very rarely clearly recognized the title of the *tarwad* to at least a share of such property.

"This is the nature of the evidence on the question of old usage. I am still strongly of opinion that in old days—about the date of Mr. Hollis's decision and some time after—the uniform usage throughout Malabar had been for the intestate property to lapse to the *tarwad*. As Mr. Justice Abder Rahim points out 'if the self-acquisitions of the members of a *tarwad* descended as a rule to their immediate relations to the exclusion of the *tarwad*, the result in all likelihood would be that 'very few *tarwads* would be left.' As a matter of fact, however, instances of such *tarwads* consisting of numerous members constantly come to the notice of the courts; and to my Honourable friend a pretty large number of such instances will readily occur. But after reading the opinions, so very divergent, coming from different parts of the district, I am not prepared to say that the custom was uniform at any particular time and place. As a gentleman writing from Cochin states, there seems to be no definite rule or usage on the point. Different places and different families have usages peculiar to themselves.

"Looking to the nature of the evidence in regard to old usage, I do not think it can be said to have established that it was in favour of the *tarwad* succession; and therefore the rule laid down by the courts cannot be said to be inconsistent with it. Granting for argument's sake that there is an inconsistency as alleged, the next point we have to see is whether any serious hardship has resulted or is resulting from the said inconsistency; and if so, whether legislation is the only and necessary remedy to remove the hardship.

"From what I could gather, and as already stated, my enquiry was limited, there seems to be a trace of hardship among some families in North Malabar. Elsewhere people are evidently taking effective steps to remove the hardships, if any, for I have heard of none. Again, it cannot, I think, be said that people who feel any hardship are without a remedy at present.

*The Malabar Wills Act, 1910.**(Repeal, Amendment Repeal.)*

"Honourable Members will recollect that the Bill was introduced in consequence of the Full Bench decision in *St. Madras* refusing to supersede the provisions of the *old ruling*. The majority of the Full Bench did not say that the *old ruling* will be superseded or modified under no circumstances. Mr. Justice *Abdulla* in his judgment observes: 'It may however be open to a party to raise the question that such (superseding the *old ruling*) was never in fact the law, but was erroneously assumed to be so by the courts, or that though the rule had force at one time, a different rule has since been adopted by the people.' It is pointed out by those who ought to know, that if a suit be brought properly framed on the second ground, namely, on the footing that though the rule was at one time so laid down by the courts, an entirely different practice has since been adopted by the people, the required relief would not be refused. If the suit be framed on the first ground, namely, on the footing that the old usage was considered by the courts, such a suit must necessarily fail, as it proceeds on an untrue allegation. But if the allegation be that the practice has changed, there it is said that the suit must succeed, provided the alleged change is proved. If the change is not proved, that is to say, if the custom is still as it was found to be in 1854, the suit must necessarily fail, and there would be no case for legislation.

"The same point, that is to say, the necessity for legislation, is considered also by the Board of Revenue, which, as Honourable Members are aware, under the orders of Government held an enquiry and considered that the Bill should not be supported.

"In pointing out that the scope of the Bill is too limited to justify legislation the Board says that the rules of succession proposed in the Bill is already the law in *Canara* and in *Malabar* as regard to the property of females. With regard to the property of males the Board points out that the Bill touches only so much as the requirer has not chosen to gift *inter vivos* or to dispose of by will.

"My Honourable friend admits the force of the Board's view in regard to *Canara*. With regard to the properties of females in *Malabar* he says that the decision of the High Court on this point is only that of a Division Bench and that it is not unlikely that if the question were more elaborately discussed, a Full Bench may take a contrary view. As this is a mere guess it is not necessary to say more than that it can satisfactorily be shown that the fear is groundless. With regard to the separate property of males my friend does not accept the view that the necessity for legislation has ceased to exist after the enactment of the *Malabar Wills Act*. He says that 'that legislation does not meet the necessities of the case, the Hindus in general being averse on sentimental grounds to the making of wills if they can help it.' The information furnished by Inspector-General of Registration, however, does not support this allegation. He says that since the introduction of the *Malabar Wills Act* the number of wills registered has increased steadily year by year; while the number of wills executed by persons not governed by *Maramakkattayana* or *Alaya-sentana* laws during the ten years ending 1909 increased from 121 to 196, the number executed by those who are governed by these laws has increased during the same period from 85 to 519 or more than six-fold. The Registrar of North Malabar says that the *Wills Act* has been much appreciated by the people, and the Inspector-General observes also that the Act has so far been successful in effecting testamentary disposition by persons governed by the above-mentioned systems of law. If so, it is pretty clear that the *Maramakkattayana* Hindus at any rate do not show sentimental objections to stand in the way of making of wills.

"In addition to the testamentary power there is also a practice widely obtaining throughout *Malabar* which may be referred to here. Any one who wishes that his brother or sister or nephew should be benefited by his acquisition almost invariably makes it jointly in the person of himself and that other person. This practice with the testamentary power ought to obviate the necessity for any legislation in the direction indicated in the Bill.

"In concluding my remarks on the necessity for legislation I beg to cite a passage from a North Malabar letter, as it gives expression to a sentiment which

*The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(Raja Manu'sam Raja.)*

I believe is entertained by a large class of people. After pointing out that the old usage in his part of the district was in favour of the sister's son as contended by my Honorable friend, the writer proceeds thus—

'Though I am clearly of that opinion on the question of the usage, I am equally clear that no legislation is called for. Having obtained from the Government the Malabar Wills Act we ought to be content with that. The devolution of intestate property must depend on the wishes of the acquirer. There is nothing to prevent a person from bequeathing his property to whomsoever he pleases. Some may wish to benefit the *tarwad*, some the sister's children, some distant cousins, some the wife and children, and there may be people who may wish to benefit more parties than one. Let each bequeath his property as he pleases. At a time when we have every facility to give away property by wills, there is no need to bring forward new Bills, to raise up controversies and create excitement among people. There may be exceptional cases of men meeting with sudden deaths in sea-voyage, railway journey, by snake-bite or under similar unforeseen circumstances. Such cases are rare, and even in such cases it is not a case of robbing Heman to reward Krishnan. Heman's private acquisition goes not to a stranger, but to his own *tarwad*. If at least in such rare cases his own *tarwad* declines and gets the property of the deceased, is there anything illegal or unjust or immoral or even hard in it? The South Malabar people may hold more advanced views and to them our conservative views may not be quite acceptable.'

"Whether there is anything hard or unjust, it is now for the Council to decide. I may add that the opinion of this writer is shared also by a large section of the South Malabar people.

"Lastly my friend seems to plead the cause of the sister's son from the fact that a man's funeral rites are performed by the nephew. I also referred to the fact that in Malabar there is no connection between inheritance and the offering of funeral oblations. Even where there is no *tarwad* and no property to inherit the performance of funeral rites is peremptory, penalty for default being loss of caste. It may also be mentioned that among Nayars proper the funeral rites are performed by the children also, or at least by one of them but with no prospect or hope of inheriting any share of the property. It is not also correct to say that one's funeral rites are performed only by the nephew. For instance the funeral rites of H in my table are performed not by N but by I and also by K. In fact as Deven Bahadur Karandhara Meera observes, 'if a member dies it is the member next in age to him that leads the ceremonies and that not only male members but also females, junior in age, participate in the funeral ceremonies.'

"Nor is this particular measure altogether harmless under a system where there is no partition. The evils that may likely arise are pointed out by my friend's correspondents whose letters are extracted among the printed papers. It is pointed out that the *tarwad* would be deprived of further accretions from this source. Those who profess to deny that *tarwads* ever get such accretions know little of Malabar. It is not difficult to name a number of families of position and influence which but for such accretions would have been now in comparatively poor circumstances and would not be heard of as *tarwads* of position. Two men from Cochin give recent instances of several *tarwads* having had such accretions; one having benefited to the extent of two lakhs by the intestate self-acquisition of two junior members. A North Malabar man gives another instance of the same kind and all these are well-known *tarwads*. A friend from Walevaad also refers to a *tarwad*, that of his own father, which he says has benefited to the extent of more than a lakh by the self-acquisitions of his father and his father's two brothers. I must however confess that this is something like interested testimony as the said *tarwad* happens to be my own.

"There is also another direction in which it is urged this legislation is likely to have an injurious effect, injurious in the view of people who wish to see the *tarwad* system continue as it is. It is pointed out that it has almost all the disadvantages of a Partition Bill, and none of its advantages. The *tarwad* will exist as *tarwad*, but only in name. The sense of common interest which undoubtedly

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(Raja Menon's Bill.)

exists very largely at present, will disappear. That the fear is not imaginary will appear from the opinions of some of the witnesses of the measure. Mr. F. Narayana Menon, now a District Judge in the Cochin State, says: 'I am not sure that your Bill as law it may not be a necessary step to pass from one to the other (Partition Bill) for, if the *teravads* are to be kept intact as they are now they will include within their fold, besides with different interests, different lines of devolution of property and different degrees of fitness and prestige, different standards of comforts and different capacities to maintain them; the *teravads* will thus become ethnically incohesive and anomalous bodies and will altogether cease to be natural entities. That they are so, is a large extent even now, is quite clear. But your Bill will emphasize and stereotype them, will give them legal sanction and tend to keep them unaltered.' Another correspondent, the head of perhaps the most influential Nambudiri family in Malabar, after stating that the devolution of separate property on the female may be desirable, adds 'as this is too contested a point to admit of an easy solution it may give occasion to family feuds and litigation.' A third, the husband of a highly respectable Nayar *teravad* and an English-educated man with extensive knowledge of Malabar customs says, 'in the proposed law special attention should be paid to prevent family feuds, heart-burning and dissensions and increase of litigation arising from the devolution of properties on the female.' These extracts from letters of persons who appear among the supporters of the measure will show that this Bill, without the right of partition, is regarded as likely to intensify the evils inseparable from *teravad* system, and make *teravad* life more unbearable than it is. I am afraid the evil is real, and the consequent hardship will increase until a remedy is found in a Partition Bill. On the last occasion my Honourable friend congratulated himself on his success in having secured the hearty support of Sir Sankar Narayan. The learned Judge objected to the Bill on grounds of public policy. That objection he will never withdraw, though law will endorse it who have not registered their marriages. But my friend has failed to notice the reason given for his support. Sir Sankar Narayan welcomes the Bill and the Partition Bill, because in his opinion 'these two Bills will go a long way towards the eventual extermination of the *teravad*.' I am sure my Honourable friend will indignantly deny that that was the motive with which he has appealed to the legislature.

The above summary of the objections to which the measure is open. Nobody, however, would go to the length of arguing that these objections should always stand in the way of legislation, if the legislation is undertaken, in the interest of social progress. The old custom is wisely ignored, and law will be found seriously interested in removing it. As for the evils apprehended from the measure it may be doubted whether it is possible for this or any other Bill to aggravate the evils already existing. In large *teravads* with a number of *Amavadi* the state of things cannot be rendered more intolerable than it already is. With regard to the objection that the Bill is superficial it cannot but be conceded that the rule of succession now obtaining is not consistent with our sense of natural justice, and that some change, some legislation, is urgently called for. The question that arises is what is the nature of the change needed. On this question the sole matter for consideration is the wishes and sentiments of the people, evidenced by their acts and opinions. And if you look to the wishes of the people then it is argued that the change should not be in favour of the female. My Honourable friend in his last speech says that almost the whole, if not the whole constituency, desire the change proposed in the Bill. The printed papers before the Council themselves show that there is a pretty large class of people who disapprove of it. It was also pointed out that at the enquiry by the Malabar Marriage Commission only two witnesses out of 121 would give the whole property to the female. It is observed that of the other witnesses 31 thought that self-acquisition should be divided between the *teravad* and the children of the deceased. Thirty-three were for putting out the *teravad* altogether, eight would give the whole to the widow and children and 25 would divide the property between the children and the female. Seven were for dividing it between the female, female and children; this was the opinion of those who were personally examined. Of 322 persons who, sent in written answers 106 answered that the whole of a man's



*The Native Intestates Bill, 1910.**(By Mr. Munro's Bill.)*

man's self-acquisition should go to his wife and children. The rest do not appear to have given any opinion on the point. The majority report on this question is as follows:—'If the evidence be accepted as fairly representative of the more intelligent section of the community, then the great majority desire either a modification of the law in favour of wife and children or a marriage law or both.' These observations are put forward by those who object to the Bill as establishing that the change desired by the people, so far back as 1881, was in favour of the wife and children. There has been no general enquiry to ascertain the wishes of the people since 1881. The enquiry made by the Board was confined to selected gentlemen and the Board's report is not in favour of the Bill. What direction the wishes and sentiments of the people are taking, will be pretty clear from the figures furnished by the Inspector-General of Registration relating to the nature of the wills executed by the Marumakkathayam Hindus. In South Malabar during the fourteen years since the enactment of Act V of 1884, 1,416 wills were executed by the people governed by the Marumakkathayam law out of which 931 or very nearly 63 per cent. were in favour of wife and children; only 269 or 17½ per cent. were in favour of junior members; the remainder being in favour of more distant relatives or strangers. In North Malabar 59 per cent. of the wills were in favour of the wife and children and 39 per cent. in favour of themselves. In South Canara the Registrar says that by far the largest number of wills executed were in favour of the wife and children of the testator. That being so, would it be right to say that almost the whole community desire a change in favour of the wife's children? It may be that the first departure from the old custom was taken in favour of the nearer relatives in the *varied*, but the figures relating to the nature of the wills executed, and the opinions collected by the Marriage Commission unmistakably show that we have come to a later stage in the process of evolution which the *varied* system has been undergoing. If the time has come to recognize by legislation a departure from the usage, then it is said, there is no reason to perpetuate the stage which is fast passing away, and ignore the state of things at present obtaining.

It may be objected that however desirable a change in favour of wife and children may be, no such thing can be attempted without the breaking up of the Marumakkathayam system. I submit that this objection has no force; that the proposal is not only practicable but is also urgently desirable, will appear from the circumstances, that it has become an accomplished fact in the Native State of Travancore. There they thought it necessary to legislate in favour of wife and children, in settling the question of succession to the intestate self-acquisition of a member of a *varied*.

"I have now done. In explaining the objections to which many think the measure is open my wish has been to show that the question before the Council, like all other questions, has two sides, and that the arguments on both sides are deserving of consideration, before the question is decided one way or the other. I am constrained to observe that as it stands the measure is not likely to satisfy either the old school or the new school. The former would have no change, the latter is disappointed at the measure not being sufficiently comprehensive. I shall however be failing in my duty to your Excellency and the Council, if I conceal the fact that in the new school there are a good many who would accept the Bill with its imperfections rather than get nothing at all after all this trouble.

"To sum up. There has been no demand for this legislation from the people.

"The Bill was first prepared and offered for their acceptance, even so it was not accepted by all.

"It is a large question affecting a whole community. The proper way therefore was to ascertain the wishes of the people by an enquiry before drafting the Bill. There was no extensive enquiry. The only enquiry was by the Board and the Board would not support it. The High Court was also consulted. The only two Judges who knew Malabar—Baskaran Nayar and Miller, J.,—were opposed to the provision in regard to the property of the males, and the Chief Justice agreed with Baskaran Nayar, J.

*The Malabar Inheritance Bill.**(Raja Marudan Raja; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)*

"The reason for starting the question was the alleged inconsistency between the ruling of the High Court and the custom. The existence of the alleged inconsistency is not accepted by all.

"The inconsistency, if there is one, is not shown to have resulted in any hardship. There is no proof that intestate property does not devolve upon the *lessees* or that the *lessees* are claiming or has claimed such property and deprived the *lessees* of the same in any appreciable number of cases. There are no statistics to show that such litigation is increasing.

"There is no proof that the custom is as contended by my friend. The evidence that I could gather does not support it and is not unanimous. To proceed to change an existing system of succession without a proved necessity and without an exhaustive enquiry will result in serious hardship as the custom may differ in different places and different families.

"The wishes and sentiments of the people are not in favour of the proposed change. The old school do not want any change. The sentiments of the new school as shown by statistics relating to the execution of wills and the opinions collected by the Marriage Commission lie in the direction of bequeathing not the *lessees* but one's own children.

"If there is any hardship at all, it is fully met by the Wills Act and the practice of acquiring properties justly.

"My suggestion therefore is that the present Bill should be withdrawn and a new one introduced to validate the existing system of marriage making the man the legal guardian of his children and his self-acquired property liable for their maintenance. A Bill expressly providing that one's children are not his heirs is not only unwelcome but unnecessarily repulsive to the feelings of the educated community. After making a provision for the wife and children, the fresh Bill may provide for the settlement of the remainder of the intestate property upon the *lessees* or *lessees* as may be proved to be entitled to it on an enquiry.

"I would ask my friend to adopt this course and would assure him that in that case he will have the hearty support not only of myself but of the whole educated community of Malabar."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, it will probably be convenient if, at this stage, I announce the attitude of your Excellency's Government towards this Bill. The number of the supporters of the Bill is that its object is to bring the existing law into agreement with the existing practice. If that were all that the Bill aims at, if the Government were convinced that the law was not in agreement with the practice and if they were assured that the people desired the Bill, they certainly would not oppose it. We have heard from the speech to which we have just listened with so much interest, that it is by no means assured that the law is in conflict with the practice. I have been told by a Malabar friend that the practice is really rather chaotic and that although the property, ancestral and intestate, goes frequently to the *lessees*, it does so with the express or implied permission of the *lessees*. However that may be, we think that further opportunity should be given to elicit public opinion upon the provisions of this measure before the Government commit themselves either to the support of the Bill or to the opposition of it. It is true that the Bill has been before the public for some two years, but it was submitted for the consideration of the community concerned along with another Bill of a much more far-reaching character, namely, the Partition Bill; and we have been told by the Collector that if it had not been for the fact that the Partition Bill was in the field, the criticisms of this measure would have been much more severe. We feel, therefore, that we should prefer to see the Bill submitted again to the opinion of the community whose affairs it will regulate and we, therefore, at this stage maintain an attitude of neutrality. By that it is not meant that the Government require official members to refrain from voting; they are at liberty to oppose the motion before the Council or to vote in favour of it, if they think fit to do so."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the Council is that the Bill be read in Council."

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*(Mr. Sahasrabai Aiyar: the President.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHURAM Aiyar:—"I cannot speak on this motion unless your Excellency gives me special permission to do so, as I have already spoken on it at the last meeting."

His Excellency the President:—"I have no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHURAM Aiyar:—"My reason for troubling the Council with a second speech is that I have been somewhat with this measure from its inception and I should like, after having listened to the very able speech of the Hon'ble Raja Manavalan Raja, to say a few words in support of the measure, to which I had given my assent long ago. I shall take the Council very shortly into the various reasons advanced by the Hon'ble Raja for opposing this Bill. In the first place, the Honourable Member says that it cannot be said that the Marumakkathayam system belongs to any branch of Hindu law. Though it is purely a matter of reasoned discussion, yet even from the point of view put forward by the Honourable Member and from the opinions quoted by him, I do not think it follows that the system of Marumakkathayam inheritance is not a branch of Hindu law. The fact that the Mitakshara law has never been applied to Malabar Nairs does not show that the Malabar Nairs are not Hindus. The same is the case in Bombay and Bengal. In Bengal people are governed by the Dayabhaga system and yet you cannot say that they are not governed by Hindu law. What the Malabar people claim is that they obtained their law, as the Mitakshara people obtained their law, from their rishis; they claim that they obtained their law from Parasurama. Therefore, undoubtedly it is a branch of Hindu law. As I say it is a purely academic matter. The true question is: is it not against the first principles of jurisprudence to say that the self-acquisition of a member should not go to his own near relatives? In the case of other Hindus the acquisition of a member belonging to a Hindu family does not lapse to the joint family, but goes to persons who are nearest related, namely, the widow, the daughter and so on, although they may belong to the joint family. Similarly, in the case of the Malabar people, what is claimed by this Bill is that the property should go to persons who are nearest related to the acquirer and not to the *taravad* for which the acquirer probably cares very little. Therefore, the question is whether it is not in accordance with the first principles of jurisprudence and in accord with the necessity of there being uniformity and consistency in the law, that the acquisition of a member belonging to the *taravad* should go to his nearest relatives and should not go to the *taravad* who cares very little for this man and who knows very little of his acquisition. That is a question which I am afraid the Honourable Member has not dealt with, when he has been saying that the Marumakkathayam system was not a portion of the Hindu law.

"The second position taken up by the Honourable Member is that the custom is not uniform. Not belonging to Malabar I cannot say whether the views put forward by the Hon'ble Raja Manavalan Raja are more to be depended upon than the views entertained by the Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode; but I think the Honourable Member gives away the whole case when he says in page 3, paragraph 11 of his speech "I must admit that this observation applies only to old *taravads* and that 'elsewhere the rule is much more widely departed from.' Now, sir, the object of this Bill is more or less to enable new *taravads* or *taravads* to preserve the property in themselves and not to make it go to old *taravads*, and as he himself admits that in the new *taravads* and *taravads* which have sprung up recently within the last 20 or 30 years the custom has been departed from to make it the family property of the *taravad*, it is clear, so far as the *taravad* is concerned, the acquisition of a member should not be allowed to go to the *taravad*. Therefore he adopts the position claimed by the Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode.

"Then the Honourable Member says that there is no necessity shown for legislation and rightly enough relies upon the opinion given by the Board of Revenue which is printed that this is a small matter and therefore there is no necessity for legislation. I tried to point out on the last session—and I should like to refresh the memory of my Honourable colleagues on this matter—that the Board was not accurate in saying that there was no necessity for legislation for this simple reason,

*The Malabar Succession Bill, 1910.**(Mr. Sankarji Aiyar.)*

that you have this state of affairs in Malabar in regard to the acquisition of a member belonging to a *dwad*; if the acquirer is a female, the property goes to a particular line and if the acquirer be a male it goes in some other manner. Is it not therefore consistent with sound principles of jurisprudence that you should make no distinction between the acquisition of a male and that of a female? One of two things must, therefore, happen: either this Bill should be passed as there should be a Bill to say that the law enacted by the High Court regarding the acquisition of a female is wrong as it had created a position which is wrong. You cannot have a succession in which the acquisition of a female goes one way and the acquisition of a male goes in another way, so far as the acquisition of a female member is concerned, I mentioned as the last session the exact position. I referred to a case in which a Bench of the High Court held that the acquisition of a female member should go to the nearest relations. Last week the matter came up before a Bench composed of Mr. Justice Sankarji Aiyar and another and they referred the matter again to the Full Bench. They said that the Full Bench decision in 55 Madras which said that the acquisition of a male member should go in a particular way and cannot be reconciled with the other decision that the acquisition of a female member should go in another way which apparently was the custom in Malabar, and that they could not have two customs prevailing in Malabar. When the matter went before the Full Bench, they did not call upon the other side. The judgment has not been fully pronounced. They said in court that the decision passed by Mr. Justice Sankarji Aiyar and another that the acquisition should go to the nearest relations and not to the *dwad* is correct. After that decision the persons, who take the view, which my friend Dives Bahadur Karavakom Memon assumed, that no change is needed, would see that the law in regard to the acquisition of a male should change or that a Bill should be introduced to say that the decision of the High Court as regards the acquisition of a female should be done away with and made to conform with what he considers to be right instead of allowing things to drift in the way they have been allowed to do.

“Then the Honorable Member says that there is no necessity for legislation for another reason, that reason being that wills are being made in Malabar and if so there is no necessity for this legislation. He says that as you have given them power to make wills, there is no necessity for legislation in regard to intestate succession. All of us have power to make wills and you may as well say that as Hindus have power to make wills there is no reason to make any provision for meeting intestate succession. There is no use saying that as you have the power to make wills, there is no reason to alter the law of intestacies. The Honorable Member has said that 1,000 and odd wills have been made in Malabar. May I ask him to tell us what proportion it bears to the whole population? What is the proportion of cases in which wills are not made and the property lapses to the *dwad*, and has gone away from persons who are nearest relations. No doubt he is correct in saying that 1,000 and odd wills have been made; but this would not set the matter at rest considering that the community is a large one. The question is whether the majority make wills, so that it is not necessary to interfere with the law of intestate succession.”

“Then there is one other observation which I was rather surprised to hear from the Hon’ble Raja Manomada Raja who has had large experience as District Judge—the observation contained in paragraph 20\* of his speech where he says ‘in addition to the testamentary power there is also a practice widely obtaining throughout Malabar’ which may be referred to here. Any one who wishes that his brother or sister or nephew should be benefited by his acquisition almost invariably makes it jointly in ‘the names of himself and that other person.’ That is encouraging what is known and what is depicted as the *dosani* system; the question then arises as to the source from which the acquisition was made and what the man intended when he made the acquisition in favour of himself and wife or daughter. That is an evil with which we are confronted with in courts of law and the Hon’ble Raja Manomada Raja must be aware that where you make an acquisition in favour of

*The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Dewan Bahadur Gopinathaiah Aiyar.)*

yourself and some other man the property does not necessarily go to the other man. The question will arise whether it was intended that the property should go to the other man and whether his acquisition which was made known was made out of his own funds or out of the funds of the deceased. The Honourable Member ought to have known that such a thing as that would never do. Therefore, it is necessary to effect a change in the existing system of law. There is one other observation which he made in paragraph 21\* where he quotes largely from a letter which he received and which says that it is not right to crystallise and perpetuate this evil, apparently meaning thereby that if you do not you will stand in the way of legitimate reform. I fail to see how reform would, in the least, be affected by this Bill. How would it affect a man in making a will in favour of his wife or children—how would he be affected by the introduction of this Bill? If I were convinced of his argument that the present Bill would stand in the way of persons who honestly desire to reform the Malabar system, I will in no way give my support to this Bill. How this Bill could stand in the way of any reform, I fail to see nor could an argument of this nature be advanced against the introduction of this Bill. From all the objections which have been pointed out by the Honourable Raja it seems to me that there are two schools of thought, one saying that property should lapse to the *tarwad* and there should be no change and the other saying that the Bill does not go far enough. You have one side saying that there should be no reform and the other side saying that the reform should be more thorough and radical and therefore it is suggested that the Bill should be dropped. The wiser course would be to feel the pulse of the community by introducing the change contemplated in this Bill, and if you go step, by step then, any reform that you may introduce will be more acceptable to the people, while the Government and this Council will be conferring a lasting benefit on the population of Malabar by having a Bill of this nature passed. For all these reasons I give my whole-hearted support to this measure."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Gopinathaiah Aiyar :—<sup>a</sup> After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I think this Council will be well advised in helping the further stages of this Bill. The very interesting and instructive speech which the Hon'ble Raja Masavaram has delivered indicates what may be taken to be the objections that could be raised to the Bill; and it also indicates that it is necessary to defer further consideration upon the provisions of this Bill before it passes into law. It is, I must confess, somewhat difficult for me to understand what exactly the drift of the speech is. If I may say so, the speech could be divided into two portions—the destructive portion and the constructive portion. The difficulty that I find in respect of the speech is to understand how the constructive portion follows from the destructive portion. If I may say so—I say it with all respect—the speech reveals a halting and hesitating frame of mind, anxious that advantage should be taken of the present occasion to make as much of it as possible and unwilling that that advantage should be only in the form of the present Bill but still willing that if what can be had is only this Bill and nothing more, at least that might be had.

<sup>a</sup> With these few observations I beg to examine some of the arguments that have been advanced in support of the opposition to the further stages of the Bill. Your Excellency will find that the Honourable Raja has first taken into consideration the arguments advanced by the Honourable member for the motion that the Bill be read in Council. The first point, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, is more or less academic interest. I rather think that when the Honourable member insisted upon the point of consciousness between the law of Malabar and the law applicable to Mitakshara Hindus in connection with the decision of Mr. Justice Holloway, it was more for the purpose of drawing attention to the fact that Mr. Justice Holloway in deciding that the self-acquisition of a member of a *tarwad* should lapse into the *tarwad*, had more in view the fact that, even in the case of ordinary Mitakshara Hindus, as the law then was the self-acquired property of a member of the Mitakshara family lapsed to the joint family and did not descend to his heirs, so that the principle of survivorship which is more closely

## The Mahabhar Inheritance Bill, 1910

(Dewan Bahadur Gurditaram Singh)

Followed in Mahabhar then under the Mitakshara law should in three instances be given effect to, which means that the law applicable to a Mitakshara family must be made applicable with greater rigidity to the Hindus governed by the Maranankhatayam system. He urged the Council to note that the vote of Mr. Justice Holford, so far as the Mitakshara law went—that the acquisition of a member of a joint family went to his family and not to his own heirs—was not correct according to the more recent decisions of the Privy Council; and I believe the Honourable member thought that if Mr. Justice Holford had that ruling before him at the time he decided with respect to persons governed by the Maranankhatayam system, it would be of interest to say what would have been his view, especially when we take into consideration the fact, that Mr. Justice Holford, so early as 1903 or 1905, recognised that the prevailing usage was not in accordance with the law he laid down. It is to that extent that this discussion as to the Hindu law having relation to this question is of any importance. I may, however, submit that it is not perhaps a very correct procedure to adopt—to mine upon the principal points of difference and say on that ground alone there should be radical differences between the Mitakshara law and the law by which the Maranankhatayam Hindus are governed. That, as I submitted, is only a matter of academic interest.

“Going to the second reason as to whether the provisions contained in this Bill are a mere embodiment of the usages that now obtain or whether they reflect any change in the existing usage, I must confess equally with the Hon’ble Mr. Sankarji Aiyar my incompetency to say anything on that point. I must confess that any doubt that I have had on the point has become increased in view of what has fallen from the Honourable Raja and also what has fallen from the Hon’ble Sir Harold Street. Perhaps I may be permitted to say that even with the additions to our knowledge which have been afforded to us, there is a good deal to be said in favour of the view taken by the Honourable member, for your Excellency will find that the particular instances which have been given do contain among themselves a large number of persons who still are of opinion that the *Shrauti* succession is the prevailing usage. If you take into consideration the practice that obtains in Cochin and Travancore, it may be that what Mr. Anantam Nayar stated was a sweeping assertion—that *Shrauti* succession as a rule has never been brought home to us as a general principle. Again I may say that in the larger State of Travancore the Commission which has been appointed for the express purpose for finding out the truth in the matter has arrived at the conclusion that the succession is to the *Shrauti* and not to the *Yama*, so that it appears to me, your Excellency, that at this stage where we are not passing the Bill into law but where we are asked to help the Bill to go to further stages, enough materials have been placed before the Council to justify us in accepting this notion. Then again, your Excellency, it has been pointed out that this Bill is superfluous, because we have two methods open to Maranankhatayam Hindus, viz., the system of making wills and also the system of partitioning property in the joint names of the real acquirers and those who may be interested in them. With references to wills statistics are given to us. They are useful in their own way, but I believe they do not convey any information as to the extent of the property that is covered by these wills and whether the persons who make these wills have left any property undisposed of by their wills. If, as a matter of fact, it has happened that some properties which might belong to a testator have been disposed of by will, the rest of the properties being allowed to have the operation of the ordinary rules of law, I submit that much of the point as to the increase in the number of wills made will be lost. With respect to this system of self-acquisition it really seems that for the purpose of effectuating one’s intention, for the purpose of leaving the succession under the ordinary law be accepted by the community, this Bill has to place a better on one’s power of disposing of one’s property by its being acquired in the joint names of the real acquirer and of another though that other person does not get the property till after the death of the acquirer. The result of that will be that the power which a person has of disposing of his property is very much crippled. The question is whether a person who acquires property for himself and is anxious that it should go to the *Shrauti* should be placed under this special disadvantage which is peculiar to him and not applicable to other persons in other places.

*The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(Dewan Bahadur Gopindanath Aiyar.)*

governed by the Mitakshara law. I submit that wills are intended for the purpose of changing the ordinary course of succession. It is not that you must take the wills state what the ordinary course of succession shall have to be. To say that you should cripple your power of disposition so as to effectuate your object that your property should go the *tarachi* is, unless there is something very strong to say in favour of it, a very unreasonable view.

It has been said that the wishes and sentiments of the people are not altogether in favour of this Bill; and I for one will not certainly be a party to any scheme by which a law, which, whatever there might be to recommend it in the early stages of its evolution, is not such as to commend itself to the people, should be forced down their throat. But in this matter it appears to me that, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, those who are in favour of the Bill being facilitated in its further progress will do more good than harm to those who respect such sentiments and wishes of the people. It is recognized on all hands that this question of succession will be a question affecting the Marumakkattayam Hindus and is a question of a grave and complicated character; and it is perhaps best for the ultimate solution of all the difficulties that characterize all this problem to take each point as it arises separately from the others rather than lump all the points together so as to make any scheme that may be suggested obnoxious to the very many objections which might perhaps not be advanced if the Bill confines itself to particular points. Here, as I understand the Hon'ble Raja Marudatta Raja, he is willing to support—and he promises also his whole-hearted support for any measure which has for its object a system of succession which will provide for the wives and children of acquirers of properties, taking also a share of those properties. I think, your Excellency, that, so far as this Council is concerned with reference to this Bill the Council will be well advised if they take care that there are no impediments placed in the way of such wishes being effectuated when the proper time arises. As the Hon'ble member pointed out in his opening speech there is nothing in this Bill inconsistent with the provisions of the Malabar Marriage Act and if the Malabar Marriage Act is so modified that registration is not necessary to give status to wives among those who are governed by that law, so that the consequences or the incidents that follow from the status being given to a wife might be availed of by persons in whose case registration has not been effected, if the Malabar Marriage Act is so modified, there is nothing in the provisions of this Bill, if passed into law, to prevent that being done and the proper course will, therefore, be to modify the provisions of the Malabar Marriage Act in such a way as to make *marumakkattayam* legal. I am sure that persons like me who have, I am sorry to say, no intimate acquaintance with the conditions of Marumakkattayam Hindus but who are still interested in their welfare and in the progress of their social evolution—I am sure, your Excellency, that not only the educated community among Marumakkattayam Hindus but others also who take an intelligent interest in them will support them in that measure. But the difficulty consists in this: we have views of varying degrees, views of varying importance with respect to both these matters; and as I submitted, since the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, if any measure, which combines both the objects, is obnoxious to the people who might be able to accept one or other of the objects comprised in this scheme, it should be abandoned in favour of the other. Therefore in these circumstances I think, it will be best that the Council helps this Bill being read in Council. As I have already tried to state, there are varying views on this Bill. There are three classes of persons who have views of their own. There is one class—that class is very small in number—who are satisfied with the existing state of things. There is another class of persons who want that progress must be much more solid than it is and that the object to be attained must be something more far-reaching than what the Bill aims at. This class is not satisfied with this Bill. But this class may be divided into two sub-classes. One says 'while the object is something higher than what the Bill provides for, we are still prepared to support it, because it gives to some extent what we want, it meets us half way and we will probably proceed further once we achieve this.' The other class says 'either give us the final object or let us have none at all.' Then there is the third class which is satisfied with the present Bill and does not want to go further. I take it that the object of this Bill is





*The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(See Babudar Sabha Rao; Raja Taradasa Raja.)*

matter the whole of Malabar, will hold it; but if the same Bill is to be coupled with other provisions that the properties and acquisition of a junior member should go to the wife and children, I am sure it will meet with very strong opposition from Malabar. As it is, we have found that the Malabar Portion Bill had more opposition than the present Bill. The mischief was, if I am correctly informed, against the Faction Bill. No doubt the educated people are in favour of it. I am also in favour of it with a number of malabarites; but all the same this provision of legislating the lapsing of self-acquisition to one's wife and children will meet with very much strong opposition. So I suppose the remedy that have been suggested to meet the criticism that has been put forward by my Hon'ble Colleagues are, I believe, worse than the disease. With these few remarks, I wish to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Raja VASUDEVA RAJA, Vallu, Nannadi of Kollengoda:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Raja Manavendra Raja holds that the old usage or custom with regard to the devolution of self-acquired property of a manumitted dying intestate was exactly in accordance with Mr. Hallerway's judgment, viz., in favour of the *taradasi*. He thinks that if the provision as at present obtaining is different, it is a departure from the old custom. What the materials are from which such a conclusion has been arrived at, it is not evident. So early as in the year 1852 we find that Mr. Cook and Mr. Justice Stanger and other writers on Marumakkathayam law write that the self-acquisition of a male or female go to his or her near relations. It is also seen that Mr. Hallerway himself, who first recognized the right of the *taradasi*, did not base his decision on any usage which he found at that time but on what he conceived to be the law of the land which he himself deplored as 'fruitful in mischief.' Not only so, he also admits that there was a very prevalent belief that the property should go in favour of the near relations, though he called it a fallacy. I would also draw the attention of this Council to what Rao Bahadur Anantan Nayyar, the present District Judge of Coimbatore, writes: 'As the name Marumakkathayam itself denotes, the succession to the property of a person governed by that law goes to the sister's property. That this was the accepted rule of succession in early times in commensurate with the true theory of Marumakkathayam law is abundantly clear from the old decisions of the local courts and from the works of English Judges like Mr. Justice Stanger and Mr. Wigram who were well conversant with the usage of Malabar and are regarded as authorities on Malabar law. Mr. Hallerway's opinion to the contrary, which is supposed to have favoured the theory of succession to self-acquired property by the *taradasi* appears to have been based on the analogy of the Roman law with its *patris potestas*.' It is also possible that this view was to a great extent influenced by the analogy of the rule of the Hindu law as then administered, under which self-acquisition was regarded as lapsing to the surviving co-parceners instead of devolving by inheritance upon the perished heirs of the acquirer (vide the ruling in J Madras High Court Reports 412). However this may be, it is clear that the opinion entertained by Mr. Hallerway on the subject was not in accordance with the usage followed by the people, and this is shown by the observations of the Judges in the case in J Madras High Court Reports 182, which is supposed to be the earliest authoritative ruling in favour of succession to self-acquired property of the *taradasi*. It is not there that in all the reckless litigation of Malabar, one member of the court with the judicial experience of several years does not remember an instance of a *Karavanna* attempting to get into his own hands the self-acquired property of a junior member. This shows that while Mr. Hallerway was judge in Malabar there was no pretence of the *Karavanna* claiming the 'malachably succession' to the self-acquired property of a junior member.

"We also find, that even before the enactment of the Wills Act in Malabar wills were common in Marumakkathayam *sowah* and from the decision in XII Madras Reports 126 we find that they have also been recognized by courts. If, by custom, self-acquisitions were lapsing in those days on the *taradasi* by way of survivorship, it was not competent for anybody to will away his self-acquisitions, and the very fact that even in those days wills were common and were recognized by courts goes to show that the *taradasi* had no manner of claim to these properties. Speaking of the alleged custom and the principle of the Bill, I should like to mention to this

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(Raja Fardeen Raja.)

Control and to Heritable Rajs. Moreover Rajs is peculiar that it is a case from Malabar that came up before a Full Bench of the Madras High Court during the last week of the history of the old custom in favour of the *devadasi* was the chief plea to which, it appears, the Full Bench did not attach the slightest importance. The case I refer to was one in which the question was with regard to the property of a woman and it had to be decided whether it passed to the *devadasi* or was inherited by her near relations, the children. After hearing the appellate's side, who pleaded the old custom, the *devadasi* did not even call upon the respondents to reply. Though the judgment has not been actually delivered, the Judges seem to have expressed their views in the case which go to recognize the principle contained in this Bill and to affirm the view that a female member's property should go to her children. The High Court has thus disagreed with the theory that my friend the Honorable Rajs *varadana*, viz., that the ancient custom was for the property to pass to the *devadasi* and not to be inherited by the *devadasi*. Is law there is absolutely no difference in the status of a female and that of a male in the Marumakkathayam law. If the property of a woman does not pass to the *devadasi*, the property of a male also should not pass to the *devadasi*. Whatever the custom has been as propounded by Mr. Holdway for the first time and adhered to by his followers, it is certain that the community has not followed it and that they have been adopting a different rule for all along. Though for obvious reasons we cannot speak with general knowledge as to what the ancient custom was, we can do so with respect to the prevailing practice. It is to me I think not disputed by Rajs, Moosoreen Rajs himself. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote what he says in a letter he has written to me:—"I cannot help saying that the 'old usage' was as I put it and as the courts hold it. But I find that almost everywhere 'this is forgotten and ignored. People who speak it do not practice it and I do not see why I should be particular about retaining a dead usage'." Well then, even according that a usage is former of the *devadasi* did exist in some ancient times, it is certain that it has been dead for a long time now and that there is overwhelming evidence, as seen in the printed papers, that the prevailing practice is subsistence in favour of the *devadasi*. The question is whether it is expedient and desirable to revive a case of such doubtful existence? I think not.

“The Minister Jeremi Babko, which is an important association of most of the big landholders of Michur, also speaks in this instance and the sentiment of the people there in its letter to Government, dated 28 July 1910. ‘The Sabha recognizes that the Inheritance Bill, though opposed to the poorest High Court decisions, is in accordance with the practice and sentiments of the people and has therefore much pleasure in supporting it. The Sabha has unanimously recorded its approval of this Bill. The discontent with the existing law is not of a new origin, but it began even since the law was declared to be such. In this connection I shall refer the Council to what the Minister Murugesu Chinnaiyan says. The report says:— ‘Our knowledge of the district, and the evidence of the witnesses entitled us to say explicitly that there is a general feeling that a women’s separate property should go to her children.’”

"It is only as regards the self-regulations of the father that there is serious difference of opinion, and even as to these the great majority of our witnesses would allow us part to go to the far west, and thereby evince their discontent with the ruling law." It is this law, that is productive of so much discontent and mischief, that I want to be replaced by the present custom being implied.

4. *Statement in favour of wife and children*—It is stated that the traditions of Hinduism are largely in favour of the wife and children and it is inferred therefrom that the sentiments of the people are more in favour of the devolution of property in their favour than in favour of the son. This, I think, is not a proper inference though it must be admitted that there is a desire among the people to make available the property of the deceased for the benefit of the wife and children. From the provision also for their wives and children in the wills, the number of illegitimate children has increased. This is also shown by the number of illegitimate children reported in the report of the Inspector-General of Registration for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10. The illegitimate children have increased from 123 in 1908-09 to 176 in 1909-10. The illegitimate children have increased from 123 in 1908-09 to 176 in 1909-10. The illegitimate children have increased from 123 in 1908-09 to 176 in 1909-10.

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(Raja Perakum Raja.)

from 53 in 1898-99 to 519 in 1909 or more than six-fold. During the same period, while the number of wills executed in other districts has risen by 100 per cent, it has risen by 425 per cent in the West Coast districts. All that this shows is that the people of the West Coast are much more obliged to resort to the Wills Act than those in other districts because the law does not make adequate provision for those for whom such provision ought to be made. Till the recent Full Bench decision of the High Court no necessity was at all felt to will away any property in favour of the family as the family has been inheriting the property as a matter of course. Wills were therefore made mostly in favour of wives and children only as they had no legal right to the husband's property. Now that the High Court has laid down definitely that the female cannot inherit, dispositions in their favour by will will no doubt hereafter increase by leaps and bounds if the legislature does not correct the mistake. The increasing number of wills in favour of the wives and children does not go to show that the females are not now inheriting, which they certainly do to a very great extent as a matter of course, nor does it show that the sentiment of the people is not in favour of females; but it only goes to show that people are realising their duty to make some provision for their wives and children as well which is only natural. If a marriage is registered under the Marriage Act, half of one's self-acquisition goes to the wife and children, but for sentimental objections, which in this country weigh so much, people are averse to registering the marriages as they think that the marriages are good enough and real marriages without their being registered and that the registration will amount to an admission that all unregistered marriages are not real marriages and the issue by those marriages are illegitimate. It deserves the attention of Government to see whether a good case has or has not been made out to legislate all Nayar marriages in Malabar as has been done in Travancore by amending the Malabar Marriage Act to the extent of dispensing with the registration. That will be sufficient protection for the wife and children. Should this ever be done, my Bill, as I have already said when introducing it, will not stand in the way of any evolution in the direction of succession ultimately devolving on one's own issue, as it is expressly stated that the Bill is not to affect the Malabar Marriage Act IV of 1896, and the line of succession indicated in the Bill is only with regard to such property as, but for the provisions of the Bill, will descend to the female. If either by the provisions of the Malabar Marriage Act or by any changes that may be made later on in it, any portion of one's self-acquired property, devolves to one's issue the provisions of this Act will not and do not stand in the way of such devolution.

It is also stated that inasmuch as the power of testamentary disposition is granted there is no necessity for this Bill. In the first place there ought to be no need for one to make a will when the law can set at rest the question of succession to his self-acquisition. Secondly there are several difficulties in a Marumakkathayam law in making a will which I have already explained in my speech in introducing the Bill. In the Travancore Nayar Regulation, which has been recently passed into law and which has just received the assent of the Government, power has been given for testamentary disposition, and still it has been thought necessary to lay down definitely rules of succession in cases of intestacy exactly on the lines proposed in this Bill. Power of testamentary disposition is intended for being used in special cases where the ordinary law is not sufficient and it is unreasonable to say that it should be made use of in every case and it is more unreasonable to expect every one, whether literate or illiterate, to arm oneself by the execution of wills to meet all contingencies.

It is also suggested that properties may be purchased by the acquiree primarily in the name of those to whom he wishes such property should go to avoid the chance of the female inheriting them. This remedy is to say least worse than the evil, for the acquiree, by adopting such a course, has to limit his own freedom over the property he acquires and will not be able to deal with it without the assent of the joint owner of his own creation.

Objection is frequently recognised of the system.—Objection is taken to the Bill as it recognises the system of succession through females only and as the recognition of that system by legislation is supposed to be a sanction for concubinage.



*The Native Inheritance Bill, 1910.**(Raja Vardana Raja; Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

*“Sweeping of accretions to hereditary.”*—It is stated that if the hereditary are disinherited to the subsequents of an intestate dying intestate, the hereditary will be deprived of one source of accretions which goes to swell the hereditary property. But I can speak with authority that it is very seldom, if at all, that such accretions do take place. The hereditary usually inherit them and in some cases, the properties are given away either by will or by act *inter vivos* to the wife and children. Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar, in his opinion to be found in the printed papers, says with regard to this piece of legislation that there “will be no revolutionary or undesirable results from the law being brought into conformity with the sentiments and the usual practice of the people, and that with regard to the hereditary having little chance of receiving any increase—that was exactly the state of matters at present.” This shows that the enactment is not likely to stop any accretions to the hereditary, for as it is, it gets none already in that way.

*“Scope of Bill limited.”*—My friend Raja Manavedan Raja and some others who think along with him would like that a more comprehensive Bill, perhaps also of a far-reaching character, should be brought forward instead of the present one, the scope of which is comparatively limited. I shall probably welcome any such Bill that may hereafter be brought in this Council either by my friend the Raja or others, but presently I should like to go step by step feeling my way onwards without attempting to make a long jump. Further, I am inclined to think that a Bill of a wide scope dealing with contentious matters is likely to be approached with grave misgivings as to its utility and may not command the sympathy of the community and would consequently have very little chance of being passed into law. The result will be that the whole Bill may get wrecked and that we may not be able to carry out even the small reform that it might otherwise have been possible. I think we should be glad to half a loaf instead of having no bread and our guiding principle in social legislation should be “*Festina lente*.”

“There are no other points of importance raised against the Bill requiring an explanation. The Bill has not met with any serious criticism but has on the other hand been received with hearty public approbation.”

“The Hon'ble Raja Manavedan Raja mentions that ‘there are hundreds of Nappala families governed by the Marumakkatharam system, who certainly do not owe any allegiance to the sacred writings of the Hindus.’ It is not intended that the scope of the Bill should be extended to them. The Honourable Raja also does not accept that in Cochin, the custom is in favour of *hereditary* and not *hereditary*. Recently I have had a talk with the Chief Justice of Cochin and he said that the *general* practice in Cochin was *hereditary* in favour of *hereditary* and not in favour of *hereditary* and that even quite recently he came across a case of that nature in which he decided accordingly.”

“The few who really criticised the Bill did so on account of section 2 which was not quite clear and led to some misunderstanding. After I explained at the last meeting what was intended by that section many of those who criticised it have informed me that their criticisms were not well founded. Mr. Wood, the late Collector of Madhav, who was one of those who criticised section 2 has written to me in these words:—‘I have already read your speech on your Bill and two moments I read it it struck me that my criticism of your section 2 had been unjustified.’”

“I trust I have dealt with the various points raised regarding this Bill to the satisfaction of this Council and hope the Council will support the motion that the Bill be read in Council.”

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was then put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Raja VARDANA RAO, Vallu Sambodi of Kollengode:—“The motion that the Bill be read in Council having been now passed I request that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. I do not wish to have any direction given as to the date before which the report should be submitted, as stated in the agenda.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“I have just given notice \* of an amendment.”

\* The amendment was already read and limited by the Secretary a period one of the members of which are as follows:—

“The Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee for a period of one year for further ascertaining of public opinion in the provinces of the Bill.”

*The Madras Interference Bill, 1916; the Madras Adikari Act Amendment Bill.*

(The President; Mr. Panachandran Rao Parthasarthy; Raja Parasuram Raja; Raja Manavendran Raja; Rao Bahadur Vengalaya Chettiar; Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar.)

His Excellency the President:—"I am afraid that the amendment that this motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee should be heard a year hence must be ruled out of order. The motion before the house is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and it is not open to any Honourable Member today that the motion be not heard now but adjourned to a year."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar:—"Will I be in order if I say that the report be submitted a year after?"

His Excellency the President:—"I think not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar:—"From what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, it is clear that there is considerable room for further investigation and further elucidation of opinion on the Bill. I do not think that we can brush aside all that has been said by the Hon'ble Raja Manavendran Raja as to the provisions of this Bill. That being so, I do not know whether a reference to a Select Committee would mean that the report would be submitted in such time as would not admit of further discussion by the public of the provisions of the Bill. If that is the intention, I would suggest that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with the direction that they may report on it a year after."

His Excellency the President:—"I am afraid that the Honourable Member will not be in order. Under our rules the Council would not be in order in asking the Select Committee to report after a specified period. The obvious course to adopt is not to delay the submission of the report but to wait for the report of the Committee and after its receipt to adjourn the consideration of the Bill and the report for any length of time that may be considered desirable."

The Hon'ble Raja Vasantha Raja, Valia Nannu of Kollengodu:—"I beg to suggest that the Select Committee consist of the Hon'ble Raja Manavendran Raja, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Michelson, the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson and myself."

His Excellency the President:—"You must leave out the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's name, as he is the Secretary to the Council."

The Hon'ble Raja Vasantha Raja, Valia Nannu of Kollengodu:—"Then I will add the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. A. Choudhary Aiyar to the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Raja Manavendran Raja:—"Most of these members will be out by the end of the year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tripathaswami Chettiar:—"Will that mean that the Select Committee's report will be submitted before the 28th December?"

His Excellency the President:—"I cannot tell you that. It is left to the Select Committee to decide it. If the members of the Select Committee are out of the Council, the Committee, I imagine, will be dissolved."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned for three-quarters of an hour and re-assembled at 2 P.M.

At this stage a statement\* showing the progress made with the appropriation of special allotments entered in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1917-18 under 22. Recources and Imperial grants for education was under His Excellency's orders placed on the table.

**THE MADRAS ADIKARI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar in introducing the Bill to amend the Madras Adikari Act, 1896, and moving that the Bill be read in Council said:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras Adikari Act of 1896. I do not believe that there is much that is likely to be of a contentious character in the Bill and I do not therefore propose to address any lengthy observations to the Council at this stage. I will just say a few words as to the origin of this

\* Printed as Appendix VI at pages 565-568 infra.

*The Madras Abkari Act Amendment Bill.**(Mr. Sivasami Aiyar.)*

Bill. The Excise Committee of 1901-06 was, among other things, instructed to examine the Abkari laws in force in the different provinces and to suggest what alterations were necessary in the various Acts in force in the provinces. One of the provisions which the Excise Committee thought it necessary to introduce in the Abkari Act was with reference to the control to be exercised over denatured spirits. There is an old Act of the Government of India, Act XVI of 1863, which deals with the subject of denatured spirits, but the scope of that Act is very limited; it provides for the levy of duty upon denatured spirits which may be issued for particular purposes, *viz.*, for the purpose of being used in arts, manufactures and chemistry. It does not deal with the issue of denatured spirits for other purposes, as for instance for use as fuel; nor does it contain any provisions for regulating the possession or the sale of denatured spirits. The penalties provided by the Act were found by the Excise Committee to be insufficient and the remedies provided for the recovery of fines were also considered to be very antiquated. It was, therefore, recommended by the Excise Committee that Act XVI of 1863 should be repealed, and that the necessary provisions for the control of denatured spirits should be introduced into the Madras Abkari Act by way of amendment. It was also suggested that any other amendments which might be found to be necessary might be introduced. The Bill now before the Council has been framed to carry out those suggestions. There are three main objects intended to be provided for in this Bill. One is, as I have stated, the control of denatured spirits. The second is control of the cultivation of the cocoa plant and the collection of these parts of the cocoa plant which are used for the preparation of intoxicating drugs. The third object is to provide for control over the bottling of liquor. I may perhaps say a few words with regard to the necessity for regulating the bottling of liquor. The Excise Committee found that the practice of importing high over-proof spirit and compounding it here in this country was growing. During the process of compounding various essences are used for purposes of flavouring the spirits and ingredients are used for purposes of colouring the spirits. As these essences and ingredients are not always harmless and as the proportion in which they should be allowed to be used is an important matter, it was considered desirable that the operation of compounding should be brought under control and should be supervised by responsible officers. The Bill, therefore, provides for all these three objects. I may perhaps say that the control over bottling operations is required not for the purpose of raising any revenue but really in the interests of the consumers themselves. As a necessary consequence of these amendments in the law it has been found necessary to introduce provisions in those sections which deal with the rule making power and with penalties. Under section 29 we propose to take power to regulate the process of bottling liquors, to regulate the possession and sale of denatured spirits and to regulate the cultivation of the cocoa plant and the collection of parts of the cocoa plant which are used for the purpose of preparing intoxicating drugs. We have also provided for regulating appeals from orders passed under the Act and the exercise of the power of revision in respect of those orders. In the same way it has been found necessary to amend the sections dealing with penalties. That section has been amplified so as to cover the cases which we now propose to be brought in under the Act. These are the main provisions of the Bill, but advantage has been taken of this opportunity to introduce a number of other provisions also which have been found to be desirable. I shall call your attention to some of the principal provisions. So far as the other provisions are concerned, the able is the Statement of Objects and Reasons sufficiently explain their object. One important provision to which I wish to draw the attention of this Council is the one which enlarges the power of compounding in respect of offences under the Act. Under the existing Act the power to compound is limited only to offences under one section. The Bill proposes to enlarge the power of compounding and to extend it to cases of offences committed under certain other sections also. The object of these provisions is obvious. It is desired to reduce the number of prosecutions under the Act and it has therefore been decided to make the power of compounding more elastic and extensive. There is another provision to which I may call attention which relates to section 46 of the Act. Under the





*The Madras Abkari Act Amendment Bill; Resolutions relating to matters of general public interest.*

(Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar; Mr. Srinivasan Pillai; the Secretary; Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar; Sir John Atkinson; the President.).

amid the present divergence of opinion in Council: It is absolutely necessary that this matter should be taken in hand in considering the question of the amendment of the Act. I am in agreement with the motion that the Bill be read in Council.<sup>1</sup>

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Pillai:—<sup>2</sup> I have to say a word in regard to section 7 of the Bill which proposes to add at the end of section 15 the following provision:—

"Provided that where there is a difference of duty, as between two license periods, such difference may be collected in respect of all stocks of country liquor or intoxicating drugs held by licensees at the close of the former."

"It is hard to subject to payment of double duty liquors on which duty has already been paid. That means that there will be this difficulty: that the stock cannot be disposed of as the next man need not take it. So there must be a provision that the Government must insist upon the licensee taking back whatever stock may be left before the new licensee is asked to pay the additional duty."<sup>3</sup>

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Aiyar:—<sup>4</sup> Your Excellency, the Bill having now been read in Council, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, the Hon'ble Mr. Orr, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Tingeraiya Chettiar, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynne and myself.<sup>5</sup>

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

**RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.**

His Excellency the President:—<sup>6</sup> The Hon'ble Mr. Baghava Rao Pantulu who is not here requests that his absence may be excused and that he may be permitted to withdraw the resolution of which he had given notice.

<sup>7</sup> The following is the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Baghava Rao which was withdrawn:—

I. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George,—

(a) That a public examination be instituted for women of higher elementary standard and that women be admitted to such examinations without requiring them to undergo a course of studies in schools;

(b) That the late higher examination for women be revived with necessary modifications to suit the present needs, and women be permitted to appear for the examination without requiring them to undergo a course of studies in schools."

His Excellency the President:—<sup>8</sup> The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar has also indicated that he desires to withdraw the resolutions standing in his name, so that all the resolutions standing on the agenda paper will be struck out. That concludes the business of the Council.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>10</sup> The following are the resolutions which were withdrawn by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—

II. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules regarding the election of members to taluk boards be so modified as to enable panchayats of each union or of such unions as may be grouped for the purpose to elect a representative to the taluk board.

*Resolutions relating to matters of general public interest ; Farewell speeches.*

*(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

III. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in view of securing greater efficiency and freedom of action to the taluk boards, an experiment be tried in some selected districts by relieving the district boards therein of all powers and duties which under the law could be exercised and performed by taluk boards and vesting the same in the taluk boards, reserving to the district boards only such control over them as may be necessary to ensure administrative efficiency.

IV. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a member of the Indian Educational Service who has had training in the laboratories of Europe or America be appointed to impart instructions in science in the Government colleges at Rajahmundry and Konthakota.

#### FAREWELL SPEECHES.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—Your Excellency, before this Council is dissolved, I should like to say a few words in respect of your Excellency. We, the non-official members of this Council, have banded with great regret that this will be the last occasion on which your Excellency will preside over our deliberations. I remember that about six months ago when I congratulated your Excellency upon your appointment as Governor, your Excellency said in Council that you would condone your yearn to us that there is no retrogression during the time of your being Governor of this Presidency. If I may say so without presumption, your Excellency, that promise has been exceedingly well kept. And I would go further and say that during the time your Excellency has been Governor of this Presidency progress in the directions in which we members of this Council most desire has been made to our satisfaction. I will not catalogue the large number of events which have taken place; but I must refer to one or two matters which show how sympathetic has been the attention paid to the wishes of the people. For example, the appointment of the Forest Committee shows with what great and deep interest your Excellency has been watching the conditions of the people of Madras. Again, I understood there is to be a committee to sit on Monday next to consider the question of the taluk restoration scheme. I know that your Excellency has during the short time that you have been Governor of this place directed serious attention to be paid to improving the sanitation of this Presidency. And lastly I need mention one other matter; and that is, your Excellency has given the privilege of attending presidents to a large number of taluk boards. All these show that your Excellency has been most anxious not only that there should be no retrogression, but that there should be advance in all directions, and we are all indebted to your Excellency for the way in which you have endeavored to make the condition of the people better than it has been before. Naturally, your Excellency, constituted as this Council is, it is not unlikely, and it very often happens, that in a very large number of cases the non-official members and the Government are not able to see eye to eye in regard to measures brought up in this Council; but I must say unhesitatingly that no man showed more tolerance of the differences of opinion and greater respect for honest differences whenever people had to differ in regard to matters brought up for discussion than your Excellency. We are deeply indebted to your Excellency for that attitude. You have always been courteous and considerate. I think it will take a long time for a diligent student to search your utterances to find out whether there is any offensive remark made by your Excellency in this Council. I have been one of those who have provoked your Excellency very often. I do not think that at any time I have received anything but courteous and kind treatment, even though my remarks did not commend themselves to your Excellency.

“Your Excellency, although your official connection with this Presidency will soon cease, we are glad to note that your service and long experience are to be utilized to guide the deliberations of that body which has been appointed, namely, the Public Service Commission which has on hand the determination of very many questions connected with the administration of the whole of this country. Now, Sir,

*Farewell speeches.*

(*Mr. Seshayya Aiyar ; Raja Fandera Raju ; Ras Bahadur Tiagaraya Chettiar.*)

I venture to hope and believe that my anticipations will be fulfilled, that your knowledge of the people of this country, your knowledge of their character, your knowledge of their growing capacity and intelligence will enable you to guide your colleagues in that Commission to better larger rights upon the people of this Presidency than they have hitherto been able to enjoy.

"Your Excellency, some of us have known you intimately. When my friend Mr. Govindamghaya Aiyar and myself resolved upon introducing the Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act, the first person that we went to for advice and assistance was your Excellency. We came to Adyar and asked you what should be done. Although for reasons which are more considerable than the ways of Providence the Government of India have not done anything in the matter, we are deeply indebted to you for the advice and help that you have been able to give us in connection with that measure. Lastly, I am sure that every one is agreed that wherever you may be and whatever may be your occupation, that the affairs of this Presidency and the interests of the people of this Presidency will find a warm place in your affections. I wish, sir, you may enjoy a long life after your retirement."

The Hon'ble Raja VASANTHA RAJA, Talaiyambudi of Kollegalode :—<sup>1</sup> I should like to associate myself with all that the previous speakers have just now said voicing the universal feeling of regret with which the whole Presidency looks on your Excellency's departure. Your Excellency has been actively associated with the administration of this Presidency for over a third of a century now and your Excellency's remarkable services have been most appropriately concluded with the governorship of it for over six months. Your Excellency has all through your long-official life been known as a most sympathetic officer and in one field in particular, that of local self-government, your Excellency's services have been characterized by a broad-minded statesmanship for which the people of this Presidency must ever be thankful. The most recent proofs of your Excellency's solicitude in the cause of local self-government are the extension of the privilege of selecting non-official presidents for nine more taluk boards and the throwing open of one more elected seat to the landholders and giving that seat to the West Coast on account of the peculiar land tenure and custom obtaining in that part of the country. Our feelings of regret at your Excellency's departure are, however, softened by the knowledge that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to make use of your Excellency's sympathy, experience and ability on the Royal Commission that is soon to discuss the important question of public service in India. It only remains to wish your Excellency on my behalf and on behalf of the landholders I have the honour to represent all health and happiness in your Excellency's retirement."

The Hon'ble Ras Bahadur TIAGARAYA CHETTIAR :—<sup>2</sup> As the representative of the Corporation of Madras I think it is my duty to say a few words on behalf of the Corporation. It is well known to everybody and especially to the citizens of Madras the sympathy that you have always expressed for the Corporation of Madras and for the improvement of the city, and in every question that was placed before the Government the interest that your Excellency has taken in improving the position of the city and its Corporation is well known and appreciated. Your speech at the South Indian Association in Mysore last year gave us a hope that by your interest in the city of Madras you will help in making the city most sanitary—an sanitary as possible—help to improve its position in many ways, to improve its water-works and drainage works. I must also say that your sympathy for the education of the people in the Presidency was always well-known and your promised help now and then was such that the Trustees of Pachayappa's Charities were very grateful to your expression that your Excellency would help them in giving them a good hostel for their College. As one of the members of the mercantile community in Madras I must say that your interest in the commerce and industries of this city and the Presidency was very great. With your kind help the Port Trust has improved very much and will improve much more and the resources will improve in a very short time. I need not say that we all feel sorry for your leaving us; but, however, it is our wish that in your future career as a member of the Public Service Commission

*Foretell speaks.*

(*Rao Bahadur Tinayraji Chellipar; Mr. Shanmugham Pillai;  
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Haidolul Sathik.*)

you will help the Indians to rage almost and after your retirement you will long enjoy the well-earned rest. We are sure your Excellency will in your retirement extend your helping hand for the advancement of the Indians whenever necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUGHAM PILLAI:—"I fully endorse every word that fell from the previous speakers. So far as your Excellency's sense of public duty, generosity and sympathy go I can speak with better authority than any other because I was working under your Excellency when you were Collector of South Arcot for three years. I could quote many instances to show that your actions were productive of the greatest public good. Now that your Excellency is about to close your career as Governor, I may say that it is marked by acts of great sympathy and public benefit. As Collector, Inspector-General, and Member of the Board of Revenue you have done immense good to the public. Your retirement from office and your leaving the Indian States is a matter, therefore, to be greatly regretted not only by those in the Revenue Department but by the public generally. On my own behalf and on behalf of the public I offer your Excellency my highest gratitude for all that you have done."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Haidolul Sathik:—"Your Excellency, I wish also to identify myself with every word that my Honourable Colleagues have spoken on this, what I imagine is, a momentous occasion. It is indeed a matter for very great regret that we who have been identified with your Excellency in this Council for the last three years, firstly as senior Member of Council and secondly for the last six months as our Governor, should be asked to say farewell at this meeting, which I understand to be the last in your Excellency's administration. Attempts have been made by the previous speakers to give a very feeble expression indeed to the feelings which have been predominating in our minds at the present moment; and if at all I have risen this morning for the purpose of uttering these sentiments, I do so not only because I wish to represent the Mussulman feelings on the present occasion but also because I wish to express the very great regret which those of us who are engaged in local self-government feel at your Excellency's departure from this land. Firstly as regards the Mussulman community, I may say that we have always felt that your Excellency took the liveliest interest in their welfare; and whenever and wherever it was possible for your Excellency to advance their interests or to do something to alleviate their grievances, your Excellency never missed that opportunity; and I hope I am only saying the truth when I mention that most of the Mulkaromdars of the Presidency who happen to fill or have filled somewhat respectable positions in life always remember your Excellency as one who has evinced a deep interest in their advancement. As regards local self-government, I think, on a previous occasion I mentioned that we always regarded your Excellency as the "father of local self-government". During the long period that your Excellency has been associated with this Presidency I think, I may say, without meaning any disparagement to that illustrious service—the Indian Civil Service—that your Excellency has done more for the advancement of local self-government in this land than others can lay claim to. To-day the book which forms the standard work on local self-government happens to have been passed by no other than your Excellency; and during the three years that I have been on this Council it has been my experience to find that your Excellency has always approached questions affecting the advancement of local self-government with that amount of sympathetic interest and good will which is all that could be expected from one in your Excellency's position. And the very many reforms that have been carried out in this country in the matter of local self-government owe their initiation, I think, mostly to your Excellency. Those of us who have been engaged in local self-government in this country do feel that your Excellency's departure from this country is indeed regrettable. But we have got this consolation at the same time that, immediately after the termination of this glorious work in which your Excellency has been engaged in this country, your wide experience and mature knowledge will be transferred to another sphere, which will result in no small good to this country; and we all feel confident that your Excellency's identification with that Commission

*Farewell speeches; Conclusion.**(Khan Bahadur Mehemmed Hakeemul Sahib; the President.)*

will be productive of results which will be hailed by the whole of India. With these few words I reiterate and fully endorse everything that has been said by the previous speakers."

## CONCLUSION.

His Excellency the President.—"Before I declare this meeting of the Council dissolved, I only desire to express to you my very sincere thanks for the very kind words which you have spoken as to my services in this country. If I began to give you a history of and my views on what I think to be the progress of this country since I arrived in India, I should detain you for a long time. This is perhaps not the occasion for any review of that kind; but I may say that during the last few weeks I have naturally looked back upon what was the condition of this Presidency when I arrived here and what is its condition now. I can assure you, gentlemen, that if you will study the history of this Presidency for the last 35 years I do not think that any of you need despair of hope as regards the future. The history of this Presidency for the last 35 years since I arrived—and I arrived after the great calamity, the famine of 1876-77—the history of this Presidency from that date has been one of continual, continuous steady progress, progress in every way, progress in the matter of revenues, progress in the matter of expenditure, progress in the matter of local self-government and progress, I think, in the matter of the cordial relations that should exist between the governed in this country and the governors. Speaking on behalf of myself I can only say that since I arrived in this country my work has been most absorbingly interesting. My life, taking with it the ups and downs, has been an extraordinarily happy one in this country and I look as the cause of that happiness chiefly to the great and absorbingly interesting work which has come to me and which comes to everyone who happens to have anything to do with the government of this country. The nature of that work is rendered the more interesting because we work among a people here who appreciate everything that is done for them and whose one characteristic is gratitude for any benevolence that is shown to them; and for that reason my work in this country has not only been absorbingly interesting but extraordinarily happy. And I can only say gentlemen, that now that the time has come for me to say goodbye to this country, I do so with the utmost regret. I can only hope that the work which I shall have to do in the next few months will be a work which will tend to the further benefit of the Government and of this country. The work which has been entrusted to me as a member of the Public Service Commission which is going to sit in this country shortly is an extraordinarily difficult one. I can only hope that the consultations which we shall have on that Commission may result in still greater betterment of the Government here. I am happy to think that it has been my privilege for the last three years to see this Council work through its whole session under new conditions; and I am sure I am only speaking on behalf of all of you here when I say that we can congratulate ourselves most heartily both on the work done during the past three years and on the way in which it has been done. I do not think that during the whole of these three years in which this Council has sat there has been any unpleasantness of any kind at any meeting. Our debates here have been conducted in a spirit of practical usefulness for the purpose for which this Council sits and I think that that purpose has been attained. I am sure that both official and non-official members of this Council have felt throughout that the object for which they sit here is only the improvement of the government of the country and that so far although their views may differ the end which they all have in view is the same identical end; and for that reason our debates have been conducted with great friendliness and, I must say, with great consideration for each other's views. I can only hope that when the new Council sits, the traditions with which the Council has started will continue to guide its deliberations in future years. With these few words I can only say I take leave of you with great regret and with sincere wishes for your welfare and for the welfare of this Presidency. With these words I declare this Council dissolved."

The Council was then dissolved.

L. DAVIDSON,

*Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.*

## APPENDIX I.

*Report of Mr. Clementson referred to in the answer to clause (c) of Question No. 14 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Haldar Sahas Ray Arungal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September, 1912 [page 608 supra].*

(1)

*Letter—From M. Clementson, Esq., Officer on special duty for killing tigers and panthers.*

*To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Collector of South Coxsang).*

*Dated—Camp Shambu, the 26th April 1911.*

I have the honour to send herewith the return of animals killed by me in the month of March.

I should have met with greater success had the people been informed of the object of my visit and if they had helped me in reporting kills which occurred and shown me the country, but kills have not been reported and the people pretend that they do not know the forests that surround their fields, which is absurd.

I might have been greatly helped by the Forest Ranger and his staff of guards who might have got me men to show me the country, but the Ranger wrote to say that he knew nothing about tigers and panthers and it would be waste of time coming to see me.

Another great cause of failure has been that the whole country has been burnt and there is little or no cover left. The whole time I have been out I have not seen a single forest guard or watcher and I have not been asked if I have a pass to enter the forests. The Collector told me that the Tehsildar would be coming out to help me and he hoped that matters would improve, but up to date he has not come. As things are now, I cannot expect anything but failure.

## SUMMARY.

*NUMBER OF TIGERS AND PANTHERS KILLED IN MARCH 1911*

Tigers.	Panthers.	In which village killed.	Number of tiger traps killed.	In which village.	Kills reported by villagers.
..	..	..	2 killed by tiger traps.	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..
Total ..	1	..	2	..	..

(2)

*Letter—From M. Clementson, Esq., Officer on special duty for killing tigers and panthers, Upper Assam.*

*To—the Collector of South Coxsang.*

*Dated—Camp Duple, the 2nd May 1911.*

During the past month I visited ten villages—Hittayadiya, Bakya, Singsa, Kooaga, Shavda, Kumbura, Hiltal, Saharmanya, Yonkal, Duple.

I had three tiger-traps killed by tigers and two kills reported by villagers.

I poisoned one tiger which vomited up the poisoned meat and I found fourteen places where he had rolled in apparent great distress, but I did not succeed in finding him.

Another tiger I wounded, but he got away. My bullet passed through a small tree before hitting him and must have broken up. I followed the blood track for many miles but did not come up with him.

*Appendix A—cont.*

At Sabramanya a man reported having found the remains of a sambar killed by a tiger. I went out at once and found the kill was three days old and in a very rotten state. I set two spring-guns, but he did not return to his kill.

On the 23rd at Billimal a boy reported having seen a panther near the camp which chased his dog. I went out at once, beat him out of a little bit of skin and shot him.

I have only seen two panthers since I have been out, and got them both.

Panthers do not seem to kill even small cows readily here. I have repeatedly seen the track-pon close to my the-aps, but they have not been taken.

From enquiry I find that they live chiefly on the calves, pigs, dogs and fowls which they take from the very doors of the farms and sometimes from inside the houses.

Wherever I have been it is always the same cry: "What is the good of coming to shoot tigers and panthers now; there are more here; the time to come is from July to December when there is plenty of grass in the jungles and the cattle go into them to feed; now there is no grass and the jungles are all burnt and the cattle are feeding in our fields close to our houses."

This apparently seems to be the case as I have not had a single kill since I left Sherd.

The number of cattle killed in the villages I was in last month was very great last year. More cattle were killed in them than any other in the taluk; yet in the past two months there have been very few kills, so what the people tell me seems to be correct as to the time of year being the wrong one.

A friend who has shot a lot in North Canara told me that tigers left the jungles there during a certain time of the year and that a tiger was very rarely heard of there and it must be the same here.

## (3)

*Monthly return for the month of May 1911.*

From the 1st to the 19th I visited seven villages. I only had one animal killed and no kills were reported to me.

I beat for the tiger that had killed one of my bulls, but as he had only killed it and not eaten any of it I am afraid he must have been frightened by some one as he killed in the day time.

I got a telegram on the 15th telling me to return to Mangalore and started on my return on the 16th. I reported myself to the Collector on the 24th and left Mangalore for Ootacamund on the 25th.

I have five bulls over which I have handed to the patrol of Nugibattila to keep till he gets orders about them.

WALLINGFORD, OOTACAMUND,  
24 June 1911.

M. CLEMENTSON,  
Officer on Special Duty, Uppinangudi.

## APPENDIX II.

[First Answer to Question No. 27 asked by the Hon'ble Khw Bahadur Mohammed Abid Khatim Bakhsh Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1912 (page 613 supra).]

*Correspondence regarding the proposal to replace the existing level-crossings on the South Indian Railway at Madras by over- or under-bridges.*

## I.

G.O. No. 135 Ry., dated 18th February 1910.

Owing to the great and increasing inconvenience caused to the public by the level-crossings over the South Indian Railway in the City of Madras, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come to replace these level-crossings with over- or under-bridges on a definite programme.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly decided to appoint a Committee to be composed of the following officers:—

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Chairman.

The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E., Superintending Engineer for Investigation of Irrigation Projects.

The President, Corporation of Madras.

The Engineer, Corporation of Madras.

The Agent, and the Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, are invited to become members of the Committee.

3. The level-crossings to be considered are at the following roads:—

Post Office Stables Road.

The Beach Road.

The High Court Road.

Popham's Broadway Road.

The General Hospital Road.

St. Mary's Road.

Sydesham's Road.

Wharfedale Road.

Police Commissioner's Road.

Gangan Reddy's Road.

Chetpat Road.

4. The Committee are requested to report for each crossing whether an over- or an under-bridge should be built, the best position for the bridge after considering alternative sites and the values of properties involved in each, what part of the work in each should fall to the Railway and to the Municipality, how the cost of construction should be allocated and the order in which the different crossings should be taken in hand. With regard to the crossings at Wharfedale's Road and Sydesham's Road, the Government are in possession of an undertaking by the Agent of the Carnatic Railway Company to replace these level-crossings with over-bridges at the cost of his Company whenever such a change is considered advisable by Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that this guarantee on the part of the Railway Company will not be forgotten when the question of the allocation of the cost of their proposals is reconsidered by the Committee.

5. The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in January 1902 to determine certain matters connected with over-bridges in that city is placed at the disposal of the Committee together with the plans and estimates for



*Appendix II—cont.*

works at St. Mary's Road, Sydenham's Road, Whetton's Road, and Police Commissioner's Road, received from the Agent, South Indian Railway, with his letter No. A.C. 2062/188, dated the 18th November 1909, read above.

(From Extract.)

F. J. WILSON,  
*Secretary to Government.*

- To the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department,  
 a. the Public Commissioner, Inspector of Railways, Madras,  
 at 401 W. N. 2030a, M.E., Superintending Engineer for  
 Investigations of Inquiries Program  
 b. the President, Corporation of Madras.  
 c. the Agent, South Indian Railway.  
 Copy to the Local and Municipal Department.

## II

**Report of Level-crossing Committee appointed under G.O. No. 135 Hy.,  
dated 18th February 1910.**

The Committee appointed under the Government Order noted above met at the Public Works Department offices, Chempak, Madras, on the 11th July, all the members being present.

2. The acceptance of the Agent and the Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway to the invitation to become members of the Committee is subject to the conditions specified in the accompanying letter from the Agent, No. A.C. 2062/188, dated the 11th May 1910, and by which they were required to abstain from accepting or dissenting from any portion of the Committee's report which might conflict with the Company's expenditure.

3. The Committee had to consider the requirements in regard to the eleven different crossings referred to in the G.O. No. 135 Hy., dated 18th February 1910, but as it was pointed out by a member of the Committee that there was a twelfth crossing at Herrington's Road within Madras limits, this was considered also.

4. For four of the most important of these crossings the Committee had before them the detailed plans and estimates prepared by the officers of the South Indian Railway, viz., scheme A for a raising of the railway line to take it over the St. Mary and Sydenham Road crossings, scheme B for an over-bridge to take the Whetton's Road over the railway at the east end of the Egmore station and scheme C for an over-bridge to take the Police Commissioner's Road over the railway at the other end of the Egmore station.

5. The Committee first of all considered the requirements of over-bridges and under-bridges and it was agreed that for an over-bridge in Madras, that is, a bridge to carry a road over the railway, the road gradient of the approaches must be nowhere steeper than 1 in 50 and it was taken by the Committee that the roadway required for the railway would be about 12' 5" from rail level to underside of girders of the bridge. For an under-bridge it was agreed that the clear headway from road surface to underside of girders should be not less than 16 feet. The railway approaches to an under-bridge in Madras are governed by the ruling gradient which prevails, but generally should not be steeper than 1 in 100, and with crossings close together such as several of those under consideration the adoption of an under-bridge at one crossing might involve the same course at the next crossing.

6. After a careful examination of the sections and levels of the roads and railways at the different crossings the Committee concluded as follows.

7. For the Post Office Station Road crossing, to leave the level-drawing as it is. The next four crossings, viz., Beach Road, High Court, Popham's Broadway Road (Esplanade Road) and General Hospital Road, were taken in a group. Several different proposals were considered. A proposal to raise the railway line from the High Court crossing so as to carry it over the Popham's Broadway Road and General Hospital

*Appendix II—cont.*

Road was rejected for the following reasons. It would involve the abolition or removal of the present Port station which could not be kept on the gradient which would be necessary for the raising. It would probably be objected to by the Military authorities as the length of line lies within the Military zone. It would to some extent shut off the buses from the General Hospital and would probably be very expensive. In the opinion of the Committee a better proposal would be to leave the Beach Road level-crossing as it is, to close the High Court crossing and to provide an over-bridge at the Poplans's Broadway crossing. In such case if the road from this crossing to the Mahol College corner were widened, it seems hardly necessary to provide for anything more than foot traffic at the General Hospital crossing. A further proposal which is that which commends itself to the Committee is to divert the South Indian Railway across the Wallajah Road so to the Port Glaze with an over-bridge over it, and keeping on the east of the Wallajah Road and the south of the North Fort side road to cross the Beach Road by a level-crossing as now close to Kelly's drain. In this way if traffic from the west gate of the Fort were closed, only one over-bridge and one level-crossing would be necessary instead of the four existing level-crossings. Traffic from the North Fort gate could be served by the level-crossing over the Beach Road by a slight diversion of the road. Alternatively the South Indian Railway could be diverted on to the Wallajah Road, a new road being made to the west of its present site, and if the scheme for closing the north arm of the Coomra is given effect to, the south approach to the over-bridge could be carried on a bank across the Coomra towards the Maure station thus doing away with the present awkward corner at Wallajah bridge and shortening this main line of traffic to Georgetown.

8. For the next two crossings, those at St. Mary's bridge and at Sydenham's Road, the Committee approve of the Railway Scheme A for a raised line, but consider that a clear roadway of 16 feet should be sufficient for the under-bridges at Sydenham's Road. The Committee would further recommend that the levels of the roads at Sydenham's Road should be carefully looked into to see whether any reduction of level is possible. Quite a small reduction of level at this point would make a material difference in the cost of this scheme, the estimates for which as now shown run amount to about 5½ lakhs of rupees.

9. For the next two crossings, those of Whinnell's Road and Police Commissioner's Road, were it not for the fact that an expansion station has been constructed at its present level, a raised line with under-bridges might also have been considered. As it is, the Committee consider it necessary to adopt over-bridges. The Railway Scheme B provides for such a bridge over Whinnell's Road. The scheme is accepted by the Committee subject to a steep road at a gradient not steeper than 1 in 40 being provided from the top of the bridge down to the railway station entrance on the north side.

10. The Committee also suggest that an archway should be constructed through the Kirk Road approach in connection with a road from the Coomra Road through the old Children's hospital.

11. In connection with the Police Commissioner's Road crossing provided for in Railway Scheme C the Committee considered again the proposal for a single over-bridge situated somewhere between Police Commissioner's Road and the next crossing (Georgio Reddy's Road) which was dealt with in G.O. No 763 Ry, dated 16th April 1906. The Committee understand that this combined scheme would not cost much, if anything, more than the Railway Scheme C, viz., 1½ lakhs for one over-bridge at Police Commissioner's Road. The distance between Georgio Reddy's Road and Police Commissioner's Road is only about 150 yards and the Georgio Reddy level-crossing as it stands has gradient approaches. The Committee are in favour of this combined scheme instead of the Railway plan of Scheme C for one bridge at Police Commissioner's crossing, but the Corporation members would prefer this scheme as it stands, leaving Georgio Reddy's Road crossing alone.

*Note by President, Madras Corporation.*  
My reasons are firstly, that no figures are before the Committee covering the cost of the alternative scheme; and, secondly, that I consider the level-crossing at Georgio Reddy's Road is required by the public and is not objectionable.

P. L. MOORE.

*Appendix II—cont.*

12. The Committee are of opinion that the level-crossings at Chetpat and Harrington's Road may be allowed to remain as they are.

13. With regard to the order in which the works should be taken up, the Committee are of opinion that the crossings at St. Mary's bridge, Sydenham's Road and Whannel's Road are of first importance. After these that at Police Commissioner's Road and lastly the crossings east of the General Hospital.

14. With regard to the question of allocation of cost on which the Committee is asked to express an opinion, it is to be observed that, taking account of the conditions under which the Railway members are serving, the Committee consists of five members. The Committee concludes that the proportion of cost of the proposed works which should be borne by the Railway and by the Corporation should be viewed in the light of the conditions under which the Railway was allowed to cross the roads in the first place, and the extent to which subsequent developments of railway traffic and of road traffic have respectively contributed to the want of the proposed works. Taking account of the guarantee given by the Caraco Railway Company in regard to the crossings at Whannel's Road and Sydenham's Road to which the attention of the Committee is directed, the Committee are of opinion that the Corporation should not be called on to contribute to the cost of works for these particular crossings. With regard to other crossings the Committee recommended a settlement on the basis of the precedent at Bombay, that is to say, that the expense of all kind and alterations to drains should be borne by the Municipality and the construction works by the Railway subject to a proviso that the Corporation contribution should not be less than 25 per cent. of the total cost nor more than 40 per cent. of the total cost of the improvements, the total cost being, however, held to exclude all cost of permanent-way in connection with the works. The Committee recommended that the road recommended in paragraph 10 of the report should be constructed at the cost of the Corporation.

F. J. WILSON,  
W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.  
P. L. MOORE, I.C.S.  
C. L. T. GRANT, A.M.C.E.

We concur in the above with the exception of the last paragraph in regard to which our instructions from the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway require us to "obtain from accepting or disavowing from any portion of the Committee's report which may commit the Company to expenditure."

H. J. THOMSON,  
*Ag. Agent, South Indian Railway.*  
J. T. LAWRIE,  
*Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway.*

*Note of dissent.*

I concur in the above with the exception of the last paragraph (14). I consider that, if the Corporation are exempted from contributing towards the cost of the works at Whannel's Road and at Sydenham's Road, then they should pay half the cost of the remaining works.

W. NATHAN,  
*Senior Guest Inspector of Railways.*

25th August 1910.

*RECEIVED.*

*Letter—*from the Agent, South Indian Railway.  
*To—*the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.  
*Dated—*the 18th May 1910.  
*No—*A.C. 1062-3,108.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 135 Hy., dated 16th February 1910, I have the honour to advise you that I forwarded a copy of the Government Order under reference to my Board and sought their instructions thereon.

*Appendix II—cont.*

3. I now enclose copy of paragraph 94 of my Board's letter No. 456, dated 22nd April 1910, in which I am directed to accept the invitation of the Government of Madras to serve on the Committee appointed to report on the feasibility, or otherwise, for the construction of an over- or under-bridge at the several road-in-Madras caused by the South Indian Railway, but upon the express condition that this Company shall not be bound by any conclusion of the Committee without the sanction of the Board of Directors and that I am to abstain from accepting or dissenting from any portion of the Committee's report which may recommend the Company to expenditure.

4. I therefore have the honour to accept on behalf of myself and of my Chief Engineer the nomination of the Government of Madras to become members of the Committee referred to on the conditions specified by my Board of Directors.

**III**

*Letter—from F. L. Mood, Esq., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras.*

*To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.*

*Dated—the 28th February 1911*

*No.—Ref. A. on W.D. Cir. 55 Sup. \**

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 135-1 M., dated 16th January 1911, I have the honour to state that the Corporation, at their meeting held on 21st February 1911, considered the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of replacing the level-crossings on the South Indian Railway in the City of Madras by over- or under-bridges.

2. The Corporation concur generally in the recommendations of the Committee as to the nature of the works necessary and the order in which they should be taken up. In regard to the Police Commissioner's Road and the Gangaikari Road, however, they agree with the Corporation members of the Committee that there should be an over-bridge at the former road and that the level-crossing on the latter road should be retained.

3. As regards the allocation of cost, the Corporation agree with the Committee that, in the case of the level-crossings at Wharfed's Road and Sydenham's Road, the cost should be borne entirely by the Railway. As regards other level-crossings, they consider that the cost should be allocated, as in Bombay, without the proviso recommended by the Committee as to the minimum and maximum proportion to be paid by the Corporation; that is to say, that the expense of all land and alterations to drains should be borne by the Corporation and the construction works by the Railway.

4. I concur with the views expressed in the Resolution of the Corporation.

**IV**

*Letter—from NERILAN PRASAD, Esq., Managing Director, South Indian Railway Company (Limited).*

*To—A. MURTHY, Esq., Agent, South Indian Railway Company (Limited), Trichinopoly.*

*Dated—Wentworth, S.W., the 11th October 1911.*

*No.—23.*

*[Over-bridges in Madras.]*

*Agent's Copy A.G. 1912/1/LI, Letter 22/9.*

*Board's Copy P. 99.*

The "Note on Over-bridges in Madras," which accompanied your letter, shows that the question of providing over-bridges arose in consequence of a request from the Railway Company to be permitted to lay additional lines across the Police Commissioner's Road in connection with the re-sidelling of Engore station; and that, when considering on this request, the President of the Municipal Corporation stated that it was not contended "that the existing traffic renders an over-bridge necessary at the present time if a second line of rails is laid, but there is no doubt that a third line of rails and probably a fourth line will be eventually required and there can be little doubt that at some future date an over-bridge will become a necessity."

## Appendix II—cont.

2. As a result, however, of this discussion, suggestions were made by the Madras Government for the provision of over-bridges over all the level-crossings between our Esplanade and Beach stations and a Committee was eventually appointed to report for each crossing whether an under- or an over-bridge should be built, the best position for the bridge, what part of the work in each should fall to the Railway and to the Municipality, how the expenditure should be allocated and the order in which the different crossings should be taken in hand.

3. The Committee in their report (which is not dated) divide the several level-crossings into five groups and the Board propose to deal with their recommendations group by group.

4. *Group I—Fort Office Station Road crossing.*—The Committee propose that the level-crossing should be left as it is. No remarks are, therefore, required from the Board.

5. *Group II—Beach Road, High Court, Poplam's Broadway Road (Esplanade Road) and General Hospital Road.*—The Committee propose that the Beach Road level-crossing should be left as it is, that the High Court level-crossing should be closed, and that an over-bridge should be provided at and in substitution of the Poplam's Broadway level-crossing; and they add that "in each case if the road from this crossing to the Medical College corner were widened, it seems hardly necessary to provide for anything more than foot traffic at the General Hospital crossing." An alternative proposal for which the Committee expressed preference is to divert the South Indian Railway across the Wallajah Road on to the Fort Office, with an over-bridge to carry the road over it, at a cost of Rs. 8½ lakhs.

6. As the over-bridge at Poplam's Broadway will cost less than a quarter of that amount (it has been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 27,500 and may be taken as likely to cost twice that amount when proper estimates are prepared), the Board consider that there would be no justification for the outlay of Rs. 8½ lakhs on the diversion scheme, and they think that this latter scheme may be dismissed from consideration at once.

7. The Committee have given no statistics in support of their proposals, but, from the statistics furnished by the General Traffic Manager and submitted with your letter, it would appear that the daily average of traffic over the several level-crossings in group II is as follows:—

						Combinations of all kinds.	Trains and cars etc.
Beach Road	..	..	..	..	..	1,680	2,000
High Court	..	..	..	..	..	203	654
Poplam's Broadway	..	..	..	..	..	3,280	3,100
General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	980	1,400

8. The number of trains run over these level-crossings is not so great as to cause serious inconvenience, or even appreciable inconvenience, to road traffic even of the density of that using the Poplam's Broadway level-crossing. The Board do not, therefore, consider that the time has yet come for the provision of an over-bridge in substitution of any of these level-crossings, and they agree with you that the over-bridge proposed in substitution of the Poplam's Broadway level crossing is not necessary at present.

9. *Group III—St. Mary's Bridge and Sydenham's Road.*—It would appear that the late Acting Agent submitted to the Committee a proposal for closing these level-crossings and raising the existing South Indian Railway so as to allow over both these roads a clear roadway for road traffic of 16 feet, with a high level station at the Park built on 4½ feet open arches, at a total outlay of Rs. 8½ lakhs, and this proposal the Committee recommended should be adopted.

10. This proposal involves gradients of 1 in 100 at the points at which the new line would ascend from the existing line, and the introduction of such gradients on the short length of line between Esplanade and Beach would be considerably inexpedient and add to the cost of working the traffic, and would, as the railway traffic developed, prove so serious an inconvenience to the inhabitants of Madras themselves by restricting the speed and loads of trains, that the Board cannot possibly approve of it. If the necessity for the removal of the level-crossings is established, the Board think that a line costly

## Appendix II—cont.

and more satisfactory way can be found than the expenditure of the £½ lakhs which the scheme for raising the line involves. But the question is, are over-bridges required at all in substitution of either of these level-crossings.

11. The statistics furnished by the General Traffic Manager show that the average traffic daily over the level-crossings was as follows:—

	Compassment of all loads.	Police and passenger.
St. Mary's Road .. .. .	2,300	8,900
Sydenham's Road .. .. .	24,850	61,800

\* Includes GPO business.

12. It cannot be reasonably held that the traffic, both railway and road, over St. Mary's Road is sufficiently heavy to require an over-bridge at the present time.

13. At Sydenham's Road the presence of a train line over the railway line makes the situation different to that at other level-crossings, and here perhaps an over-bridge might prove convenient; but in view of the infrequency of the train service over this level-crossing the Board agree with you that the time has not yet come when the provision of an over-bridge is imperative in the interests of the public.

14. Before closing their remarks on Group III the Board desire to refer to the question of allocation of cost of constructing an over-bridge over the Sydenham's Road. They have no knowledge of any undertaking by the Camatic Railway Company in regard to this or any other crossing, nor can they accept any liability in consequence of such undertaking. The contract for the working of the railway has been renewed twice since that undertaking is said to have been given, and in any case it could not be held to apply for a longer period than the Railway Act allows, namely, ten years. When, therefore, it is decided that the time has arrived for the construction of an over-bridge to carry the road, the Board consider that the question of allocation of costs must be considered on its own merits.

15. Group IV—Whannel's Road, Police Commissioner's Road and Gungoo Reddy's Road.—The committee propose an over-bridge in substitution of the Whannel's Road level-crossing costing Rs. 2,55,931 and one over-bridge between Police Commissioner's Road and Gungoo Reddy's Road in substitution of the two level-crossings at these roads costing Rs. 2,28,543. The Municipal Corporation, however, favours the provision of an over-bridge to carry the Police Commissioner's Road over the railway costing Rs. 2,17,768 and consider that the level-crossing over the Gungoo Reddy's Road is required by the public and is not objectionable.

16. The public traffic over these three roads averaged daily the following:—

	Compassment of all loads.	Police and passenger.
Whannel's Road .. .. .	1,580	10,500
Police Commissioner's Road .. .. .	1,200	9,000
Gungoo Reddy's Road .. .. .	600	2,500

17. At the level-crossings in Groups II and III, the road traffic is interrupted by passing trains only. At the Whannel's Road and Police Commissioner's Road level-crossings, the road traffic is further interrupted by shunting operations at the Egnore station.

18. In the case of the Whannel's Road level-crossing the interruptions on account of shunting operations are not very frequent and the Board agree with you that there is no justification at the present time for the provision of an over-bridge in substitution of this level-crossing.

19. The position at the Police Commissioner's Road is, however, different. Those shunting operations, because of the lay out of the yard, must be undertaken and, therefore, the public must be subjected, the work of the yard from the inconvenience to which the public must be subjected, the work of the yard must be considerably hampered by the presence of this level-crossing. The restriction in the number of lines which may be run over it must also add appreciably to the difficulty of working the station.

*Appendix II—cont.*

20. The Board are, therefore, of opinion that it is desirable that the level-crossing over Police Commissioner's Road should be eliminated. Whether this shall be done by the provision of an over-bridge to carry the Road over the railway on its present alignment or at a point between the Police Commissioner's Road and the Gungoo Reddy Road is a question for determination by the Government of Madras. If, however, it is decided to keep open the level-crossing at Gungoo Reddy Road, the Board consider that the Company should not hereafter be asked to bear any part of the cost of providing an over-bridge in substitution of the Gungoo Reddy Road level-crossing, after when the road or railway traffic develops sufficiently to require an over-bridge. At the same time they think that a second over-bridge so close to the one over the Police Commissioner's Road would not be desirable and they hope that the present opportunity will be taken of replacing both level-crossings by one over-bridge.

21. In regard to the question of allocation of cost, the Board are willing, as a special case, that the cost of the over-bridge referred to in the previous paragraph shall be borne by the Railway if the cost of all land, alterations to drains and other works outside the over-bridge is borne by the Municipality. They are prepared to agree to this allocation in the case of this particular over-bridge in consideration of the great relief which the over-bridge will afford to the working of Egmore station; but they wish it to be understood that they are not prepared to accept this principle of division in the case of other over-bridges.

22. The Board have not so far given any consideration to the plans and estimates submitted with your letter. They will do so when they are informed what the final decision of the Railway Board is in regard to the general scheme dealt with in the Committee's report.

23. *Group F—Chetpat and Harrington Roads.*—The Committee propose that the level-crossings over these roads should be left as they are. No remarks are, therefore, called for from the Board in regard to them.

24. In conclusion, the Board desire to say that, while the money which can be made available by the Imperial Government for capital expenditure is so limited, they do not think it is in the best interests of the country served by the South Indian Railway that the Company should be required to undertake works in Madras in preference to works which are undoubtedly more urgent on other parts of the Railway.

## V

Extract from Government Memorandum No. 32 E.M.O., dated 11th July 1912.

3. A copy of the South Indian Railway Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911, is also forwarded to the President with the request that he will obtain the views of the Corporation on the proposals made therein. It will be observed from paragraphs 18 to 21 of that letter that the Company are ready to build an over-bridge in place of the Police Commissioner's Road level-crossing and that the work may be proceeded with at once, if the Corporation agree, independently of the decision about the other crossings. After receiving the views of the Corporation in regard to this over-bridge, the Agent will be addressed in regard to the plans and estimates for the work, and the exact amount that the Corporation will have to pay according to the Company's proposals will be ascertained. An abstract estimate of the cost of this over-bridge will be found on page 7 of G.O. No. 185 Hy., dated 18th February 1910.

S. D. PRASAD,  
Ag. Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D.,  
Buildings, Roads and Railways.

*Appendix II—cont.*

## VI

*Letter*—from P. L. Moore, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., President, Corporation of Madras.  
*To*—the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings,  
Roads and Railways.

*Dated*—the 24th August 1912.

*No.*—B.O.W.D.C. 654-Sp.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Memorandum No. 23 H.M.O., dated 11th July 1912, I have the honour to report that the Corporation agree to the proposal of the South Indian Railway Company to build an over-bridge in place of the level-crossing in Police Commissioner's Road, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the cost to be borne by the Corporation on account of land and alterations to drains and other works outside the over-bridge shall not be more than 10 per cent. of the total cost of the works not less than 25 per cent.

(2) That this agreement shall be without prejudice to any decision that may be arrived at in regard to the other level-crossings in the city.

2. The other points dealt with in the South Indian Railway Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911, will be considered by the Corporation later, and their views thereon will be reported to Government.

## VII

*Letter*—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Pann, Acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Buildings, Roads and Railways.

*To*—the Agent, South Indian Railway.

*Dated*—Government, the 7th September 1912.

*No.*—461 Sp.

I am directed to refer you to paragraphs 19 to 23 of your Home Board's letter No. 23, dated 11th October 1911, regarding the proposed over-bridge at the Police Commissioner's Road crossing and to forward herewith a copy of a letter R.O.W. D.C. No. 619-Sp., dated 24th August 1912, from the President of the Corporation of Madras in which he reports that the Corporation agree to your Home Board's proposal in regard to this over-bridge subject to certain conditions.

2. I am to request that, to enable Government to pass final orders on the subject, you will be so good as to forward detailed plans and estimates for the work showing clearly the items debitable to the Railway and the Corporation and the amounts chargeable to each in accordance with the terms contained in the President's letter referred to above.



## APPENDIX III.

[*For Answer to Question No. 56 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1912 (page 621 *supra*).*]

Memorandum No. 1727-2 M., dated 1st June 1912.

In its resolution No. 115, dated 5th March 1912, the Municipal Council has recommended three schemes to the consideration of the Government, viz., water-supply improvements, an electric installation for conservancy and lighting purposes and drainage works, assigning preference in the order thus given. In G.O. No. 1012 M., dated 1st June 1912, separate orders have been passed disallowing the proposed electric installation on the ground that the drainage and water-supply schemes are of far greater importance and are sufficient to tax the Council's resources to the utmost. With reference to the opinion of the Council that the water-supply scheme should have precedence over the drainage scheme, the Council will be informed that while the Government recognises the importance of the water scheme they are unable to accept the view that the drainage scheme, which has for years been recognised as a crying need and has now after prolonged and elaborate investigation become ripe for execution, should be postponed until a scheme for improvements to the water-supply has been investigated and carried out. The Government understand that the Sanitary Engineer has submitted to the Chief Engineer through the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Board a preliminary report on a scheme for this purpose which, it is estimated, will cost about 19 lakhs. A scheme of this magnitude will require a period probably of several years for its further elaboration and eventual execution. The postponement of the drainage scheme which the Council urges would thus result in serious delay which the Government consider to be both unnecessary and undesirable. In this connection the Council will be furnished with a copy of the report on the drainage scheme by the Sanitary Engineer and its special attention will be drawn to Mr. Hutton's remarks in paragraph 17 of his report in which he clearly explains that there is no reasonable excuse for doubting the advisability of the early construction of the drainage works, and those in paragraph 49 of his report which show that on financial grounds it is desirable to carry out the works as early as practicable.

2. With regard to the financial aspect of the drainage scheme the Council is informed that as the half grant from Provincial funds, viz., 11 lakhs, will first be expended and as this sum will meet the demands of the Public Works Department for two or possibly three years there will be no need for the Council to provide funds or take a loan before 1914-15. As already pointed out in Government Memorandum No. 272-3 M., dated 3rd February 1912, the annual cost on account of the requisite loan and maintenance charges will be about Rs. 50,000. The Council has expressed its inability to provide more than Rs. 65,000 per annum and proposes to do this by raising the rate of the tax on buildings and lands to the maximum and that of the water and drainage tax from 5 to 6 per cent. and by setting apart about Rs. 35,000 from the annual surplus in the revenue. It apparently regards the water and drainage tax as essentially a water tax and objects to its imposition with reference to works hereafter to be provided. In view of the clear wording of section 27 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1881, the Government are unable to accept this position and consider that the Council can well provide up to half a lakh annually from surplus resources if strict economy in expenditure is observed. With the further resources which can be provided by the increased taxation recommended to the Council by the Government there will be no difficulty in financing the scheme.

*Appendix III—cont.*

3. In the circumstances explained in the preceding paragraphs the Council will be requested carefully to re-consider the question and inform the Government at a very early date its final decision as to the execution of the scheme and the manner in which it proposes to provide its contribution towards the financing of the scheme.

4. As stated above while advising the Council not to delay the execution of the drainage scheme the Government are alive to the importance of improvements to the water-supply and will be prepared to consider the question of giving the Council a grant-in-aid towards the cost of carrying out these improvements when their cost is definitely known.

L. DARTMAN,  
*As. Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Malacca  
(through the Collector), with the Sanitary Engineer's report.  
Copy to the Collector of Malacca.

## APPENDIX IV.

[This Answer to Question No. 28 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Balakrishna Krishna Rao Aiyangar during the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th September 1912 (page 527 *supra*).]

G.O. No. 1457 M., dated 14th August 1912.

Read—the following papers:—

## I

G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912.

Annexure.—Apprising with comments, the suggestion of the Director of Survey to entrust to the Chairman of the Kumbhaksham Municipal Council for reconstituting the regular line records relating to the municipality and requesting the Chairman to issue the necessary directions to the town surveyor in consultation with the Land Records Superintendent and to submit the results to Government after noting the information required.

## II

Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Secy, L. Hds. and Agri.),  
No. 1305, dated 20th June 1912.

Read—the following papers:—

## (1)

Letter—from E. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Land Records.  
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land  
Records and Agriculture.  
Dated—the 15th May 1912.  
No.—R. O. 187.

I have the honour to forward the copy of a letter received from the Land Records Superintendent, Group No. IV, with regard to the regular line survey of Kumbhaksham.

2. In this matter the Government have been dealing with the Municipal Chairman direct, but as the Board furnished me with a copy of G.O. No. 150 M., dated 26th January 1912, I thought it desirable to obtain a report on the matter from the Superintendent for my own information. This report I now submit and beg to state that in my opinion the Superintendent has arrived at the correct conclusion, viz., that the regular line survey must be refused.

3. In future it might be advisable to carry out such work, as has been going on for five years in Kumbhaksham, under technical and skilled supervision.

Enclosure.

## (2)

Letter—from the Land Records Superintendent, Group No. IV.  
To—the Director of Land Records.  
Dated—the 25th April 1912.  
No.—R. O. 188.

Referring to Memorandum R.O.G. No. 187, dated 25th March 1912, I have the honour to enclose a note on the "regular line" work in Kumbhaksham. I showed my memorandum to the Secretary to the Municipal Council. The Chairman also perused portions of it and I discussed the matter with them sufficiently. They are of opinion that to do the work again would merely try the temper of the town people and that the better would be their confidence in the Municipal Council. My view is wholly for refusing the regular line points already laid, or for laying them anew, re-entrusted through the streets in accordance with the registers A, B, C referred to in paragraph 13 of the note, page 73, is necessary in other cases.



## Appendix II—cont.

4. With the summary of the records that have led to the present reference from Government, I shall proceed to give a more detailed account of the nature and method of the work done by the Municipal sub-committee, the conditions and value of the records prepared, the results of my examination of the records both in office and on the ground and their state by authorities.

5. When in 1908, the Municipal Council decided to fix the base of streets under section 164 of the District Municipalities Act, it was explained to him then the Revenue Divisional officer and the District Collector of the day, that the town survey records were available and that it was therefore necessary to determine the street boundaries afresh, and to dispose of encroachments, on the basis of the principal records to the extent available of the survey of 1890. The usual conclusion of the Municipal and Revenue authorities was that the survey possessed no evidentiary value either as a guide in questions of title or as a defense in case of litigation. On this assumption, steps were taken to copy the principal streets of the villages comprised within the municipality and to carry out a fresh survey of the streets on the basis of the principal records which, eventually, was intended to supersede the town survey. Notifications under sections 5 and 17 of Act IV of 1897 were submitted by the Collector in 1908 to begin the survey of the streets by the Municipal Council then in progress. But these notifications were refused in the Board's office pending the decision of the question of the validity of town surveys in general. The notifications were never published. Their publication was finally sanctioned unconditionally—vide paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 3265, Bikaner, dated 19th September 1910. The preliminary street survey done by the special surveyor was, therefore, purely under the executive authority of the Revenue and Municipal officers and is therefore not valid in law, nor is any validity claimed for it.

6. The method adopted by the special deputy surveyor employed on the work was to select some temporary point now undetectable, often a lamp post or a creek or a well, at such end of the street, measure the distance between these points and offset on the chain line all the banks of the abutting houses, bridges, etc., as they actually existed at the time of his measurement. The "P" lines were also measured but no attempt was made either to determine the points or to connect them or the chain line points with the town survey traverse or any survey or other permanent point. These measurements were plotted into separate sketches on ordinary double post thin sheets of 2 to 5 feet in length. The scale adopted was 1" = 100 feet, double that of the survey record of measurement. These sketches which are the original records of measurement are available for 324 out of 345 streets, and are kept attached between card boards for each ward. One or two had to be subsequently replaced by the town surveyor. Several of them are now in a miserable condition owing to frequent use and wetness findings. They do not show the "Q" and offset measurements. The "P" measurements for 50 per cent. of the lines are omitted in at least 40 per cent. of the sketches. There are at least a dozen in which no measurements are entered and there is no sketch without omission of some kind or other. The omissions occur largely in respect of small bands which are important. Generally enough, the measurements where they have been entered have been recorded up to one inch, 20" 2", 25" 2", 40" 2", etc., etc., which shows that the measurements were made correctly to a degree hitherto unattempted. The street width at intervals of 5 to 30 feet has been recorded and plotted in dotted lines. The section measurements of the lines to indicate the point from which the width of the street was measured, have not been recorded. These section measurements are so numerous that there are 40 to 100 such lines in some street sketches. In cases they are very few. The Council was anxious to have the width at every point for purposes of comparison with the width of the street as recorded in the patauk, which latter, however, has not recorded the width in more than one or two places in a street. In addition to the actual street boundaries including heads of even three inches, these sketches show in red ink the principal boundaries on either side. The patauk boundary in red straight line for each side of a street was plotted by drawing two lines separated from one another, by the patauk width of the street. In some sketches, however, the patauk boundary is not shown. Kerosin, plate and stop have been separately measured and shown. Portions considered as encroachments according to the patauk are shown in yellow and portions which it was thought might be assigned to parties are shown in blue. In one sketch both are shown in the same color, yellow. About 58 sketches, especially those of the market ward, are so marked with colors that nothing can be made out of them. They are laid on thick. Several bands and stripes are in pencil, in some sketches they are half in pencil and half in ink and are crowded with pencil marks and wrappings.

7. On these original street survey sketches the President of the sub-committee roughly indicated the encroachments recommended for removal by writing "R" to be removed, "one step to be removed," etc., in blue or copying pencil. A register of encroachments was prepared in which (1) the dimensions of the portions encroached upon with reference to the patauk boundary, (2) the recommendations of the sub-committee in respect of each case and (3) the orders of the Council were recorded. If in a house of 6' x 3' a portion measuring say 2' x 2' was also encroached as an encroachment, the register would show only the latter dimensions. The purpose of identification the town survey number also was shown against each item with information as to whether the encroachment was included or excluded in the survey. This latter information, however, is wanting for several items.



## Appendix IV—cont.

intrinsic defects in the records. No measurements are recorded for several 'B' lines, especially of heads. As to 'G' and offset measurements they are to be found only in the bundle of field books in pencil of which I shall speak later. In more than 30 sketches the lines are partly in pencil with pencil entries 'disagreed', 'not removed', 'was allowed', etc., here and there. Some are obviously incomplete and left uncoloured. Twelve more lines in pencil parallel to one another without any indication as to what they mean are found in some sketches. The red ink lines in indicates the boundaries as finally settled do not appear in some 40 sketches. Twenty per cent. of the sketches relating to ward No. VIII contain no measurements at all. The lines are all in pencil. These 'fair' sketches are available or were prepared for only 496 out of 824 streets for which the originals are found and they bear the signature of the engineer alone. The measurements in feet and inches, for some lines which do not find a place in the originals, are found in the fair sketches. The two records should be made to supplement each other. The Town Surveyor has compared the fair with the original sketches for 200 streets with the result that some of the heads shown in the former are not found in the latter. Discrepancies in measurements between the two are said to aggregate more than 35 per cent. in addition to omissions. I came across some discrepancies myself and they are shown in the statement annexed to paragraph 12 below. It was assumed that the fair sketches had not been properly compared and that they were very defective. But these fair sketches are the only ones that can be of any use in identifying the regular line points. The original sketches, except for a few sheets are so clumsy and bulky that they are practically of no use and they are unfit for use in the field. They contain many illegible entries.

11. This brings me to the question of "Regular lines." One would naturally suppose that "Regular lines" were sent from point to point on the ground and ascertained on these fair sketches. Not so. The true street boundaries, as depicted in the fair sketches, are also the "Regular line" boundaries laid by the Council. On the original sketches showing the actual street boundaries, encroachments encroaching to the pavement were marked. These encroachments have been for the greater part measured and the lines of street boundary minus the encroachments were constituted the regular lines and depicted in the fair sketches. There was no need to lay down regular lines about in the original sketches, because the regular lines were intended to coincide absolutely point to point with the street boundary. The method adopted was a very simple one. The fair sketches therefore show, I must now say, and the true street boundary but the "Regular line" laid by the Council. There is a great advantage in so naming the work. The Municipal Council as such has no power to survey streets and discontinue the boundaries under Act IV of 1897, while it has power, under the District Municipality Act, to lay down "regular lines" which would be binding on all concerned and to secure the removal of all encroachments on the "regular line." The "regular lines" and they on the only lines, depicted in the fair sketches and approved by the Council are valid in law. Only they were based on an invalid street survey, worse than the primary, in so far as the provision of means of identification is concerned. The street survey in it originally was, having been conducted on more like "regular lines" and having thus served its purpose, can be discarded in favour of the town survey. The Council is ready to do this. If the "regular lines" could, therefore, now be corrected with and superimposed on the records of the town survey which has been declared valid, the work would be complete. This is what remains to be done and I shall now consider how far this is possible with the records available for the purpose.

12. I have already in paragraphs 6 and 10 described the nature of the original and fair sketches and spoken of the register of agreements entered as item (c) "regular line registers" in the Director of Survey's letter printed in G.O. No. 170 N., dated 26th January 1915. There remain the field books. The field books relating to the first ward are described in paragraph 3 of the Director's letter above, referred to and they are the best of the lot. I must say here, whether it was only accidental or intentional, that the records of the first ward and especially those of the 6th streets and to the Survey office for scrutiny and referred to by the Director of Survey in that paragraph, were all prepared by the prominent Town Surveyor and not by the hands of Deputy Surveyors. The measurements relating to these 28 streets were all made by him and they are relatively better and more accurate than those in the records prepared by the Special Deputy Surveyors, though the former had to move with the current and adopt the methods of the Special Deputy Surveyors in sketches in the vicinity of the Council. The records of 15 out of 43 streets of ward, i.e., those from which no information could be gathered in the Survey office were prepared by the Special Deputy Surveyors. The Survey office has as yet seen only the very cream of the regular line records. Had the records of any other ward been sent recently and for scrutiny, the result of the scrutiny office would have been an entirely adverse one. The records of the remaining wards are not half as good as those that were submitted in the Survey office. The pencil field books relating to the remaining 5 wards are 14 in number. I examined some of them. They are as a rule a jumble of figures G, P and others. They contain sketches of some fields with pencil outlines with writings in pencil. They are extremely rough and in one page there was the draft of the Special Surveyor's letter above. It will take three hours for a trained Surveyor to get from these books which measurements relate to which street. They are with all these defects not complete for the whole town. There are no books for some streets. To enter the points, with reference to the above and offset measurements recorded in them, would take more time than it takes to measure the lines now. The Survey office has found that it cannot satisfactorily, with the data furnished therein, reduce the regular line points, in office, to the town survey points. If the records relating to the first ward are in this condition, the









*Appendix I F—cont.*

10. On this last consideration alone I would urge a thorough revision of the work. The Divisional Officer Mr. G. G. Austin with whom I discussed this subject some time back was of the same opinion. It is urged that regular lines have been laid and cannot under any circumstances be revised. If it were so, it may be held that in the present case they have not been laid or only partially laid because they cannot, so they can be recorded anywhere. There are places where the Council with its records would not be able to say where the lines are.

(2)

*Referential*—by W. A. HARRIS, Esq., Acting Director of Survey.  
*Dated*—the 27th May 1912.  
*No.*—Dist. 223.

*Submitted.*

2. I agree with the Director of Land Records that the regular line must be re-laid in Kumbakonam and I am also at one with him in his suggestion regarding the conduct of such work in the future.

*Reference*—No. 1305, dated 26th June 1912.

Submitted to Government with reference to the correspondence ending with their Order No. 150 M., dated 25th January 1912.

2. The Board agrees with the Directors of Land Records and Survey that the regular line in the Kumbakonam municipality must be re-laid.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of the letter of the Director of Land Records, his attention is drawn to paragraph 10 (b) of the rules approved in G.O. No. 2060, Revenue, dated 14th June 1910, which contains provision for technical check of the work done by the special officer and his staff.

S. YERRATARAMAIAH,  
*Secretary.*

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,  
 with a copy of Land Records Department's Memo.  
 " Director of Land Records,  
 " of Survey.

Order—No. 1457 M., dated 14th August 1912.

From the report of the Land Records Superintendent received with the Board's Proceedings read above, it is clear that what has resulted from the attempt of the Kumbakonam Municipal Council to lay down a regular line is not a regular line in the true sense of the term but the imaginary line which, it is assumed, the survey of 1899 would have laid down as the survey line of the streets had it followed the inaccurate and imperfect planish as an absolute guide. The line thus laid down is of no value as a survey line and cannot replace that of the survey of 1899 which has been declared valid. It is further evident that it is of no value as a regular line the object and nature of which has not been correctly understood. A regular line has nothing to do with the determination of the proper boundaries between streets and private properties. It is an ideal line which when, once obtained will secure for each street a straight and proper alignment by eliminating where possible all bends and corners—the most fertile source of encroachments—and a uniform and ample breadth. When a regular line has been prescribed, it is the duty of a Municipal Council so far as funds and opportunity permit and by watchful action under sections 194-195-A of the District Municipalities Act, 1881, gradually to bring the street boundary line into conformity with the regular line. When the two lines ultimately coincide throughout, the task of improvement has been accomplished, the regular line becomes the street boundary line and separate records are no longer necessary. Orders will issue to the Revenue Department amending the existing rules relating to regular line operations so as more clearly to define their scope and purpose.

2. The regular line as laid down at present for Kumbakonam complies with none of these essentials, and it is also clear that, even if it possessed any intrinsic value in itself, the essential correlation of the records of the regular line survey with those of

*Appendix IV—cont.*

the survey of 1899 could not be accomplished without an expenditure of time and labour which would render it more arduous and simpler to do the work over again. Under these circumstances the Government are of opinion that further operations in connection with the existing regular line survey should be abandoned. They further consider that the task of re-laying the line on correct principles should be deferred until the work can be taken up and carried through under proper guidance and in accordance with definite instructions.

2. The Municipal Council has, however, accomplished useful work in getting rid of numerous piles, kiosks and other projections as encroachments on the basis of the so-called regular line, and what seems to be immediately necessary is to have a record to show with reference to the survey line the structures, etc., that have been so removed. It will then be possible to consider what measures can be taken to provide against their being replaced whether they be on the street side of the survey line or not. This also applies to encroachments on the street side of the survey line which have been retained as the result of a compromise, as the Government consider that such cases should not now be re-opened. In other words, the results of all cases of encroachments dealt with by the Council should be shown with reference to the survey records. The Board of Revenue is requested to direct the Director of Land Records to obtain and submit a further report from the Land Records Superintendent whose report was received with the Board's Proceedings as to how far it will be possible to identify these encroachments with reference to the survey records without correlating the so-called regular line with the survey line.

(True Extract.)

I. DAVIDSON,  
*Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kuching  
(Through the Collector).  
Chief of Revenue (Revenue Department).  
Copy to the Chief of the Police.  
Revenue Department.

## APPENDIX V.

Rules framed by the local boards in the several districts under clauses (iv) and (v) of section 34 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894 (page 634 *supra*).

## ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

## DISPENSARY BOARD.

Resolved that a sub-committee consisting of the Taluk Board President and four non-official members and the President shall be appointed at least a month before the budget meeting of the Board and that they should prepare a memorandum to be circulated to the members of the Board at least five days before the budget meeting.

## GOVTY TALUK BOARD.

*Rules framed for the guidance of dispensary committee.*

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members, appointed by the Taluk Board of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointments for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the Taluk Board. The taluk board will appoint one of the members as chairman. If any member without excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Taluk Board neglects for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings, he will be liable to be removed.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the Dispensary building, and the minutes of their proceedings shall be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the meeting. A copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the Taluk Board within five days of the date of the resolution.

2. All requisites for articles other than medicines required for the dispensary and all bills relating to the expenditure of the dispensary, shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by the chairman, before presentation to the District Surgeon. (To avoid delay it may be considered to have the monthly meeting in the first week of every month.)

3. If there be any encroachments in lands or fruit-bearing trees attached to the dispensary, the committee shall have power to lease out the lands and trees for a period not exceeding three years.

4. All unserviceable articles and instruments procured to be used by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall be disposed of by the committee, who will remit the sale-proceeds to the credit of the Taluk Board.

5. The committee shall have power to institute inquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the administration of the dispensary and report them to the District Surgeon, if necessary. The committee shall have power to nominate medical servants.

6. The committee shall take stock of all medicines and furniture once in every year.

7. The chairman will carry out all resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the District Surgeon and the President of the Taluk Board.

8. A book shall be opened, if a visitors' book has not already been opened, for record of all the observations of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits, and in the said book all complaints made by the patients at the time of inspection shall also be recorded, for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. If such complaint or other observation requires urgent action the chairman shall take steps to convene a special meeting.

9. The committee will be careful not to incur, within the limits of the District Medical Officer or professional matters.

*Appendix F—cont.***SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.****\* DISTRICT BOARD.**

Four committees will be appointed from the members of the District Board to advise the Board on matters relating to (1) public works, (2) education, (3) sanitation and (4) medical institutions, respectively.

2. The number of the members to sit on each of these committees will be fixed by the District Board from time to time.

3. The members of these committees will be elected by the District Board by ballot or in such other manner as the Board considers fit. Not more than one committee shall ordinarily sit on more than one institution.

4. Each member thus elected will remain on the committee as long as he continues to be a member of the District Board.

5. The duty of each committee will be to supervise the works and the institutions relating to the branch of administration which it is in charge of, and generally to see that the instructions sanctioned by the Board are utilized to the fullest advantage.

6. The committee will not, however, issue any instructions directly to the executive authorities employed by the Board, but will submit its recommendations to the Board through the President.

7. Each committee will appoint a chairman from among its members. The chairman will convene the meetings of the committee at such times and places as may be fixed by the committee, preside thereat and transact all business connected with the committee.

8. The committee will submit recommendations before the 15th October in each year regarding the distribution of the estimates in the next official year in the branch of administration concerned. These recommendations will be sent to the officers who have to submit the budget estimates to the Board, and will finally be placed before the meeting of the Board at which the budget is to be discussed.

9. After the draft budget is prepared in the district board office, a statement showing the receipts and expenditure under the main heads should be sent to each member a week prior to the date of the budget meeting. The statement should be accompanied by a memorandum showing clearly the available charges such as salaries, rents, contingents, etc., and the balance that is available for being distributed in such manner as the Board considers most advantageous.

10. The proceedings of the meetings of the District Board should be published in English and Tamil.

11. The notices of the meetings and the business to be transacted thereat should be issued in English and Tamil.

**SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.****MANGALORE TALUK BOARD.***Rules regarding the appointment and procedure of committees*

Under section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1894, the Taluk Board, Mangalore, resolves to make the following rules regarding the appointment and procedure of committees for the superintendence or management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries and charitable institutions wholly or partially by the Board:—

For purposes of effective control or supervision, the territory over which the Mangalore Taluk Board exercises jurisdiction, shall be divided into wards, each ward consisting of a group of educational institutions, of a hospital, of a dispensary, or of a charity.

2. The extent of the wards as far as the educational institutions falling thereunder are concerned shall in season require, be defined by the Board and shall for the present be those mentioned in schedule A to these rules. The other wards shall be those mentioned in schedule B.

3. There shall be a separate committee appointed for each ward in schedule A consisting of not less than five members of whom one at least shall be a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board.

4. The election of the Taluk Board members to sit on the committee of a particular ward shall be made by the Board, while the appointment of all other members shall rest in the President provided always that whenever the President makes an appointment the fact shall be reported at the next meeting of the Taluk Board and that it shall be accepted for the Board to sit & decide.

5. Each member of a committee other than a member of the Taluk Board shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment and the term of office of a Taluk Board member on the committee shall be his term on the Taluk Board.

## Appendix F—cont.

6. Every committee shall be presided over by the member of the taluk board who is a member of such committee and the committee shall meet and discuss matters at such times and places within their ward as the presiding member or any three other members may fix.

7. The members of a committee shall visit either singly or in groups the institution or institutions comprised within their ward at least once every two months, but it shall be competent for them to divide among themselves the institution or institutions which each shall visit.

8. Every member visiting a ward shall report to the Board through the presiding member any defect that he may notice in the management or the working of the institution including in the case of educational institutions matters relating to—

- (1) Attendance and discipline.
- (2) Local holidays and casual leave to teachers.
- (3) Character and moral influence of teachers.
- (4) Sanitation.
- (5) Physical training of boys.
- (6) Sufficiency or insufficiency of buildings, apparatus, furniture, books, maps, school garden, play-grounds, etc., and

(7) Any other matter which may be specially referred to the committee by the inspecting officer of the Educational Department or the Taluk Board.

9. The committee shall devote their special attention to aided institutions in their ward or, institutions partially maintained at the expense of the Taluk Board and shall bring to notice of the Taluk Board any mismanagement or bogus management which may disqualify such institutions being included in the aided list.

10. The members of the committee selected for each ward or appointed by the president shall for the present be those mentioned in schedule C.

## SCHEDULE A. (Rule 2.)

The educational institutions shall, for the present, be distributed among the following seven wards, viz.—

(1) Mangalore, (2) Uthel, (3) Fortwell, (4) Malka, (5) Madhabdri, (6) Gumpen, and (7) Basral.

Sl. No.	Name of school.	Whether wholly maintained or partially maintained.		Whether Government or Aided.		Name of the village in which the school is situated.
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
<b>I. Mangalore Ward.</b>						
1	St. John (Roman)	—	—	Partially	—	Channarayana
2	Do (Do)	—	—	Do	—	Do
3	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
4	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
5	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
6	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
7	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
8	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
9	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
10	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
11	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
12	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
13	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
14	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
15	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
16	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
17	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
18	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
19	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
20	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
<b>II. Uthel Ward.</b>						
1	St. John (Roman)	—	—	Partially	—	Channarayana
2	Do (Do)	—	—	Do	—	Do
3	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
4	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
5	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
6	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
7	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
8	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
9	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
10	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
11	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
12	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
13	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
14	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
15	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
16	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
17	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do
18	St. George's	—	—	Do	—	Do
19	St. Peter's	—	—	Do	—	Do
20	St. John	—	—	Do	—	Do

## Appendix V—cont.

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## B. Stalder (Frank)

[illegible]

#### 4. Paper Park

[illegible]



## Appendix C—cont.

Serial number	Name of school.	Whether wholly maintained or partly maintained.	Number of Scholars at Institution.	Value of the village in which the school is situated.
T. General Ward.				
1	Boys' (Hindu) .. .. .	Partly	.. .. .	Boys
2	Do. (Muslim) .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	Do.
3	Do. .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	Do.
4	Anglican Church .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	Do.
5	Do. .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	Do.
6	Parangaliam .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	Parangaliam
7	Calcutta .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	Calcutta
8	St. John's .. .. .	Wholly	.. .. .	St. John's
9	St. Peter's .. .. .	Partly	.. .. .	St. Peter's
10	St. Paul's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Paul's
11	St. George's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. George's
12	St. Andrew's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Andrew's
13	St. James' .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. James'
14	St. Michael's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Michael's
15	St. Elizabeth's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Elizabeth's
16	St. Mary's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Mary's
17	St. John's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. John's
18	St. Peter's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Peter's
19	St. Paul's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. Paul's
20	St. George's .. .. .	Do.	.. .. .	St. George's

## SCHEDULE B. (Rule 2.)

- Two chairmen at Rajap.
- One dispenser at Mudi.
- One dispenser at Muddihini.
- One hospital at Burtal.
- One chamber at Burtal.
- Two chambers at Parangaliam.

## SCHEDULE C. (Rule 10.)

## 1. Municipal Ward.

- M. R. E. R. Rao Sahib N. Sahib Rao Arangal.
- " K. Krishnaswamy Sahib Arangal.
- Reverend G. P. Hemchandra.
- M. R. E. R. M. Venkataswamy Arangal, s.a.
- " U. Ramaswamy Arangal, s.a., s.a.
- P. F. X. Saldanha, Esq.
- Alfred Khan Sahib Mahabir.
- Vallu Brundabha Sahib Sahib.

## 2. Small Ward.

- M. R. E. R. U. G. Krishnaswamy Arangal.
- Reverend Father C. P. Coelho, s.a.
- M. R. E. R. Narsada Kumbha Alva Arangal, Petal of Bangalore.
- " Sahib Chandra Arangal, Petal of Bangalore.
- Reverend Father G. P. Hemchandra, Petal of Bangalore.
- M. R. E. R. Sahib Maria Arangal, Petal of Bangalore.

## 3. General Ward.

- Reverend Father D. D. P. Coelho, s.a.
- M. R. E. R. K. Sahib Kumbha Sahib Arangal.
- " Reverend Father G. P. Hemchandra.
- Reverend Narsada Kumbha Arangal.
- Mr. P. Saldanha, Petal of Bangalore.

## 4. Small Ward and also Small Dispensary.

- Alfred Khan Sahib Mahabir.
- The Sub Dispensary at Mudi.
- M. R. E. R. M. Venkataswamy Arangal.
- " M. Venkataswamy Arangal.
- Reverend Father A. J. Hemchandra, Petal of Bangalore.
- " Reverend Father A. J. Hemchandra, Petal of Bangalore.
- M. R. E. R. K. Sahib Kumbha Sahib Arangal.
- General Dispensary at Bangalore.

## Appendix F—cont.

5. *Makelidit Ward and also Makelidit Dispensary.*

1. M.R. Ry. Ch. Kankamua Shetti Avargal.
2. The Sub-Registrar of Makelidit.
3. M.R. Ry. Kankamua Mallya Avargal.
4. " Mondiride Subhaya Shetti Avargal, Petal of Paladina.
5. " Dava Raja Shembha Avargal, Petal of Shiroach.
6. " Nannurda Avargal, Petal of Kallimadikur.
7. Reverend Father Emma Louis, S.J., Vicar of Holy Church.
8. " " G. Chelvi, S.J.

6. *Gurpur Ward and also Gurpur Dispensary.*

1. M.R. Ry. M. Appasa Shetti Avargal.
2. Reverend Father M. F. Colaco of Kallimadikur.
3. M.R. Ry. Alva Erisivasa Pal Avargal.
4. " M. Subhaya Shetti Avargal.
5. " Annappa Hagguda Avargal, Petal of Tambapikara.

7. *Bastol Ward, Hospital of Bastol, Choultry at Bastol and Clinics at Pongapikara.*

1. The Deputy Tahsildar of Bastol.
2. M.H. Ry. K. Bama Nayak Avargal.
3. " Arla Gummanna Shetti Avargal.
4. " J. Krishna Rao Avargal, S.J.
5. Reverend Father Amalio, S.J.
6. M.R. Ry. Pattanamdi Rama Krishnappa Avargal, Petal of Manohi.
7. " Tamasaya Alva Avargal, Petal of Erenen.
8. Kula Bari Sahib.

## SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

## PATTAR TALUK BOARD.

*Under the guidance of the committee for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals and dispensaries.*

1. There shall be five committees for the two taluks, one for Kanargal and four for Uppinangudi taluk.

(a) For Kanargal taluk there shall be only one committee consisting of 14 members, six officials and eight non-officials (District Muzard, Tahsildar, Sub-Registrar of Kanargal and Hoadrug, Deputy Tahsildars of Hoadrug and Kanargal and eight non-official members partly taluk board members and partly other gentlemen to be chosen by the President of the Pattar Taluk Board). Five members will form a quorum.

(b) For the Uppinangudi taluk there shall be four committees, viz., Pattar, Uppinangudi, Belangudi and Belhore. The Pattar committee shall have control over the elementary schools at Pattar, Hantyer, Vitil, Nollichudi and Alimondha. The Uppinangudi committee shall have control over the elementary schools at Uppinangudi, Garayyannur, Madhira and The Belangudi committee shall have control over Belangudi, Garayyannur, Madhira and the Belhore committee shall have control over the schools at Kanargal elementary schools, and the Belhore committee shall consist of nine Taluk, Paddy, Pottan, Alimond and Belhore. The Pattar committee shall consist of nine members of whom the District Muzard, Tahsildar, Sub-Registrar of Vitil, the District Deputy Tahsildar and five non-official members consisting of partly taluk board members and partly other gentlemen. Five members will form a quorum. Uppinangudi, Belangudi and Belhore committees shall consist of five members. In Belangudi the Deputy Tahsildar and the Sub-Registrar shall be ex-officio members. These members shall form a quorum.

2. All vacancies shall be filled up by the President of the Taluk Board. Members will hold their appointments for three years and will also be eligible for re-appointment.

3. The committee shall meet once in a month in one of the schools or the hospital or the dispensary building as the case may be under its charge and the minutes of their proceedings will be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the committee. The Taluk Board President shall appoint a chairman who shall arrange for the holding of monthly meetings.

(a) All questions which may come before the committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority; and in every case of equality of votes the chairman or the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote.

(b) In the case of the absence of the chairman from any meeting the members of the committee present at the meeting will elect one from among themselves by a majority of votes to preside therein.

*Appendix B—cont.*

4. The duties of the committee in respect of educational institutions shall be the following:—

- (a) To see to the requirements of the school in respect of building, apparatus, furniture, books, maps, &c.
- (b) The proper working of the schools including the attendance of the teachers and boys.
- (c) The despatch of the percentage and the granting of free-scholarship.
- (d) The distribution of prizes and celebration of school-days, introduction of games and field sports, and giving tests to school children.
- (e) The inspection of school-people at the end of each half-year and helping the teachers in determining utterly useless boys in the lower standards for another year.
- (f) The exercising of the general supervision of the school.

5. A book shall be opened for record of all observations of the members of the committee when visiting the school and in the said book irregularities noticed or complaints brought against the subordinates of the master/ess shall also be recorded in the memorandum. A copy of records thus recorded shall be submitted by the headmaster of the school within 24 hours to the President of the taluk board, with his explanation if any, through the proper channels. The committee shall also have power to initiate enquiries on the spot into irregularities in urgent cases and report the result to the President, Taluk Board.

6. The duties of the committee in respect of medical institutions shall be the following:—

- (a) All unnecessary articles and instruments procured to be used by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall be disposed of by the committee who will credit the sale-proceeds to the credit of the Taluk Board.
- (b) The committee shall take stock of medicines and furniture once in every year.
- (c) The chairman will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and the President, Taluk Board.
- (d) A book shall be opened for record of all observations of the members of the committee when paying unreported visits and in the said book all complaints made by patients or others at the time of inspection shall also be recorded. If such complaint or observation requires action, the chairman shall bring the matter to the notice of the President, Taluk Board, through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
- (e) All the resolutions of the committee shall be communicated to the medical officer through District Medical and Sanitary Officer, copies being at the same time submitted to the President, Taluk Board.

X, &c.—The committee shall take care not to encroach within the domain of the educational and medical officers in professional matters.

**COORDINATOR TALUK BOARD.**

*rules for the guidance of the committee for the superintendence and control of educational institutions.*

The Board resolves to form an Educational Committee for the superintendence and control of the local elementary schools under its jurisdiction.

2. The committee shall consist of ten members—five of whom shall be taluk board members to be appointed by the President of the Taluk Board and five others to be nominated one by each taluk board member on the committee, each nomination to be subject to the approval of the President of the Taluk Board.

If any member fail to make such nomination within three months after a vacancy has occurred, the President shall have the power to fill up the vacancy at his own discretion.

The sub-inspector of schools shall be an additional *ex-officio* member of the committee.

3. Of the five taluk board members of the committee two shall be residents of the Coondapur taluk and three of the Udipi taluk.

Each member shall hold his appointment for three years, but in the case of a taluk board member, he shall cease to be a member of the committee when he ceases to be a member of the Taluk Board.

4. Members of the committee may be re-appointed on the expiry of their term of office.

5. Members of the committee who are taluk board members shall elect one from among themselves to be chairman, who shall arrange for the transaction of the business of the committee. The election shall be subject to the approval of the President of the Taluk Board.

*Appendix F—cont.*

6. The committee shall meet at least once in a month and three members shall form a quorum. In the absence of the chairman, the members present shall choose one from among themselves, who is a member of the Taluk Board, to preside.

7. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a book and be signed by the chairman of the committee or the presiding member.

8. The duties of the committee for the present shall be the following:—

(1) To inspect local elementary schools regularly with a view to see—

(a) that the school registers are properly maintained by the teachers.

(b) that the teachers and pupils attend school regularly and at the proper hours more especially in rural places, and

(c) that the requirements of the school in respect of building, apparatus, furniture, books, maps, etc., are adequate and in proper condition.

(2) Generally to stimulate and encourage education among all classes.

9. In each school there shall be maintained a visitors' book in which the visiting members of the committee shall record his remarks and any expressions of the headmaster as deemed necessary. These remarks, etc., should ordinarily be recorded in the vernacular.

10. The headmaster of the school shall submit within 14 days a copy of the remarks together with his own remarks or further explanation (if any) to the President of the Taluk Board through the sub-assistant inspectors of schools. The final copies of the President, Taluk Board, when received, shall be entered by the headmaster in his visitors' book against the committee member's remark. A space should be left for this purpose in the visitors' book.

11. Each member of the committee who is a member of the Taluk Board shall be empowered to examine an expenditure (for petty repairs, etc., which may be found necessary during his visit) up to Rs. 25 per annum (official year) but not more than Rs. 8 per annum shall be spent in any one school.

12. As each member is awarded by the teacher, which should be in writing in the book provided in paragraph 9 of these rules, the headmaster will get the necessary repairs, etc., executed and submit a bill for the charge direct to the chairman of the committee, together with a declaration that the work has been duly executed.

13. The chairman of the committee shall place all the bills which may be so received by him before the committee meeting for approval and forward a consolidated bill immediately to the President of the Taluk Board. The account will then be passed in the President's office for payment to the headmaster concerned.

14. The committee shall have power to make rules (subject to the approval of the President of the Taluk Board) for the conduct of business and for the guidance of the members.

**CHINGLEPUZ DISTRICT.****SACHAPY TALUK BOARD.**

Resolved that a committee be formed consisting of the following members of the Taluk Board to report from time to time on the condition of the roads and their repairs and to check and account the road materials. The work of each member of the committee should commence after the work to be assigned to him is determined by the President:—

1. Mr. G. Nanyanarandi Chetti Gera
2. Mr. J. P. Shrinigala
3. Mr. Kalayassandura Maniketty
4. Mr. M. Basappa Chella
5. Mr. P. N. Hathaween Nayadu Gera.

**TREASURER TALUK BOARD.**

The supervision of works like roads, taluk board schools, wells, village-site and road repairs will be allotted to individual members of the taluk board according to the proximity of the works to the place of residence of each member.

1. A list of all the works concerning the Taluk Board will be given to each such member assigned.

*Appendix F—cont.*

3. Such members should inspect all the works such as supply, and stacking of materials necessary and ordinary repairs to road, construction of buildings, walls, etc., relating to Taluk Board and send a report in the following form:—

- (i) Quantity of materials supplied.
- (ii) Whether the materials supplied are of good quality according to specification.
- (iii) Quantity of materials spent.
- (iv) Whether the spending has been well ordered and properly utilised until the surface is smoothened.
- (v) Whether sufficient earthwork has been done on both sides of the road.
- (vi) Whether, for buildings, good stones, bricks and grained mortar is used.
- (vii) Whether the timber supplied is good.
- (viii) Whether in digging wells earthwork has been done to the spring level.

4. The members are also requested to report about the bad condition of ponds such as—

- (i) rats on the road,
- (ii) any earthwork is necessary for road sides,
- (iii) whether any village roads require repairs,
- (iv) whether any new wells are required to be constructed,
- (v) whether any ponds, wells require repairs.

5. The members are also required to report the number of wells working on any road, the members may happen to pass.

6. All such reports should be forwarded to the President, Taluk Board.

7. No member should exercise any power over the works or issue any order to any one of the Engineering department or to any other department under which the work is done. They should simply report to the President.

8. The members should also report the progress of work and cause of any delay in the work.

9. The powers of president and vice-president remain the same as in Code.

10. The talukdars concerned should also report just like other members when they are in town.

**SATRAPET, THIRUVALUR AND CHINGULPET TALUK BOARDS.***Revised rules for the guidance of dispensary committees.*

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members appointed by the taluk board of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointment for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the Taluk Board. The Taluk Board will appoint one of the members as chairman.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the dispensary building and the minutes of their proceedings shall be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman at the meeting.

2. All orders for articles other than medicines required for the dispensary and all bills relating to the expenditure of the dispensary shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by their chairman before transmission to the district surgeon. (to avoid delay it may be convenient to have the monthly meeting in the first week of every month).

3. If there are any encumbrances in lands attached to the dispensary the committee shall have power to lease out the lands for a period not exceeding three years.

4. All unresolvable articles and instruments pronounced to be valid by the District Medical Officer shall be disposed of by the committee, who will credit the sale proceeds to the credit of the Taluk Board.

5. The committee shall have power to institute enquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the volunteers of the dispensary and recommend suitable punishment. They may also nominate medical servants.

6. The committee shall take stock of all medicines and furniture once in every year.

7. The chairman will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and see that all correspondence with the district surgeon and President, Taluk Board.

8. A book shall be opened for records of all observations of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits and in the said book all complaints made by patients at the time of inspection shall also be recorded for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. If such complaint or observation requires urgent action the chairman shall take steps to convene a special meeting.

9. No individual member except the chairman shall have power to give orders to the medical volunteers in charge of the dispensary or any of his servants.

*NOTE.*—The committee will be assisted by four medical workers (the female of the District Medical Officer's professional staff).

## Appendix F—cont.

## SALADY AND TRITILLION TALK BOARD

#### Notes for the appointment<sup>1</sup> and procedure of Educational Sub-Committees

One Educational sub-committee shall be appointed for the Turkish Board and if it shall consist of not more than five members, it shall not be more than three shall be also members of the Turkish Board permanently living within its jurisdiction. They shall be appointed by election at a meeting of the Turkish Board. The members of the sub-committee will attend their office for these years with the proviso that if any member, being also a member of the Turkish Board, cannot be a member of the Turkish Board, he shall come to the Turkish Board as a member of the sub-committee. The Vice President of the Board will be the Turkish Inspector of Schools and the President of the Board will be the Turkish Inspector of Schools. The members of the sub-committee of the Turkish Board will be the members of the Turkish Board. The members of the sub-committee shall elect one among themselves to provide

2. The committee shall meet every month on the day fixed for the meeting of the Taluk Board or some other convenient day that may be decided upon at Tiruchirappalli at the Taluk Board's office for the disposal of administrative matters that may be referred to it, and the minutes of the proceedings shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose and signed by the chairman of the proceedings.

3. The committee shall not be called upon to hold when there is no sufficient business to transact. The chairman shall send notices about the meetings. At any meeting three members shall form a quorum. Failure on the part of any member to attend three consecutive meetings might (unless he is excused by the Taluk Board) be the appointment of another in his stead.

2. Copies of proceedings of the committee should be submitted to the President, Taksh Board, within a week of each meeting and such proceedings will be read at the next ensuing meeting of the Taksh Board. It is open to the Taksh Board to cancel any resolution made by the sub-committee.

4. The choruses shall carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all necessary correspondence with the President, Taksh Board, Students, etc., required for this purpose shall be supplied from the taksh board's office where the records of the committee shall be kept in a separate box.

[illegible]

6. The committees shall have power to institute inquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the school establishment or noticed by the members and to submit their recommendations to the President, Tamil Nadu, through the sub-committee in-charge of discipline. The sub-committee shall also make their recommendations through the in-charge schools. The sub-committee shall, regarding appointment, promotion, reduction, department to the President, Tamil Nadu, regarding appointment, promotion, reduction, suspension and dismissal of schoolmasters.

7. The committee shall have power to examine all the registers, furniture, books, maps, etc., of any school and record the result of their observations in the book already referred to.

5 The committee shall also have power to determine and recommend for concessive bursary of any school and record the result of their observations in the local enquiry committee report.

6. A register shall be spread in the office of the committee for record of all observations of the members of the committee regarding their visits to board schools. They may also enter in the notebook the substance of a complaint made at the time of the visit or subsequently by the

*Appendix F—cont.*

villagers who are interested in the welfare of the schools. The register should be put before the committee of each meeting. If the committee thinks any action to be necessary, they shall make their recommendation to the President, Taluk Board, through the sub-assistant inspector of schools.

10. The committee members shall be particularly careful not to assume themselves the power or duties of an educational officer.

11. The committee shall bring to the notice of the President, Taluk Board, any desire on the part of the prominent villagers to start schools on private donations and endowments in facilities where there is real need for it.

12. The committee shall interest itself in promoting the cause of primary education by explaining to the villagers the advantages of elementary education and endeavouring to prevail on prominent and interested villagers to open some elementary schools from private contributions.

13. The sub-committee may make to the President, Taluk Board, any proposals it thinks fit for the general improvement of the schools. If the proposals are such as to render the opinion of the Educational department desirable, the President shall refer them to the sub-assistant inspector of schools for his remarks.

**COIMBATORE DISTRICT.****DISTRICT BOARD.**

(1) The proceedings of the District Board meetings shall be published in Tamil as well as in English.

(2) The notices of the meetings and the business to be transacted therein shall be in digest.

(3) Each member of the District Board shall be furnished separately in advance of the budget meeting with a statement of the principal figures of the draft budget as approved by the advisory committee together with a brief explanatory memorandum discussing the outlines and the principles followed in fixing the various figures.

**COIMBATORE TALUK BOARD.**

(1) Notices of Taluk Board meetings and business to be transacted thereat shall be in digest (Tamil and English) and communicated to each member.

(2) Proceedings of the Taluk Board shall be published in Tamil as well as in English.

(3) A statement of the principal figures of the draft budget together with a brief memorandum explaining the principal figures shall be prepared in digest and communicated to each member sufficiently in advance of the budget meeting.

**KOLAR TALUK BOARD.**

(1) The proceedings of the Taluk Board meetings shall be published in Tamil as well as in English.

(2) The notices of the meetings and the business to be transacted thereat shall be in digest.

(3) Each member of the Taluk Board shall be furnished separately in advance of the budget meeting with a statement of the principal figures of the draft budget together with a brief explanation for adopting the various figures.

**CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.****KAYATHUR TALUK BOARD.**

The Proceedings of this Taluk Board will be heretofore be published in the Gazette in digest and notices of meetings and business will also be issued in digest. The budget proposals will in future be circulated among the members sufficiently in advance as suggested by the Government.

*Appendix F—cont.*  
**JAMMALAKUNDRU TALUK BOARD.**

1. The taluk committee shall consist of the following members for the superintendence of school schools.

*Superintendent's taluk.*

1. The Tahsildar.
2. Union Chairman.
3. M.R. Ry. N. Nannalinga Rao Gura, S.A., *President*.
4. " K. Ramasubrahma Reddy Gura of Koddagalli.
5. " T. Nannayya Gura.
6. Saikrishna Bada Gura of Bada Bahadur.
7. Rev. Nicholas.

*President's taluk.*

1. The Tahsildar.
2. Union Chairman.
3. M.R. Ry. V. Vannala Rao Gura, S.A., *President*.
4. " G. B. H. Venkata Rao Gura.
5. " K. Krishna Rao Gura, S.A., *Headmaster*.
6. Rev. G. R. Macfarlane.
7. Mohammod Amiruddin Sahib Bahadur.

*Police Officer's taluk.*

1. The Tahsildar.
2. Union Chairman, Pallareddi.
3. Union Chairman, Vampalli.
4. M.R. Ry. Nannu Kotli Gura of Konaigalipalli.
5. " Kuvadi Reddy Gura of Tondim.
6. Baburam Sahib Bahadur.

5. The taluk committee shall consist of seven members including the tahsildar, chairman of unions, and other four members being nominated by the president.

6. It shall be competent for one or more members of the committee to visit the schools under the control of the Taluk Board and within the jurisdiction of the committee, make visit to be made and reports to be submitted to the President at least once in three months.

7. The committee shall ascertain the educational needs of the villages in which the school is situated by taking in view the number of school-going population, smaller villages in the neighbourhood within a radius of one mile, the conditions of the locality and the inhabitants and take such measures as they may deem expedient to make the institution popular in the neighbourhood.

8. The report shall also state as to how far the defects pointed out by educational officers have been remedied and recommendations given acted on.

9. It shall also be competent for the committee to gauge the educational needs of villages in which there are no schools and make recommendations to the Board as to opening new schools in them.

— — — — —  
**GUNTUR DISTRICT.**

**GUNTUR TALUK BOARD.**

1. That the Board resolves to divide the taluks under its jurisdiction into wards with a view to better the administration of its affairs with regard to Grant, 1—Houses, buildings, sanitation, schools, unions and medical institutions.

2. That the Vice-President and the Engineer member shall be considered ward members for all the taluks under the Board.

3. That sub-divisional superintendents of schools shall be considered ward members for any taluk or taluk or portion of taluks of whose districts he is in charge.

4. The Tahsildar members shall be considered to be ward members of their respective taluks.

5. Members elected shall be ward members for the respective firms in which they are elected.

6. Until all the seats allotted for election are filled up and in the absence of elected members, nominated members are ward members for the firms in which they live.

7. These ward members shall have power to inspect any road and any institution under the Board and report to the Board in the first week of every quarter or so often as they think necessary wherever they consider interesting in the following form:—

(1) Name of ward; (2) Name of the member; (3) Names of public works and sanitary works inspected; (4) Name of school or medical institution inspected; (5) Dates on which such inspection conducted; (6) Remarks.





*Appendix F—cont.*

5. The member shall closely watch the working of the school, any indifference or neglect on the part of the teachers or their irregular attendance being brought to the notice of the sub-assistant inspector of schools. No teacher should ever be excluded in the presence of his pupils or villagers.

6. Members of the committee shall not interfere with the method of teaching or with the curricula of studies in the school.

7. Whenever an educational inspecting officer inspects the school, he may, with the members, arrange to convene a meeting of all the inhabitants and discuss matters relating to the improvement of the school.

8. The leave, apprehensions, promotions and transfer of teachers shall, as prescribed in the Madras Inspection Code, be made by the sub-assistant inspector with the approval of the President, Taluk Board.

9. At each visit the member or members shall satisfy himself or themselves that sufficient attention is paid to physical and moral training. They shall arrange to see the pupils of large elementary schools at drill or some other physical exercise. Whether proper discipline is maintained in each school shall be particularly noted.

10. They should render every assistance possible to local boards in matters of educational administration, advise them on questions of general policy, inform them, from time to time, of the condition of education in, and the wants of, the various localities and in all possible ways co-operate with them in the spread of elementary education.

11. Each of the important schools may be visited by the members individually or accompanied by the chairman whenever possible.

12. At the conclusion of each visit the visiting member shall ask all the pupils and masters to assemble in the hall of the school and sing the "National anthem" in Tamil and exhort the pupils on loyalty, honesty, obedience, punctual and regular attendance and cleanliness.

**MADRAS TALUK BOARD.***Rules for the guidance of local fund charity sub-committees.*

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members appointed by the Taluk Board, of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointments for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the Taluk Board. The Taluk Board will appoint one of the members as chairman and another as secretary.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the chairman's buildings and the secretary shall arrange to convene meetings by a written notice if necessary. The minutes of the proceedings of the committee shall be recorded in a book to be signed by the chairman, or by the presiding member, and the secretary shall communicate a copy of the proceedings to the Taluk Board in a week from the date of the meeting.

2. All bills pertaining to the expenses of the charity, including establishment pay bills shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by the chairman before transmission to the office of the Taluk Board.

3. If there be any encumbrance in land attached to the charity, the committee shall have power to lease out the lands for a period not exceeding three years subject to the approval of the Taluk Board.

4. All questionable articles and vessels procured to be used for use by the chairman, holder or the chairman of the committee shall be disposed of by the committee in such manner as may be deemed fit by the Taluk Board and the sale proceeds, if any, shall be credited to chairman funds.

5. The committee shall have power to institute inquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against the chairman establishment and report them for punishment to the President of the Taluk Board. They may also nominate special servants and fix them in amounts not exceeding a day's pay for regular duty and convenient subject to the approval of the President, Taluk Board.

6. The chairman of the committee and in his absence any member selected by him, shall keep in safe custody the stock of articles of consumption, furniture and vessels and arrange for their periodical distribution through the charity managers or other member of the chairman staff.

7. The committee shall arrange for the correct maintenance of registers and accounts of receipts and disbursements of money and articles subject to the control of the Taluk Board, and the chairman shall hold the permanent advance fund and submit to the Taluk Board bills and

*Appendix F—cont.*

members as also such extent as may from time to time be called for by the President of the Tatak Board. The holder will be required to co-operate with the committee and give effect to their instructions.

5. The secretary will carry out all the resolutions of the committee, and conduct all correspondence regarding the school with the Tahsildar and the President, Tatak Board, and others.

6. A book shall be opened for record of all observations of the members of the committee when paying surprise visits to the schools and as it shall be recorded all complaints made by the teachers, etc., at the time of inspection or at other times. The book shall be placed before the committee at its next meeting and as extent therefrom with the committee's remarks shall be forwarded to the Tatak Board. If such complaints require urgent action, the committee shall take steps to convene a special meeting for prompt disposal.

10. No individual member except the chairman shall have power to give orders to the chairman holder or any of his agents. Copies of orders on any important subject should be sent to the President, Tatak Board, through the Tahsildar.

11. The committee will be careful to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to ensure the hearty co-operation of the holders and the satisfactory working of the institutions.

## MALABAR DISTRICT.

## DISTRICT BOARD.

*Committee.*—At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into committees for the consideration of any subject before the meeting. In committee a motion need not be seconded and a member may speak more than once. The decision of a committee shall be reported to the first or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

*Supervision by members.*—Any member may, and when appointed to the duty by a resolution of the Board shall visit any road in repair or any work in progress or any institution under the orders of the Board and satisfy himself that the work or institution is being properly conducted. Similarly any member may and when appointed to the duty by a resolution of the Board shall, undertake the supervision of the work of any executive office of the Board, provided that work work continually lies within the taluk in which the member resides. Each member shall record his opinion in writing and hand it to the officer in charge of the work or institution who will transmit the same through the head of his department in due course to the President.

*Assistance by members to executive officers of the Board.*—The members will be expected to render to the Board's executive officers every help in procuring materials and labour at the cheapest rates.

Members shall report without delay outbreaks of small-pox, fever and other diseases that come under their notice to the President with a view to preventive measures being adopted in time.

Members shall afford every assistance to the members of the vaccine staff and shall use their best efforts to popularize vaccination.

*Local committees.*—When the interests of any institution under the Board require it the Board may appoint and may in like manner dissolve local committees for the management and superintendence of such institutions. Such local committees may consist wholly of members of the Board or partly of such members and partly of other inhabitants of the place in which the institution is situated.

Such committees shall have power to add to their number and shall meet once a month or as often as may be necessary.

They shall consider such questions as would tend to the well-being of the institution and shall record their proceedings in a book. Matters of importance involving expenditure should be reported to the District Board, for their orders.

The District Board will look to them for the efficient management of the institutions entrusted to them. These local committees shall, as far as possible, be guided in their proceedings by the rules for the conduct of business of the District Board.

They shall make such periodical reports as may be ordered of their work for the information and orders of the District Board. Such reports shall contain information about the state of the institutions generally and about such of the inhabitants as have shown any public spirit to evince which in behalf of any institution or works of public utility the local committees should direct their best endeavours.

No business shall be transacted unless at least one-fourth of the members are present.

## Appendix F—cont.

## SALEM DISTRICT.

## District Board.

## Rules for the guidance of the hospital committee of Yercaud.

1. (a) The committee will consist of not less than five members appointed by the District Board of whom three will form a quorum. The members will hold their appointments for three years and all vacancies will be filled up by the District Board. The District Board will appoint one of the members as chairman.

(b) The committee shall meet at least once a month in the dispensary building and the minutes of their proceedings shall be recorded in a book and signed by the chairman of the meeting.

2. All orders for articles other than medicines required for the dispensary, and all bills relating to the expenditure of the dispensary shall be passed by the committee and countersigned by their chairman before transmission to the district surgeon (to avoid delay it may be convenient to have the monthly meeting in the first week of every month).

3. All receivable articles and instruments procured to be used by the District Medical Officer shall be deposited by the committee, who will credit the sub-proceeds to the credit of the District Board.

4. The committee shall have power to institute enquiries into any irregularities or complaints brought against medical subordinates or servants of the dispensary and recommend suitable punishment.

5. The committee shall take stock of all medicines and furniture once in every year.

6. The chairman will carry out all the resolutions of the committee and conduct all correspondence with the district surgeon and President, District Board.

7. A book shall be opened for record of all observations of the members of the committee when paying unexpected visits, and in the said book all complaints made by patients at the time of inspection shall also be recorded for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. If such complaint or other observation requires urgent action the chairman shall take steps to convene a special meeting—a copy of every entry in this book should at once be sent to the District Medical Officer.

8. No individual member except the chairman shall have power to give orders to medical subordinates in charge of the dispensary or any of its servants and any such orders should be forwarded to the medical subordinates through the District Medical Officer.

N.B.—The minutes will be stored out in accordance with the orders of the District Medical Officer on postmarked papers.

## VILAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

## District Board.

## Revised rules for the working of the District Board's Veterinary Hospital.

1. (a) The following fees shall be charged for medicines given to animals brought for treatment to the hospital provided that no charge shall be made in the case of poor persons including those who drive their own jetties—

	Rs.	P.
For horses—		
Per 20 oz. of drink .. .. .	0	3 0
Each powder .. .. .	0	1 9
Ornament .. .. .	0	1 9
Per 20 oz. of lotion .. .. .	0	0 0
For dogs—		
Per oz. of mixture .. .. .	0	2 3
Each powder .. .. .	0	6 3
Each pill .. .. .	0	2 3
Per oz. of lotion .. .. .	0	0 5
Ornament .. .. .		

Patient medicines according to price. The President, District Board, shall decide all questions under this rule on the recommendation of the veterinary assistant.

(b) No fee will be charged for attendance on animals other than those mentioned in rule 1 (a) brought for treatment to the hospital except for operations, etc., for which charges will be levied as provided in rule 5.

## Appendix F—cont.

2. The following fees shall be charged for operations, etc., performed at the hospital—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) Gelling a horse of fourteen heads and over .. .. .	5	0	0
(ii) Gelling a bull, buffalo or donkey .. .. .	1	0	0
(iii) For gelding any other animal .. .. .	0	8	0
(iv) For castrating any bird .. .. .	0	4	0
(v) For conducting a post-mortem examination of any horse, bull, cow, calf, buffalo, donkey .. .. .	10	0	0
(vi) For conducting a post-mortem examination of any dog, sheep or goat .. .. .	5	0	0
(vii) For conducting a post-mortem examination of any other small animal or bird .. .. .	2	0	0

*N.B.*—In the case of a post-mortem examination of any animal being performed at the owner's request at the hospital, the owner shall make arrangements for the removal and disposal of such animal immediately after the examination is completed. But no fee shall be charged for the disposal of such animal.

(viii) The fee for destroying a horse shall be Rs. 2 and for any other animal Rs. 1 and in all cases the owner shall arrange for the disposal of the carcass.

3. Animals may be examined at request for the purpose of certifying as to—

- (i) General soundness.
- (ii) Fitness for work.
- (iii) The nature of any injury.

The fee for each examination whether performed at the hospital or elsewhere shall be as follows—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For a horse .. .. .	2	0	0
For any other animal .. .. .	1	0	0

4. Persons leaving animals for treatment at the hospital are bound to pay the cost of feeding them. They may either bring food or pay feeding charges at the following daily rates—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) For a horse of fourteen heads and over .. .. .	0	8	0
(ii) For a horse under fourteen heads .. .. .	0	4	0
(iii) For a bull, cow, calf, buffalo or donkey .. .. .	0	4	0
(iv) For a sheep or goat, dog, cat, or other small animal .. .. .	0	2	0
(v) For any bird .. .. .	0	2	0

Bedding charges for horses and ponies shall be levied at the rate of Rs. 1 an admission and Anna 1 per day thereafter.

When the period of detention can be furnished deposit of food or money should be insisted on, but nothing in this rule applies to animals which are not detained for more than six hours. The owner in all cases must make their own arrangements for feeding elephants and camels.

5. All animals must be brought to the hospital for treatment except cases of accident or severe illness which preclude the possibility of the animal being so brought. Double the fee prescribed for domiciliary visits in rule 6 will be charged if the veterinary assistant is sent for to attend at the owner's residence on animals which might in the veterinary assistant's opinion have been sent to hospital.

6. The fee for domiciliary visits will be as follows—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) For each visit within municipal boundaries .. .. .	1	0	0
(ii) For each visit outside municipal boundaries .. .. .	2	0	0

But visits outside municipal boundaries will ordinarily be allowed only with the express sanction of the President, District Board. In addition actual expenses of conveyance may be charged. If during a domiciliary visit more than one animal be treated each additional animal shall be charged for at half the above fee.

7. Preparation of fees and other charges (so far as necessitated) will be required in all cases subject to a remission of Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per day.

8. For every charge imposed under these rules a bill must be made out by the veterinary assistant and receipt for the money must be acknowledged by him.

9. All receipts must be credited to the District Board (except actual conveyance charges payable under rule 6) and the fees and the charges due are not to be varied by the veterinary assistant without the express sanction of the President, District Board.

*N.B.*—All receipts to be sent to the District Board must be received into the Treasury within three days from the date of receipt.

10. The veterinary assistant may, with the permission of the President, be allowed to receive half the fees levied under rule 6 for domiciliary visits.

## APPENDIX VI.

(Fide page 555 supra.)

G.O. No. 237, Educational, dated 23th September 1912.

A statement showing the progress made with the appropriation of special allotments entered in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1912-13 under 22. Monies and Imperial grants for education will be printed as an appendix to these proceedings and placed on the Legislative Council Table at the meeting to be held on 23th September 1912.

2. Column 7 of the statement shows generally the probable expenditure within the current year under sanctions already accorded; but further expenditure in the year is anticipated in respect of proposals which are now under the consideration of Government or are expected to be received shortly.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVISON,  
*Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To the Legislative Department  
Table No. 1.

